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THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME THE FIFTIETH.



1880.

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THE present volume of the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society" will complete the series. It has been decided by the Council that the "Proceedings" published on the 1st of each month, and issued as a volume at the end of each year, shall be, in future, the Society's principal publication, and that they shall embrace the class of papers which formerly found a place in the "Journal," with maps and other illustrations, as well as all the information, under several heads, which they have hitherto contained. Thus the "Journal" will end with the fiftieth volume, and will consist of a complete series of 50 volumes from 1831 to 1880.

It is, however, intended that when elaborate papers of more than ordinary length and great value are received, they shall, from time to time, be issued separately as supplements to the "Proceedings;" one such supplementary volume is now in preparation, and will be supplied to Fellows during the present year.

June, 1881.

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Royal Geographical Society.

1880.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

READ AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE 31ST MAY.

THE COUNCIL have the pleasure of laying before the Fellows the following Report on the financial and general condition of the Society :—

Members.—The number of Fellows elected during the past year (ending April 30th, 1880) was 207, besides two Honorary Corresponding Members. In the previous year, 1878–9, the total elections of Fellows numbered 170; in 1877–8 the number was 187. The losses in the past year have been, by death 67, by resignation 48, and by default of subscription 36, making the net increase for the year, 58. In the year 1878–9 the net increase was 2; in 1877–8, 49; in 1876–7, 138; in 1875–6, 149. The Society has lost by death one Honorary Corresponding Member.

Finance.—As will be seen by the annexed Balance Sheet, the total net income for the Financial year ending 31st December, 1879 (exclusive of balance in hand), was 8979*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, of which 6182*l.* consisted of entrance fees and subscriptions of Fellows. In the previous year, 1878, the total net income was 8124*l.* 10*s.*, and the amount of subscriptions, &c., 6017*l.*; in 1877, 7950*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* and 6099*l.*; in 1876, 8611*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* and 7109*l.* 11*s.* The amount of total net income just stated for the past year included a legacy of 500*l.* from the late Sir W. C. Trevelyan. A legacy of 540*l.* formed also part of the stated income for 1878.

The net expenditure for the past year (exclusive of invest-

ments and balance in hand) was 6990*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The net expenditure in 1878 was 6361*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; in 1877, 5940*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; in 1876, 6870*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and in 1875, 5683*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The sum of 1551*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* was invested during the year.

The Finance Committee of the Council have held, as usual, Monthly Meetings during the year, supervising the accounts of the Society. The Annual Audit was held on the 14th and 16th of April last, the Auditors being, on behalf of the Council, Sir Henry Barkly and Sir Rawson W. Rawson; and on behalf of the Fellows at large, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., and S. P. Low, Esq. The cordial thanks of the Council and Fellows are due to these gentlemen for having freely devoted their valuable time to this important task. At the end of their labours the Auditors drew up the following Report to the Council:—

“The Auditors appointed for the examination of the Accounts
“of the Royal Geographical Society for the year ending 31st
“December, 1879, beg to report that they have examined the
“Balance Sheet submitted to them, and compared it with the
“Cash Book, Bankers’ Book, Petty Cash Book, ‘Proceedings’
“Advertisement Books, and other books of account kept by
“the Society, and have verified the Balance in the Bankers’ Pass
“Book and in the hands of the Accountant, checked the entries
“in the Cash Book, and examined all the vouchers for payments
“made, and that they have found the same to be correctly
“stated and sufficiently vouched.

“They have also had produced to them a letter from the
“Deputy Accountant of the Bank of England, and from Messrs.
“Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Bankers, showing that the following
“investments were standing to the credit of the Society on the
“31st December, 1879:—

	£	s.	d.
“India 5 per Cent. Stock	1000	0	0
“India 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	500	0	0
“Great Western Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture “Stock	1800	0	0
“London and North-Western Railway 4 per Cent. “Debenture Stock	1000	0	0

"North-Eastern Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture	£	s.	d.
"Stock	1000	0	0
"Great Indian Peninsula Railway Guaranteed			
"5 per Cent. Capital Stock	4000	0	0
"March Exchequer Bills	1000	0	0
"Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Preference			
"Stock, No. 1	2000	0	0
"Consols (Lambert Donation)	526	6	4
"Consols	4214	0	6

"The Subscription Register, showing the sums payable by
 "the Fellows of the Society, has been duly kept up, and the
 "arrears outstanding at the close of the year were 1475*l.*, and
 "the Auditors include this item in the assets of the Society as
 "worth 737*l.* 10*s.*

"The Investments and Assets of the Society on the 31st
 "December, 1879, exclusive of the Map Collection and Library,
 "amounted to 39,235*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

"The Auditors have pleasure in certifying that the accounts,
 "books, and vouchers were in a highly satisfactory condition.

"RAWSON W. RAWSON,	} <i>Auditors.</i>
"HENRY BARKLY,	
"CHARLES NICHOLSON,	
"S. P. LOW,	

"16th April, 1880."

Receipts.

BALANCE SHEET

1879.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Balance</i> in Bankers' hands 31st Dec. 1878	999	13	0			
Ditto Accountant's Ditto.. .. .	20	11	7			
<i>Subscriptions:—</i>				1,020	4	7
For the current year	3,759	0	0			
Paid in advance	533	0	0			
Arrears	526	0	0			
				4,818	0	0
<i>Entrance Fees</i> .. .. .	..	..		570	0	0
<i>Life Compositions</i> .. .. .	..	..		794	0	0
<i>Payments</i> paid in error .. .. .	..	..		111	1	3
<i>Legacy</i> by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. .. ..	..	..		500	0	0
<i>Parliamentary Grant</i> .. .. .	..	..		500	0	0
<i>Royal Premium</i> .. .. .	..	..		52	10	0
<i>Rent</i> of Shop and Vaults .. .. .	..	..		140	0	0
<i>Publications</i> , Sale of, and Advertisements .. ..	..	..		804	10	5
<i>Loan</i> of Diagrams .. .. .	..	..		4	4	0
<i>Payments</i> for Scientific Instruction .. .. .	..	..		20	2	6
<i>Dividends:</i>						
North-Eastern Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture)						
Stock.. .. . 1000 <i>l.</i>	39	3	4			
India 5 per Cent. Stock 1000 <i>l.</i>	48	19	2			
India 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock 500 <i>l.</i>	9	15	10			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway 5 per Cent.)						
Stock.. .. . 4000 <i>l.</i>	227	3	4			
Great Western Railway 4½ per Cent.)						
Debenture Stock [Davis bequest] 1800 <i>l.</i>	74	18	2			
London and North-Western Railway 4 per Cent.)						
Debenture Stock [Murchison bequest] 1000 <i>l.</i>	39	3	4			
Exchequer Bills 1000 <i>l.</i>	31	16	6			
Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Preference)						
Stock 2000 <i>l.</i>	78	6	8			
Consols 4740 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	116	0	4			
				665	6	8
				£9,999	19	5

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Society from
the Year 1848 to the 31st Dec. 1879.

	Year.	Cash Receipts within the Year.			Cash Amounts invested in Funds.			Deducting Amounts invested in Funds; actual Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In 1856 a Treasury Grant of 1000 <i>l.</i> for the East African Expedition received.	1848	696	10	5	..	..		755	6	1
	1849	778	3	0	..	..		1098	7	6
	1850	1036	10	5	..	..		877	2	10
In 1860 a Treasury Grant of 2500 <i>l.</i> for the East African Expedition received.	1851	1056	11	3	..	..		906	14	7
	1852	1220	3	4	..	..		995	13	1
	1853	1917	2	6	..	..		1675	6	0
In 1869 Legacy of Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, 1506 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	1854	2565	7	8	..	..		2197	19	3
	1855	2584	7	0	..	..		2636	3	1
	1856	3372	5	1	533	10	6	2814	8	1
	1857	3142	13	4	378	0	0	3480	19	9
In 1870 Legacy of Mr. Alfred Davis, 1800 <i>l.</i>	1858	3089	15	1	..	..		2944	13	6
	1859	3471	11	8	950	0	0	3423	3	9
In 1871 Legacy of Sir Roderick Murchison, 1000 <i>l.</i>	1860	6449	12	1	466	17	6	5406	3	7
	1861	4792	12	9	1358	2	6	3074	7	4
In 1872 Amount of Mr. James Young's Grant for the Livingstone Congo Expedition, 2000 <i>l.</i>	1862	4659	7	9	1389	7	6	3095	19	4
	1863	5256	9	3	1837	10	0	3655	4	0
	1864	4977	8	6	1796	5	0	3647	7	10
	1865	4905	8	3	1041	5	0	4307	4	5
	1866	5085	8	3	1028	15	0	4052	15	0
In 1874 Amount of Mr. James Young's Grant for the Livingstone Congo Expedition, 1041 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	1867	5462	7	11	1029	0	6	3943	17	4
	1868	5991	4	0	1857	3	9	4156	17	10
	1869	6859	16	0	2131	5	0	4646	0	8
	1870	8042	6	1	3802	6	0	3845	10	6
In 1876 Special Parliamentary Grant of 3000 <i>l.</i> towards the Expenses of the Cameron Expedition.	1871	6637	3	7	1000	0	0	3726	4	4
	1872	8119	7	9	1999	4	6	5871	13	2
	1873	7761	18	10	2015	1	8	6697	12	6
	1874	8753	5	10	499	0	0	7876	2	3
	1875	7934	15	10	2002	7	6	5683	4	10
In 1877 Donation of 500 <i>l.</i> by Mr. C. J. Lambert in carrying out the provisions of his father's will.	1876	11,611	11	8	..	..		6870	13	1
	1877	7950	1	11	2538	2	0	8940	17	11*
	1878	8124	10	0	3000	0	0	6361	9	6
	1879	8979	14	10	1551	10	10	6990	14	2
In 1878 Legacy of Admiral Sir George Back, 540 <i>l.</i>										
In 1879 Legacy of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, 500 <i>l.</i>										

* This sum includes the Special Parliamentary Grant transferred to the Cameron Expedition Fund in February, 1877.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS—31st December, 1879.

		£	s.	d.
Freehold House, Fittings, and Furniture, estimated (exclusive of Map Collections and Library in- sured for 10,000 <i>l</i>.) .. .. .	.. .. .	20,000	0	0
Investments (amount of Stock), as detailed in the above Report of the Auditors .. .. .	.. .. .	17,040	6	10
Arrears due on December 31, 1879	£1475			
Estimated at .. .. .	.. .. .	737	10	0
Balance at Bank	1435 17 6			
„ in Accountant's hands	21 16 11			
		1,457	14	5
		Total	£39,235	11 3

Publications.—The new monthly series of the ‘Proceedings’ has been continued with regularity since its commencement in January last year, and the first volume, comprising 840 pages and 19 maps, was completed in December. Sir Rawson W. Rawson has drawn up, on behalf of the Publication Committee, complete statistical tables regarding the volume, of which the following is a condensed summary. It will be seen that the result of the new publication, which appears to have given much satisfaction to the Fellows and the Geographical public, is, from a financial point of view also, very satisfactory:—

	New Series, 1879.						Old Series. Average of Vols. XX. and XXI.		
	Estimated Cost.			Actual Cost.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cost of production, including Print- ing, Maps. &c.	1771	0	0	1891	12	0	609	0	0*
Delivery to Fellows, Honorary Corre- sponding Members, and Foreign Societies, including the cost of printed Address-Bands	330	0	0	339	15	0	154	0	0
£	2101	0	0	2231	7	0	763	0	0

* As maps were not often given in the old series, no charge is here included on that account.

The increased cost of issuing the ‘Proceedings’ in the new monthly form was, therefore, for the year, apparently 1468*l*. 7*s*., against which may be set the diminished cost of production of

the 'Journal,' amounting to about 250*l.*, and due to the changed mode of publishing the maps. The net receipts from sales to the public and from advertisements are considerably more than was anticipated, having amounted to 662*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, against an estimated return of 350*l.* The actual increase in the expenditure, caused by the issue of the new monthly publications, was really about 550*l.*, due chiefly to the increased cost of delivery of the twelve numbers, and against which may be placed the value of the stock on December 31st, 1879.

Expeditions and Grants of Instruments to Travellers.—A third grant of 500*l.* was made during the year 1879 to the African Exploration Fund, to provide for the further expenses of the expedition sent out under Mr. Keith Johnston to Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. In June the leader died, and the command devolved upon Mr. Joseph Thomson, his geological assistant, who has since carried out the main objects of the expedition in a satisfactory manner. The grant just mentioned was not actually called for until the present year, and therefore does not appear in the balance sheet for 1879: another grant of 500*l.* has since been made for 1880.

Instruments to the value of 249*l.* have been supplied to travellers, as follows:—Rev. W. P. Johnston, East Africa, 35*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. E. Delmar Morgan, for his journey to Central Asia, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Surgeon-Major J. E. T. Aitchison, for measurements of heights in Afghanistan, 24*l.* 11*s.*; Mr. A. McCall, for his journey to the Upper Congo, 33*l.* 3*s.*; Captain T. L. Phipson-Wybrants, for his expedition to the interior of East Africa, 109*l.* 15*s.*; Dr. W. R. Peden, for measurements of heights in the district of Blantyre on the Shiré, 30*l.* 13*s.* The income derived from the MURCHISON and BACK bequests has been applied towards defraying the cost of the foregoing.

Annual Grant for Scientific Purposes.—The science lectures were discontinued at the end of the last session, after a trial of three years. In their place the Council sanctioned a scheme, prepared by the Scientific Purposes Committee, for giving

practical instruction to intending travellers in the use of instruments for astronomical observations to fix positions, in surveying, and in the measurement of heights by barometric and hypsometrical methods. Mr. Coles, the Map Curator, was appointed the instructor, and the operations were commenced during the summer. The lessons are given in the Society's building, and when necessary (as in the case of surveying) in the country, and it was arranged that the Society should pay half the fees of the pupils. The result of this attempt to improve the scientific training of the many travellers who annually leave our shores for distant and little-known regions is so far very encouraging. The number of pupils has been 13, and of these two have since left for the interior of China, one for Afghanistan, three for Central Africa, one for Central Asia, and one for Armenia and Kurdistan. Two new pupils were entered this month, and five altogether are now under instruction.

In order to facilitate the instruction in astronomical observations, an observatory has been built at a cost of 151*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, on the roof of the Society's house, under the superintendence of Mr. James Fergusson, and is now in constant use. A telescope of the value of 30*l.* will soon be added to the observatory.

The Map of Equatorial Africa, on the scale of 15·8 miles to an inch, which is being compiled by Mr. Ravenstein, under the direction of the Scientific Purposes Committee, is approaching completion, and it is expected that the lithographed sheets will be ready in the course of the summer. The original map, on a much larger scale than the printed sheets, will be placed in the Map Room, when completed, for general reference. An analytical catalogue of published works on African Travel and Geography (including papers in Transactions and periodicals), which Mr. Ravenstein is compiling *pari passu* with the map, will be delivered at the same time. The map and catalogue are to cost when complete 210*l.*

The Committee have had under consideration the construction of terrestrial globes to illustrate the physical geography of the earth's surface; and in order to encourage the production of educational instruments of so much importance as these are

likely to prove, they have commissioned Sir J. H. Lefroy to superintend the outline engraving of two experimental gores, each of 30 degrees on either side of the meridian of Greenwich, for a globe 32 inches in diameter, the drawings to be afterwards submitted to scientific authorities for filling up with details. The sum of 20*l.* has been placed at Sir J. H. Lefroy's disposal for this experiment.

Library.—683 books and pamphlets have been added during the past year; 569 (including all the pamphlets) by donation or exchange, and 114 by purchase. As regards donations, it may be observed that the presentation of new works by publishers, with the object of obtaining notice in the Bibliography of the new series of 'Proceedings,' is beginning to become an appreciable source of increase.

46 pamphlets and small works have been put into covers on the Society's premises, and 199 volumes have been bound.

The sum of 142*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* has been expended in purchasing books, and the further sum of 56*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* in binding for the Library.

As the possibility of adding large works has been much diminished by purchases and donations during the last six years, increase in the Library is chiefly to be expected in periodical literature exclusively or partially bearing upon geography. Of the publications of purely geographical associations, there are now received those of the Societies of Antwerp, Belgium, Bern, Bordeaux, Bremen, Cairo, Darmstadt, Denmark, Dresden, Frankfort, Geneva, Halle, Hamburg, Holland, Italy, Languedoc, Leipzig, Lisbon, Lyons, Madrid, Marseilles, Metz, Mexico, Munich, New York, Normandy, Oran, Paris, Rochefort, Roumania, Russia (with branches), and Vienna (32 in all); besides the periodical issues of various publications specially devoted to geography, such as Petermann's 'Mittheilungen,' 'Das Ausland,' 'Cosmos,' 'L'Exploration,' 'Le Tour du Monde,' 'Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie,' 'Geographische Nachrichten,' 'Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Geographie,' 'La Géographie contemporaine,' 'Aardrijkskundig-

Weekblad,' &c.; with others, such as the 'Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient,' 'Annales de l'extrême Orient,' 'Missions Catholiques,' &c.; in which geographical matter largely enters. Especial attention is also given to acquiring and keeping up the publications of Societies and other periodicals bearing upon subjects connected with geography; and the Library is becoming more extensively consulted both by Fellows and their friends as this source of information gets known, in addition to the usual references for purely geographical purposes.

Among the more important accessions are:—Eden's 'History of Trauayle,' 1577; Hakluyt's 'Principall Navigations,' 1589 (presented by C. R. Markham, Esq.); Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' 1599–1600; Borne's 'Regiment for the Sea,' 1596, and Blundeville's 'Exercises,' 1613 (presented by C. R. Markham, Esq.); Brugsch Bey's 'Dictionnaire Géographique de l'Ancienne Égypte'; the whole of the geographical works, 103 volumes, including many relating to the Färoe Islands, contained in the library of the late Sir W. C. Trevelyan, and bequeathed by him to the Society; a collection of 40 volumes on physical and historical geography, &c., all new to the Library (presented by W. D. Cooley, Esq.); a collection of 14 volumes, by Mendonça, Almeida, Ribeiro, Monteiro, and others, on the Portuguese Colonial possessions; Hunter's 'Statistical Account of Assam,' Conybeare and Atkinson's 'Gazetteer of the North-Western Provinces,' in 5 volumes, Max Müller's 'Sacred Books of the East,' in 3 volumes, Medlicott and Blanford's 'Geology of India,' 'Account of Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,' vols. 2, 3, and 4, 'The General Report and Abstracts of Surveys, for 1877–78,' and other minor publications (presented by H.M. Secretary of State for India, to whose department the Library continues to be indebted in the highest degree for unceasing and valuable support); the continuation of the Memoirs and other publications of the Geological Survey of India (presented by the Indian Government, per Dr. Oldham); the 'Publications de l'École des Langues Orientales vivantes,' vols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12 (presented by the French

Minister for Public Instruction); Ujfalvy de Mezö-Kövesd's 'Expédition Scientifique française en Russie, en Sibérie, et dans le Turkestan'; Brough Smyth's 'Aborigines of Victoria,' with many Reports on Statistics, &c., of the Colony (presented by the Victorian Government); Deguigne's 'Histoire générale des Huns'; Hall's 'Narrative of his Second Arctic Expedition' (presented by the U.S. Naval Observatory); Marsilli's 'Natuurkundige Beschryving der Zeen' (presented by Commodore Jansen); Wiener's 'Pérou et Bolivie' (presented by Messrs. Hachette); Gill's 'River of Golden Sand' (presented by the Author); 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 9th edition, vol. x. (presented by Messrs. A. and C. Black); the current Reports and other publications of the U.S. Geographical and Geological Surveys under Hayden, Powell, and Clarence King (presented by the heads of the respective Surveys); vol. v. of Reclus's 'Géographie Universelle' (presented by the Author); a set of the 'Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society' (presented by Mrs. Constable); Junghuhn's 'Java'; Bunbury's 'History of Ancient Geography' (presented by the Author); Brown's 'Races of Mankind,' all as yet published of Cassell's 'Natural History' and the 'Countries of the World,' with other works on geographical subjects, as selected by the Librarian from the Catalogue of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin (presented by the Publishers); Day's 'Fishes of India,' vols. i. and ii. (presented by the Author); Stanford's 'Compendium of Geography and Travel' (Africa, Central and South America, and Australia), and Keith Johnston's 'Geography, Physical, Historical, and Descriptive' (presented by Mr. Stanford); the continuation of Burmeister's 'Description physique de la République Argentine' (presented by the Author); and the commencement of Schlagintweit's 'Indien in Wort und Bild.'

The transcript of titles for the proposed second Supplement to the Alphabetical Catalogue will soon be ready for printing. It is intended to include the acquisitions of 1880, so as to cover a decade, the first supplement ending with the acquisitions of 1870.

Map Room.—The accessions to the Map-Room Collection since the last Anniversary Meeting comprise 692 Maps and Charts on 1795 sheets; 12 Atlases, containing 1067 sheets, and 149 views, photographs, &c. Of these, 33 Maps on 389 sheets and 3 Atlases have been purchased. The accessions of the present year are in excess of those of last year by 224 Maps on 369 sheets. 16 new Diagrams have been constructed on the premises.

Among the most important additions to the Map-Room Collection are:—80 Sheets of the Ordnance Survey of the British Isles, on various scales (presented by the First Commissioner of Works, through the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey). 140 Charts of the British Admiralty (presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, through the Hydrographer). 78 French Admiralty Charts (presented by the Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine). 4 Sheets of United States Charts (presented by Captain Franklin, U.S.N., Hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation). 16 Sheets of Indian Marine Survey Charts (presented by the Superintendent of the Indian Marine Survey). 2 Charts of the Russian Hydrographic Office (presented by the Russian Hydrographic Department). 290 Sheets of the various Indian Government Surveys (presented by H.M. Secretary of State for India). General Atlas in 11 vols. by Joan Bleau, published at Amsterdam, 1665 (presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook). 12 cases containing 68 Sheets of the Ordnance Survey, taken from the original copper-plates of dates prior to 1824, 1-inch scale (presented by General Sir J. H. Lefroy), Stieler's Hand-Atlas, new edition, and Spruner's Hand-Atlas, as well as 19 Maps published in Petermann's 'Geographische Mittheilungen' (presented by Herr Justus Perthes). Parts XIII. and XIV. of the Topographischer Atlas der Schweiz (presented by the Chief of the Federal Survey, Berne). 17 Maps (presented by the Intelligence Branch of Quartermaster General's Department). 4 Charts (presented by the Danish Hydrographic Office). Karte des Rhein-Stroms (presented by the Royal Prussian Minister for Public Works,

through the German Ambassador). 10 Sheets of the Geological Survey of Sweden (presented by the Director of the Swedish Geological Survey).

Special attention is drawn to the 10 cases containing 211 of the principal Maps published by Mr. Edward Stanford, which have been presented to the Society by Mr. Stanford.

The Maps in the Society's Collection have been made frequent use of by the Fellows, public officers, and the general public; and the large Maps have been lent for the purposes of illustrating lectures at public institutions, as well as to private individuals.

The new Catalogue of Maps having been copied out in separate titles, and for the most part revised, is at the present time being arranged alphabetically and made ready for printing.

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1881.

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F E L L O W S.

(MAY, 1881.)

EXPLANATION OF THE LETTERS ATTACHED TO THE NAMES.

PRES. = present or past President.

C = present or past member of Council.

G = Gold Medal.

T = Testimonial of any other description.

S = School prize medal.

p = author of a Paper published in the 'Journal,' or 'Proceedings' of the Society.

* = Life Compounder.

Year of Election.		
1876		Abbott, Major-General Saunders. 2, <i>Petersham-terrace, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1878		Abbott,* William, Esq. 10, <i>Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.</i>
1868		Abbott,* Wm. S. D., Esq.
1863		Abdy, Rev. Albert, M.A. <i>St. Martin's, Stamford; and United University Club, S.W.</i>
1859	PRES.	Aberdare, Right Hon. Lord, F.R.S. 1, <i>Queen's-gate, S.W.; and Duffryn, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.</i>
1851		Abinger, W. F. Scarlett, Lord. <i>Guards' Club, S.W.</i>
1876		Abrahams, Israel, Esq., F.R. Asiat. Soc., &c. 56, <i>Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1865		Acheson, Frederick, Esq., C.E. <i>Wooden Bridge, Co. Wicklow.</i>
1878		Acland, Rev. Chas. Lawford. <i>Royal Grammar-school, Colchester.</i>
1872		Acland, Dr. Henry, F.R.S., D.C.L., M.D. <i>Oxford.</i>
1861		Acland, J. Barton Arundel, Esq. <i>Mount Peel, Canterbury, New Zealand. Care of A. Mills, Esq., 34, Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1874		Acland, Sir Thos. Dyke, Bart., M.P. <i>Killerton, Exeter; and Athenæum Club.</i>
1873		Acland, Lieutenant W. A. Dyke, R.N. <i>Care of Dr. H. Acland, Oxford.</i>
1873	p.	Adams, Fras. O., Esq., C.B. (Secretary of Embassy). <i>Paris.</i>
1881		Adams, John, Esq. " <i>The School,</i> " <i>Eaton Socon, St. Neot's, Hunts.</i>
1878		Adderley, Augustus J., Esq. 46, <i>Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1877		Adeane, Capt. E. S., R.N. 28, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.</i>
1873		Adkins, Thomas, Esq. <i>Bishopton, Stratford-on-Avon.</i>
1879		Adye, Lieut.-General Sir J. M., K.C.B. <i>War Office, S.W.</i>
1876		Agar, A. P., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1830	p.	Ainsworth,* W. F., Esq., F.S.A. <i>Ravenscourt-villa, New-road, Hammersmith, W.</i>
1876		Aird, David Alfred, Esq. 2, <i>Sussex-gardens, W.; and 7, Fig-tree-ct., Temple, E.C.</i>
1859		Airlie, Right Hon. Earl of, K.T. 36, <i>Chesham-place, S.W.</i>

List of Fellows of the

Year of Election.		
1860		Aitchison, David, Esq. 5, <i>Pembridge-square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1873		Aitken, Russell, Esq. 36, <i>Great George-street, S.W.</i>
1830		Albemarle,* Right Hon. Earl of. 29½, <i>Grosvenor-square, W.; Quiddenham-hall, Larlingford, Norfolk; and Elvedon-hall, Suffolk.</i>
1862	PRES. p.	Alcock, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., D.C.L., &c. 14, <i>Great Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1838		Aldam,* William, Esq. <i>Frickley-hall, near Doncaster.</i>
1865		Aldom, Joseph R. Esq., M.A., PH.D. <i>Salway-house, Leyton, Essex.</i>
1857		Aldrich, Captain Robert D., R.N. <i>Windmill-road, Croydon, Surrey.</i>
1830	p.	Alexander, General Sir Jas. Ed., K.C.L.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., &c. <i>United Service Club, S.W.; and Westerton-house, Bridge of Allan, N.B.</i>
1873		Alexander, W., Esq.
1874		Alexanderson, Capt. Carl. 25, <i>Camden-street, N.W.</i>
1870		Alford, Lewis, Esq. 79, <i>Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1880		Alford,* Robert G., Esq. <i>Hong Kong. Care of Rev. J. G. Alford, The Old Deanery, College-green, Bristol.</i>
1878		Alison,* James, Esq. <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1857		Allan, G. W., Esq. <i>Moss Park, Toronto, Canada. Care of C. H. Repington, Esq., 15, Chesham-street, S.W.</i>
1871		Allcroft,* John D., Esq. 108, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.; Harlington, Middlesex; and Stokesay, Shropshire.</i>
1874		Allen, C. F. R., Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul, <i>Shanghai. Care of G. B. Allen, Esq., 4, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1864		Allen, C. H., Esq. 1, <i>West-hill, Highgate.</i>
1876	p.	Allen,* Herbert J., Esq., H.M. Consul, <i>Chinkiang. 10, The Norton, Tenby.</i>
1873		Allen, John Seymour, Esq. <i>Woodfield, Pembroke; and Balliol College, Oxford.</i>
1880		Alleyne, Major J., R.H.A. <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1879		Almack, Edward, Esq. <i>King's College Hospital, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1862		Almeda,* Emanuel de, Esq. 11, <i>Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1876		Alstone, John, Esq. <i>Western-road, Fortis-green, N.</i>
1877		Alt,* W. J., Esq. 3, <i>Holland-park-gardens, W.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.</i>
1874		Altschul, Dr., M.A., F. R. HIST. S. 9, <i>Old Bond-street, W.</i>
1876		Ambler, Vincent, Esq., M.D. <i>Colville-house, Colville-square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1874		Ames, Capt. Lionel Neville Frederick. <i>The Hyde, Harpenden.</i>
1881		Ames, Percy W., Esq. <i>Lewisham-house, Lewisham, S.E.</i>
1875		Ameuney, Professor Antonius, F.R.A.S. 87, <i>Seymour-street, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1880		Amherst, W. A. Tyssen, Esq., M.P. <i>Dedlington-hall, Norfolk; and Brook-street, W.</i>
1854		Ancona, J. S., Esq. <i>Clairville, South Norwood.</i>
1881		Anderson, Adam Hay, Esq. <i>Canning-villa, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1874		Anderson, Alex. Dunlop, Esq. <i>Ardsheal, Ballachulish, Argyleshire.</i>
1874		Anderson, Geo., Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. <i>Care of Sir Charles McGrigor and Co., Charles-street, S.W.</i>
1871		Anderson, Sir James. 16, <i>Warrington-crescent, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1862	p.	Anderson, James, Esq.
1876		Anderson, R., Esq. 58, <i>Lombard-street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Hankow, China.</i>
1876	p.	Anderson, Capt. S., R.E., C.M.G. <i>Horse-Guards, Whitehall, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1870		Anderson, Wm. Jas., Esq. <i>Sans Souci, Newlands, near Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.</i> Care of Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton and Co., 17, <i>St. Helen's-place, E.C.</i>
1873		Anderson, General W. W. 18, <i>Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.</i>
1876		Andrew, Capt. Chas. W. 286, <i>Kennington-park-road, S.E.</i>
1856	p.	Andrew,* William P., Esq. 29, <i>Bryanston-square, W.</i>
1867		Andrews, G. H., Esq.
1866		Andrews, John R., Esq. 14, <i>Bryanston-square, W.</i>
1875		Andrews, Thomas R., Esq., J.P. 36, <i>Devonshire-place, W.</i>
1877		Andrews, Wm., Esq., C.E. Care of E. Andrews, Esq., <i>Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, Middlesex.</i>
1868		Angas, George F., Esq. 48, <i>Norland-square, Holland-park, W.</i>
1875		Angier, F. J., Esq. 79, <i>Gracechurch-street, E.C.</i>
1879		Annesley, A. A., Esq. (H.M. Consul at <i>Réunion</i>). Care of W. R. Garrett, Esq., <i>The Old Bank, Weymouth.</i>
1872		Ansell, Maurice, Esq. <i>Hanover-square Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1879		Ansted, George L., Esq. <i>Coquimbo, Chili.</i> Care of H. G. Rowsell, Esq., 39, <i>King-street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1873		Anstey, George A., Esq. <i>Windham Club, S.W.</i>
1874		Antrim,* Wm. Randal McDonnell, Earl of. <i>Glenarm-castle, Larne, Co. Antrim.</i>
1858		Arbuthnot, George, Esq. 23, <i>Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1862		Arbuthnot, Lieut.-Col. George, R.H.A. 5, <i>Belgrave-place, S.W.</i>
1876		Arbuthnot, Hugh L., Esq. 69, <i>Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1880		Arbuthnot, William R., Esq. <i>Plaw-hatch, East Grinstead.</i>
1872		Archibald, Wm. Fredk. A., Esq. 3, <i>Amersham-road, Putney, S.W.</i>
1870		Ardagh, Major John C., C.B., R.E. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1855		Arden,* Richard Edward, Esq. <i>East Burnham-house, Buckinghamshire.</i>
1858		Armistead,* Rev. Charles John, M.A. F.S.A., <i>United University Club, S.W.</i>
1863		Armitage, Edward, Esq. 3, <i>Hall-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.</i>
1867		Armitstead,* George, Esq., M.P. <i>Errol-park, Errol, N. B.</i>
1857		Armstrong, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Director-General of the Navy Medical Department. 2D, <i>Albany, W.</i> ; and <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1875		Arnold, Edwin, Esq., C.S.I. ' <i>Daily Telegraph</i> ' Office, <i>Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1875		Arnot, Hon. David. <i>Eskdale, Albania, Griqualand West.</i> Care of Messrs. White & Holmes, <i>Mildmay-chambers, 82, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.</i>
1876		Arrowsmith, R., Esq. <i>Chiltern, Victoria, Australia.</i> Care of D. W. Kettle, Esq., 53, <i>Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1880		Arthur, John R., Esq. <i>Monachus-house, Hartley Wintney, Winchfield, Hants.</i>
1863		Arthur, Captain William, R.N., C.B. <i>British Legation, Washington.</i>
1872		Artinstall, Geo., Esq., J.P. <i>Latchford-house, Warrington.</i>

Year of Election.		
1879		Arundel, John Thomas, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Houlder and Co., 146, Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1869		Ashbee, Edmund Wm., Esq., F.S.A. 17, <i>Mornington-crescent, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1880		Ashbee, Henry Spencer, Esq., F.S.A. 46, <i>Upper Bedford-place, W.C.</i>
1881		Ashdown, William, Esq. <i>Care of J. Carter, Esq., Clovelly, Beckenham.</i>
1877		Ashley, Hon. Cecil. 24, <i>Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1870		Ashton,* Charles, Esq. <i>Delrow, Watford.</i>
1864		Ashton,* R. J., Esq. <i>Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1873		Ashton,* Captain Samuel Tudor. 7, <i>Palmeira-square, Brighton.</i>
1853		Ashwell,* James, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.
1830		Atkins,* John Pelly, Esq., F.S.A. <i>Halsted-place, near Sevenoaks.</i>
1875		Atkinson, Alatau, Esq.
1881		Atkinson, C. E., Esq. <i>Algoa-lodge, Beckenham.</i>
1876		Atkinson, E. T., Accountant-General. <i>Allahabad, N.W.P., India. Care of Miss Atkinson, 44, Church-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1870		Atkinson, William, Esq., F.L.S., &c. 47, <i>Gordon-square, W.C.</i>
1869		Atlee, Charles, Esq. <i>The Park, Ealing, W.</i>
1860		Attwell, Professor Henry. <i>Barnes, S.W.</i>
1859	C. p.	Austen, Colonel Henry H. Godwin (24th Foot, Bengal Staff Corps). <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1880		Austin, Charles Perry, Esq. <i>Post-office Box, 2591, New York.</i>
1863		Austin, John G., Esq. 71, <i>Harcourt-terrace, S.W.</i>
1880		Aylmer,* G. P. V., Esq. <i>Walworth-castle, Darlington.</i>
1854		Ayrton, Right Hon. Acton S. 1, <i>Courtfield-gardens, S.W.</i>
1874		Baber,* E. Colborne, Esq., Chinese Secretary, H.M.'s Legation, <i>Peking.</i>
1866		Babington,* William, Esq. 7, <i>Leamington-villas, Acton.</i>
1875		Backler,* Hy. McL., Esq. <i>Norland, Champion-park, Denmark-hill, S.E.</i>
1866		Bacon,* Geo. Washington, Esq. 127, <i>Strand, W.C.</i>
1864	P.	Badger, Rev. Geo. P. 21, <i>Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, W.</i>
1880		Bailey, Capt. F., R.E. <i>Dehra Dún. Care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S.W.</i>
1878		Bailie, Alex. Cumming, Esq. Surveyor-General. <i>Diamond Fields.</i>
1879		Baillie,* Nav. Lieut. Chas. W. 4, <i>Langdale-road, Greenwich.</i>
1881		Baillie, Henry Robert, Esq. 56, <i>South-street, Greenwich, S.E.</i>
1857		Baillie, Major-General John (Bengal Staff Corps). <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1872		Baillie, Capt. Wm. Hunter. 43, <i>Norfolk-square, W.</i>
1878		Bain, A. J. G., Esq. <i>Blairnairn, Hellensburgh, N.B.</i>
1879		Bain, David, Esq. <i>St. Bride's Schools, Grey-street, Liverpool.</i>
1875		Bain,* Sir James, Knt. 2, <i>Park-terrace, Glasgow.</i>
1873		Baines, W. Mortimer, Esq. <i>Bell-hall, York.</i>
1878		Baker, Edwin, Esq. <i>Bruce-castle, Tottenham.</i>

Year of Election.		
1875		Baker,* George, Esq. 66, <i>Mark-lane, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Snaresbrook</i> .
1861		Baker,* John, Esq.
1865	G. C. p.	Baker, Sir Sam. White, Pasha, F.R.S. <i>Sandford Orleigh, nr. Newton Abbot, Devon</i> .
1877		Baker, Rev. Sir Talbot Hastings B., Bart. <i>Rauston, near Blandford, Dorset</i> .
1876		Baker, Colonel Sir T. D., K.C.B. <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1877		Baker, Rev. Wm. 4, <i>Clapton-square, Hackney</i> .
1855	p.	Baker,* Major W. T. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1878		Baldwin, A. Chas., Esq. 38, <i>Rue Beaujon, Paris</i> .
1861		Balfour, Colonel David. <i>Balfour-castle, Kirkwall, N. B.</i>
1876		Balfour, Frederick Henry, Esq. <i>Shanghai</i> .
1847	C.	Balfour, Gen. Sir George, B.A., K.C.B., M.P. 6, <i>Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i> ; and <i>Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1853		Balfour, John, Esq. 13, <i>Queen's-gate-place, S.W.</i>
1880		Ball,* Captain Edwin, R.N.R. 144, <i>King Henry's-road, Belsize-park, N.W.</i>
1860	C. p.	Ball, John, Esq., F.R.S. 10, <i>Southwell-gardens, South Kensington</i> .
1876		Ball, John B., Esq. <i>Carisbrooke-lodge, St. John's-road East, Putney, S.W.</i>
1872		Balls, W. H., Esq. 20, <i>Anerley-road, Anerley, S.E.</i>
1852		Bancroft, Col. W. C. (16th Regt.). <i>Barracks, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire</i> .
1873		Bandini, His Highness Prince Giustiniani. <i>Rome. Care of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.</i>
1881		Baness, J. Frederick, Esq. 46, <i>Park-street, Calcutta</i> .
1878		Banks, Henry B., Esq. 31, <i>Rue de la Comédie, Havre</i> .
1880		Barber, Elijah, Esq. 50, <i>Ella-street, Leeds</i> .
1872		Barber, Wm. Cambridge, Esq. <i>Crossley Orphan Home and School, Savile-park, Halifax</i> .
1874		Barbour, W. Boyle, Esq. <i>Springvale, Hilton-lane, Prestwich, near Manchester</i> .
1869		Barchard, Francis, Esq. <i>Horsted-place, Uckfield</i> .
1879		Barclay,* Charles Arthur, Esq. <i>Nutfield-court, Nutfield, Surrey</i> .
1873		Barelay, Hugh G., Esq. <i>Thorpe, Norwich</i> .
1870		Barclay, Wm. L., Esq., B.A. <i>The Briars, Reigate, Surrey</i> .
1863		Barford, A. H., Esq., M.A. 22, <i>Woodstock-road, Bedford-park, Chiswick, W.</i>
1835		Baring,* John, Esq. <i>Oakwood, Chichester</i> .
1870	C. p.	Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. 1, <i>Bina-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1862		Barlee, Frederick Palgrave, Esq., C.M.G. (<i>Governor of British Honduras</i>). <i>Care of G. Laurence, Esq., 12, Marlborough-road, Lee, S.E.</i>
1868		Barlow, Frederick Thomas Pratt, Esq. 26, <i>Rutland-gate, S.W.</i>
1871		Barnes, Robert, Esq., M.D. 15, <i>Harley-street, W.</i>
1867	p.	Barns,* John W., Esq. 77, <i>Durnford-street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Devon</i> .
1870		Barr, Edward G., Esq. 76, <i>Holland-park, W.</i> ; and 36, <i>Mark-lane, E.C.</i>
1873		Barrett, Benjamin, Esq. <i>Albert-cottage, Framlingham, Suffolk</i> .
1875		Barrett, Howard, Esq., M.R.C.S. 3, <i>Tavistock-square, W.C.</i>
1859		Barrington, George, Viscount, M.P. 19, <i>Hertford-street, W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1867	Barrington-Ward,* Mark J., Esq., M.A., F.L.S. (Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools). <i>Salwarpe-end, Droitwich; and United University Club, S.W.</i>
1833	Barrow, John, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. 17, <i>Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1877	Barrow, Reuben Vincent, Esq. <i>Sydney-lodge, Croydon.</i>
1878	Barrow, Samuel, Esq., jun. <i>Lorne-house, Red-hill, Surrey.</i>
1863	Barry, Alfred, Esq. <i>St. Bride's Office, 33, Mark-lane, E.C.</i>
1857	Bartholomew, John, Esq. 17, <i>Chambers'-street, Edinburgh.</i>
1879	Bartlett, Edward J., Esq. <i>St. Helen's, Cazenove-road, Stamford-hill.</i>
1862	p. Barton, Alfred, Esq., M.D. <i>Oriental Club, W.; and Myskyns, Ticehurst, Hawk-hurst.</i>
1880	Bartram,* Captain George W., R.E. <i>Rocklands, Tunbridge-wells.</i>
1837	Bateman,* James, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S. 9, <i>Hyde-park-gate South, S.W.</i>
1876	Bateman, John, Esq.
1859	Bateman, John F., Esq., C.E., F.R.S. 16, <i>Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1873	Bates, General Sir Henry, K.C.B. 2, <i>Sussex-place, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1879	Bates, Rev. J. C. <i>The Vicarage, Castleton, near Manchester.</i>
1866	Bateson-de-Yarburgh, George, Esq. <i>Heslington-hall, York.</i>
1880	Batley, George, Esq. <i>Fern-bank, near Hastings.</i>
1877	Batt, Edward W., Esq. 20, <i>Great Winchester-street, E.C.</i>
1873	Batten, Henry Howard, Esq. 11, <i>Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1866	Batten, John H., Esq. 5, <i>Mansten-terrace, Heavitree, Exeter.</i>
1858	Baxendale, Joseph H., Esq. <i>Worplesdon, Guildford.</i>
1879	Baxter, William Edwin, Esq. 7, <i>Church-row, Stoke Newington, N.</i>
1881	Bayles, Arthur D., Esq. <i>Lorelei, Wood-vale, Forest-hill, S.E.</i>
1863	Bayley, H., Esq. <i>Peninsular and Oriental Co., Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1873	Baylis,* Major E. W. D. <i>Guildford-villa, Hilborough-crescent, Southsea, Hants.</i>
1862	Bayly, Maj.-Gen. John, R.E., C.B. 58, <i>Palmerston-place, Edinburgh.</i>
1880	Bayly,* Robert, Esq. <i>Torr-grove, Plymouth.</i>
1872	Baynes,* A. Henry, Esq. 19, <i>Castle-street, Holborn, E.C.</i>
1878	Baynes, Donald, Esq., M.D. 15, <i>Bridge-street, Canterbury.</i>
1862	Baynes, Major-General R. Stuart. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1872	Baynes,* Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., D.L. <i>Campbelton-house, Croydon.</i>
1868	Baynton, Captain Edward. <i>Trafalgar-lodge, Shirley, Southampton.</i>
1874	Beach, W. J., Esq. 56, <i>Church-road, Richmond.</i>
1874	Beall, Geo., Esq. 6, <i>Evering-road, Clapton, E.</i>
1874	Beardmore, Nathaniel St. B., Esq. 30, <i>Great George-street, S.W.</i>
1872	Beaton, Capt. John. 13, <i>Palace-gardens-terrace, W.</i>
1854	Beaufort,* William Morris, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.S.S. 18, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1875	Beaumont, A. R. de, Esq. 19, <i>St. John's-park, Highgate, N.</i>
1877	Beaumont, Commander Lewis A., R.N. <i>H.M.S. "Excellent," Portsmouth.</i>
1870	Beaumont,* Somerset, Esq. <i>Hurstcote, Shere, near Guildford.</i>

Year of Election.		
1851		Beaumont,* Wentworth B., Esq., M.P. 144, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1872		Beavan, Lieut. Reginald. <i>Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S. W.</i>
1867		Beazeley,* Michael, Esq., M.I.C.E. <i>Care of J. D. Campbell, Esq., 8, Storey's-gate, S. W.</i>
1871		Beazley, Lieut.-Colonel Geo. G. (83rd Regiment). <i>Army and Navy Club, S. W.</i>
1865		Bebb, Horatio, Esq. 13, <i>Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.</i>
1880		Becher, Henry C. R., Esq. <i>London, Canada West. Care of Major J. Andover Wood, 11, Prince's-square, Bayswater.</i>
1870		Bective,* Thomas, Earl of, M.P. <i>Underley-hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.</i>
1875		Bedbrook, W. H., Esq. <i>Blenheim-house, Wimbledon, S. W.</i>
1874		Beeck, Geo. Müller, Esq. <i>Care of T. K. Thornton, Esq., 83, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1861		Begbie,* James, Esq. 2, <i>East-India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, E. C.</i>
1860		Begbie, Thomas Stirling, Esq. 36, <i>Wallbrook, E. C.</i>
1853		Belcher, Rev. Brymer. <i>St. Gabriel's; and 32, Warwick-square, Pimlico, S. W.</i>
1874		Bell, H. Douglas, Esq. 6, <i>Marie-terrace, Eastcliff, Folkestone.</i>
1875		Bell,* Joshua P., Esq.
1876		Bell, Thomas, Esq. 15, <i>Upper-park-road, Haverstock-hill, N. W.</i>
1868	p.	Bell, Wm. A., Esq., B.A., M.D. <i>New University Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1871		Bell, Major W. M. 40, <i>Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1864		Bellamy, Edward, Esq. 14, <i>Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W. C.</i>
1872	p.	Bellville, Rev. Alfred. 20, <i>Penn-road-villas, Holloway, N.</i>
1863		Belmore, Right Hon. The Earl of, K.C.M.G. 95, <i>Eaton-place, S. W.</i>
1873		Benjamin, Horace B., Esq. 169, <i>New Bond-street, W.</i>
1857		Bennett, Sir J. Risdon, M.D. 22, <i>Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1856		Benson,* William, Esq. <i>Langtons, Alresford, Hants.</i>
1830		Bentham, George, Esq., Pres. L.S. 25, <i>Wilton-place, S. W.</i>
1868		Bentley, George, Esq. <i>Upton-park, Slough.</i>
1870		Benyon,* Wm. H., Esq. <i>West-lodge, Ripon.</i>
1859		Berens, H. Hulse, Esq. <i>Sidcross, Foot's Cray, Kent.</i>
1865		Bernard, P. N., Esq. 37, <i>Connaught-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1874		Bernays, Louis A., Esq. <i>Care of C. T. Clay, Esq., Queensland Government Offices, 1, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S. W.</i>
1879		Berridge,* Robert, Esq. 15, <i>Highbury-grove, N.</i>
1876		Berryman, Edwin W., Esq. 27, <i>Leadenhall-street, E. C.</i>
1872		Berthon, Peter Hy., Esq. 20, <i>Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1871		Best, Commr. Jno. Chas. <i>Plas-yn-Vivod, Llangollen.</i>
1867		Bethune, Alexander M., Esq. <i>Otterburn, Hamlet-road, Upper Norwood; and 122, Leadenhall-street, E. C.</i>
1842	p.	Bethune,* Adm. C. R. Drinkwater, C.B. 4, <i>Queensberry-place, S. W.</i>
1836		Betts, John, Esq. 21, <i>Freegrove-road, Camden-road, N.</i>

Year of Election.		
1866		Bevan, William, Esq. 12, <i>Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1876		Bevington, Herbert S., Esq., B.A. <i>Ferndale-house, Lee, S.E.</i>
1877		Bianchi, The Marchese. <i>Padova, Veneto, Italy ; and Hanover-square Club, W.</i>
1873		Bibby,* Edward, Esq. <i>Care of John Bibby, Esq., Hart-hill, Liverpool.</i>
1862		Bicker-Caarten, Peter, Esq., Corr. Mem. and Agent Geogr. Soc. of the Netherlands. 30, <i>Northumberland-place, Bayswater, W.</i>
1875		Bickers, Edward, Esq., J.P. <i>Care of Messrs. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1876		Bickerstaff, W. M., Esq., J.P. 13, <i>Highbury-terrace, N.</i>
1871		Bickersteth, The Very Rev. Edward, D.D., Dean of Lichfield. <i>The Deanery, Lichfield.</i>
1879		Bickford-Smith,* W., Esq. <i>Trevarno, Helston, Cornwall.</i>
1868	p.	Bickmore,* A. S., Esq., M.A., PH.D., Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History. <i>Central-park, New York.</i>
1866		Bicknell, Algernon S., Esq. 23, <i>Onslow-gardens, South Kensington.</i>
1880		Bidder, B. P., Esq., M.I.C.E., &c. <i>Beech-house, Loughton, Essex.</i>
1871		Biddulph, Geo. Tournay, Esq. 43, <i>Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1874		Biddulph, John, Esq. <i>Swansea.</i>
1880		Biddulph, Lieut.-General Sir Michael A. S., K.C.B. <i>Rawulpindi.</i>
1879		Biddulph,* Major-General Sir R., K.C.M.G. <i>Governor of Cyprus.</i>
1865		Bidwell, Charles Toll, Esq. <i>Foreign-office, S.W.</i>
1859		Bigge, Frederick W., Esq. <i>Wavendon-house, Woburn.</i>
1868		Biggs, C. H. Walker, Esq. 7, <i>Freelands-road, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1876		Biggs, Jas., Esq., R.N. 15, <i>Thurloe-place, S.W.</i>
1876	p.	Bigg-Wither,* T. P., Esq., C.E. <i>Belmont-lodge, Wray-park, Reigate.</i>
1881		Binns, Edmund Knowles, Esq., F.G.S. 216, <i>Heavy-gate-road, Sheffield.</i>
1858		Birch, John William, Esq. 27, <i>Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1862		Birchill,* Captain B. H. H. <i>Junior Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1872		Bird,* Richard, Esq. <i>Holt-house, Fulham, S.W.</i>
1879		Bird, Thomas, Esq. 38, <i>Brook-street, W.</i>
1874		Birdwood, Geo., Esq., M.D., C.S.I. <i>Acton, W.</i>
1878		Birks, Harry William, Esq. <i>Enderleigh, Broadlands-road, Highgate, N.</i>
1867		Bischoffsheim,* Henri Louis, Esq. 75, <i>South Audley-street, W.</i>
1858		Bishop, George, Esq., F.R.A.S. <i>Union Club, S.W.; and The Meadows, Twickenham, S.W.</i>
1861		Bishop, James, Esq.
1876		Bishop, James, Esq. <i>Harcourt-house, Leytonstone.</i>
1870		Bishop, Wm. Henry, Esq. <i>Culverden-lodge, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1867		Bisson, Capt. Frederick S. de Carteret. 70, <i>Berners-street, W.</i>
1870		Black, Andrew H., Esq. <i>Kingston, Glasgow.</i>
1860		Black,* Francis, Esq. 6, <i>North-bridge, Edinburgh.</i>
1878		Black, Major Geo. Robt. Stewart. <i>Roxeth, Harrow ; and Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, S.W.</i>
1849		Blackie, W. Graham, Esq., PH.D. 17, <i>Stanhope-street, Glasgow.</i>

Year of Election.		
1862		Blackstone,* Frederick Elliot, Esq., B.C.L. 2, <i>Caroline-street, Bedford-square, W.C.</i>
1873		Blagden, Robert, Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1869		Blaine, Henry, Esq. 11, <i>Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1874		Blair, Major H. F., R.E.
1865		Blake, Brig.-Gen. H. W. 10, <i>Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, S.W.</i>
1857		Blake,* H. Wollaston, Esq., F.R.S. 8, <i>Devonshire-place, W.</i>
1872		Blakemore, Ramsey, Esq. <i>Woodlands, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
1861	p.	Blakeney,* William, Esq., R.N. <i>Secretary to Hydrographic-office, S.W.</i>
1876		Blakeney, Captain W. A. F.
1868		Blakiston, Matthew, Esq. 18, <i>Wilton-crescent, S.W.</i>
1857	G. p.	Blakiston, Captain Thomas, R.A. 18, <i>Wilton-crescent, S.W.</i>
1868	p.	Blanc, Henry, Esq., M.D., &c. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1873		Blanford,* W. T., Esq., F.R.S. <i>Geological Survey-office, Calcutta. Care of Messrs. Trübner and Co., Ludgate-hill, E.C.; and Arts Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1857		Blanshard, Richard, Esq. <i>Fairfield, Lymington, Hants.</i>
1839		Blewitt,* Octavian, Esq. 10, <i>John-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1875		Blount, Edward, Esq., C.B. 28, <i>Old Burlington-street, W.; and 61, Rue de Courcelles, Paris.</i>
1866		Blow, William Wootton, Esq. <i>Oak-lodge, Ryden's-road, Walton-on-Thames.</i>
1868		Blumberg, George F., Esq. <i>Mansfield-house, Clifton-gardens, Maida-vale, W.</i>
1872		Blundell,* Charles Weld, Esq. <i>Ince, Blundell-hall, Great Crosby; and Brooks's Club, S.W.</i>
1837		Blunt,* Jos., Esq.
1863	p.	Blunt,* Wilfrid S., Esq. <i>Crabbet-park, Crawley, Sussex; and 10, James-street, Buckingham-gate.</i>
1878		Blyth, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G. (Agent-Gen., <i>South Australia</i>). 51, <i>Linden-gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1871		Bodenham,* Chas. de la Barre, Esq. <i>Rotherwas, Hereford.</i>
1858		Bohn, Henry G., Esq. 18, <i>Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.; and North-end-house, Twickenham.</i>
1874		Boileau, Colonel G. W. <i>Stanfield-hall, Wymondham.</i>
1877		Bolton,* John, Esq. 13, <i>Long Acre, W.C.</i>
1861		Bompas, George Cox, Esq. 15, <i>Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park, W.</i>
1861		Bonney, Charles, Esq. <i>Adelaide, Australia.</i>
1858		Bonnor, George, Esq. 49, <i>Pall-mall, S.W.; and 2, Bayswater-terrace, Kensington-square, W.</i>
1865		Bonwick, James, Esq. 2, <i>Balmoral-terrace, Acton, W.</i>
1866		Booker, Wm. Lane, Esq. (H.B.M. Consulate, <i>San Francisco</i>). <i>Care of Messrs. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1876		Boor, Geo. C., Esq. <i>Percy-house, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.</i>
1879		Booth,* Sir Henry Gore, Bart. <i>Lissadell, Sligo.</i>
1878		Booth, Stephen, Esq. 18, <i>Blomfield-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace, W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1875	Borlase, Capt. Jno. 3, <i>Bennett-road, Bath.</i>
1879	Borman, Allan W., Esq.
1845	Borrer,* Dawson, Esq. <i>Altmont Ballon, Co. Carlow, Ireland.</i>
1880	Borton, Rev. Neville Arthur B. <i>St. Andrew's College, Bloemfontein, S. Africa.</i> <i>Care of Rev. W. D. Bodkin, Grove-bank, Highgate.</i>
1878	Bose,* William, Esq. " <i>Balgores,</i> " near <i>Romford, Essex.</i>
1875	Bourne, Geo., Esq. <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i> Care of <i>Mr. John Taylor, 110, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1871	Bourne, John, Esq., C.E. 21, <i>Richmond-road, Bayswater, W.</i>
1874	Bourne, Robert, Esq., J.P. <i>Grafton-manor, Bromsgrove.</i>
1872	Bousfield, William, Esq., M.A. 33, <i>Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1860	Boustead, John, Esq. 34, <i>Craven-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1866	Boutcher,* Emanuel, Esq.
1865	Bouverie, P. P., Esq. 32, <i>Hill-street, Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1876	Bowden, A., Esq. <i>Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.</i>
1867	Bowell, Rev. Wm. <i>Chandos-house, Hereford.</i>
1861	Bowen,* Charles Christopher, Esq. <i>Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i> <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1854	p. Bowen,* Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G., M.A. 44, <i>Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.;</i> <i>and Athenæum Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1871	Bowers,* Captain Alexander. <i>Care of Messrs. Fraser and Co., Penang.</i>
1871	Bowes, John, Esq. <i>Warrington, Lancashire.</i>
1862	Bowie, John, Esq. <i>Conservative Club, S.W.</i>
1869	Bowker, James Henry, Esq. <i>Basutoland, South Africa.</i> Care of <i>Messrs. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1878	Bowles, John, Esq. <i>Landport, Portsmouth.</i>
1868	Bowly, William, Esq. <i>Cirencester.</i>
1876	Bowman, Wm., Esq., F.R.S. 5, <i>Clifford-street, W.</i>
1865	Bowring, John Charles, Esq. <i>Forest-farm, Windsor Forest.</i>
1866	Bowring, Samuel, Esq. 1, <i>Westbourne-park, W.</i>
1868	Bowser, Alfred T., Esq. <i>Sunnyside, Kenninghall-road, Upper Clapton.</i>
1845	Boyd,* Edward Lennox, Esq., F.S.A. 35, <i>Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1876	Boyd, Nelson, Esq. 7, <i>Westminster-chambers, S.W.</i>
1877	Boyd, Dr. R. <i>Southall-park, Middlesex.</i>
1874	Boyd, William, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., &c. <i>Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.</i>
1876	Boyer, George Phelps, Esq. 8, <i>Warwick-crescent, Maida-hill, W.</i>
1869	Boyle, Richard Vicars, Esq., C.S.I. (Engineer in Chief to the Government Railways and Telegraph, <i>Japan</i>). Care of <i>Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1874	Boyson, Ambrose P., Esq. <i>East-hill, Wandsworth, S.W.</i>
1879	Bradfield, John Linden, Esq., M.L.A. <i>Cape Colony.</i> Care of <i>Messrs. A. White and Co., 17, Bloomfield-street, E.C.</i>
1876	Bradshaw,* Surg.-Major A. F. <i>Simla, India.</i> Care of <i>Messrs. Holt and Co., 17, Whitehall-place, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1870	Bragge,* William, Esq., C.E. <i>Clarendon-house, Hall-road, Birmingham.</i>
1862	Braithwaite, Isaac, Esq. 27, <i>Austin Friars, E.C.</i>
1880	Braithwaite, Stephen Nelson, Esq. 73, <i>Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.; and 25, Throgmorton-street, E.C.</i>
1863	Bramley-Moore,* John, Esq. <i>Langley-lodge, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks.</i>
1859	Brand,* James, Esq. 109, <i>Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1878	Brand,* James, Esq. <i>Bedford-hill, Balham; and 37, New Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1874	Brand, Jno. Hy., Esq. President of the Orange Free State Republic, S. Africa. <i>Care of Henry Blyth, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.</i>
1867	Brandis, Dr. D., F.L.S. <i>Director of Forests, Calcutta. Care of W. H. Allen, Esq., 13, Waterloo-place, S. W.</i>
1876	Brandon, David, Esq. 24, <i>Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1878	Brandreth, Edward Lyall, Esq. 32, <i>Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, S. W.</i>
1874	Brandreth,* Hy. P., Esq. <i>Standish-rectory, Wigan, Lancashire.</i>
1875	Branson, W. Powell, Esq. 23, <i>Rectory-grove, Clapham, S. W.; and 155, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1877	Brass, Emil, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Blatzpiel, Stamp and Heacock, 38, Knight-rider-street, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.</i>
1871	Brassey,* Sir Thos., K.C.B., M.P. 24, <i>Park-lane, W.; and Normanhurst-court, Battle.</i>
1874	Bray, Joseph, Esq., C.E.
1859	Braybrooke, Philip Watson. <i>Studley, Bishop's Down Park, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1875	Brazza, Pierre Savorgnan de. <i>Paris.</i>
1874	Brent, Algernon, Esq. <i>Audit-office, Somerset-house, W.C.</i>
1834	Breton,* Commr. Wm. Henry, R.N., F.G.S. 15, <i>Camden-crescent, Bath; and The Rectory, Charmouth, Dorset.</i>
1876	Brett, Right Hon. Sir W. Baliol, Knt. 6, <i>Ennismore-gardens, Prince's-gate, S. W.</i>
1876	Bridal, Walter Geo., Esq.
1867	Bridge, John, Esq. <i>Marlborough-house, Sale, near Manchester.</i>
1874	Bridgeman, Granville, Esq. <i>Holme-lodge, Balham-road, Upper Tooting; and Junior Conservative Club, King-street, St. James's.</i>
1876	Bridger, R. Lowther, Esq. <i>New University Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1873	Bridger, Captain W. Milton, R.N. <i>Care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing-cross, S. W.</i>
1858	Bridges, Nathaniel, Esq. <i>Blackheath-park, S.E.</i>
1877	Bridges,* Captain W. B., R.N. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W. Care of Messrs. J. W. Bridges and Sons, 5A, Warnford-court, E.C.</i>
1880	Bridgford, Major Sidney Thomas, R.M.A. <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1852	p. Brierly,* Oswald W., Esq. 38, <i>Amphill-square, N. W.</i>
1865	Briggs, Colonel J. P. <i>Bonjedward-house, Jedburgh.</i>
1880	Briggs, Sir Thomas Graham, Bart. <i>Farley-hall, Barbadoes; and Brooks's Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1861	p. Bright,* Sir Charles T., F.R.A.S. 20, <i>Bolton-gardens, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1868		Bright, Henry Arthur, Esq. <i>Ashfield, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.</i>
1860		Bright, James, Esq., M.D. 6, <i>Holyrood-place, Plymouth.</i>
1876		Bright-Smith, Rev. G. Aug. <i>Oakfield, Claines, Worcester.</i>
1854		Brine, Colonel Frederic, R.E., K.T.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., F.Z.S. 45, <i>Victoria-street; Army and Navy, Athenæum, and United Service Clubs, S.W.; and Garrick Club, W.C.</i>
1856	p.	Brine, Captain Lindesay, R.N. <i>Boldre-house, Lymington, Hants; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1861		Bristowe, Henry Fox, Esq. 22, <i>Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1875		Broadmead,* Jas. B., Esq., B.A. 27, <i>Warwick-square, S.W.</i>
1880		Brocklehurst,* Septimus, Esq. <i>Redcross-chambers, Redcross-street, Liverpool.</i>
1861		Brodie, Walter, Esq. <i>Orsett-house, Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1861		Brodie, William, Esq. <i>Eastbourne, Sussex.</i>
1874		Brodribb, William Adams, Esq. <i>Care of Rev. W. K. Brodribb, St. Martin's Church, Brighton.</i>
1863	C.	Brodrick,* The Hon. George C. 32A, <i>Mount-street, W.</i>
1874		Brogden, James, Esq.
1876		Brooke, Commr. A. T., R.N. <i>Ashbrooke, Brookboro', Lisnaskea, Ireland.</i>
1874		Brooke, Chas., Esq. (<i>Rajah of Sarawak</i>).
1879		Brooke, Capt. Charles K. (15th Regiment). 3, <i>Gordon-square, W.C.; and Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1864		Brooke,* Sir Victor A., Bart. <i>Colebrooke-park, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.</i>
1875		Brooke, Capt. W. Saurin (Beng. Staff Corps).
1872		Brookes, Clifford J., Esq. <i>Glenbrook, Nightingale-lane, Clapham-common, S.W.</i>
1856		Brooking,* Marmaduke Hart, Esq. 11, <i>Montagu-place, Montagu-square, W.</i>
1877		Brooks, Joseph, Esq. <i>Survey-office, Adelaide, South Australia. Care of Messrs. Johnson and Archer, 147, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1876		Brooks, Robert Alexander, Esq. <i>Conservative Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1870		Brooks,* Wm. Cunliffe, Esq., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., &c. 5, <i>Grosvenor-square, W.; Barlow-hall, near Manchester; and Forest of Glen-Tanar, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.</i>
1863		Broughall,* William, Esq. 8, <i>Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.</i>
1880		Brown, Charles George, Esq. <i>Orpington, Kent.</i>
1868		Brown, Colonel David (Madras Staff Corps). <i>India.</i>
1877		Brown, E. A., Esq. <i>Burton-on-Trent.</i>
1877	p.	Brown, Rev. George. <i>Care of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 17, Bishops-gate-street-within, E.C.</i>
1877		Brown, Henry Rowland, Esq. 56, <i>Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.; and Oxley-grove, Stanmore.</i>
1874		Brown, J. B. Esq. 90, <i>Cannon-street, E.C.; and Bromley, Kent.</i>
1865		Brown,* James R., Esq., F.R.S.N.A., <i>Copenhagen. 14, Hilldrop-road, Camden-road, N.</i>
1861		Brown,* John Allen, Esq. <i>Dahlwell-lodge, Kent-gardens, Ealing, W.</i>
1867		Brown, Richard, Esq., C.E. 115, <i>Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, W.</i>

Year of
Election.

1867	p.	Brown, Robert, Esq., M.A., PH.D., F.L.S., &c. 26, Guilford-road, Albert-square, S.W.
1858		Brown,* Thomas, Esq. 8, Hyde-park-terrace, Hyde-park, W.
1876		Brown,* Rev. Thos. E. Clifton-college, Bristol.
1859		Brown, William, Esq. Quarry-hill-house, Tonbridge, Kent.
1879		Brown, William, Esq. Tollington-park-college, Holloway, N.
1879		Browne, Capt. Edmund C. Care of T. D. Sullivan, Esq., Royal United Service Inst., Whitehall-yard, S.W.
1864		Browne,* Captain E. P. Wade. Care of Colonel Hall, Heighington, Darlington.
1863		Browne, H. H., Esq. Moor-close, Binfield, Bracknell.
1858		Browne,* John H., Esq. Lauriston, Hollington-park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
1869		Browne, Samuel Woolcott, Esq. 58, Porchester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.
1874		Browne, Walter Raleigh, Esq., C.E. 38, Belgrave-raod, S.W.
1877		Browne, Rev. W. E. West Walton, Wisbeach.
1881		Browne, Wm. Alfred, Esq. St. Stephen's Club, S.W.
1858		Browne, William J. Esq. 74, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.
1852		Browning, H., Esq. 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, W.; and Old Warden-park, Biggleswade.
1856		Browning,* Thomas, Esq. 6, Whitehall, S.W.
1863	p.	Brunton, John, Esq., M.I.C.E., F.G.S. 13A, Great George-street, S.W.
1873		Brunton, R. H., Esq., F.G.S., &c. Athole-house, Gipsy-hill, S.E.
1879		Bryans, Capt. James W. 10, Ingles-park-road, Folkestone.
1856		Bryant, Walter, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. 23A, Sussex-square, Hyde-park-gardens, W.
1867		Buccleuch,* His Grace the Duke of, K.G., F.R.S. Dalkeith-palace, near Edinburgh; and Montagu-house, Whitehall, S.W.
1874		Buchanan, R. Dunlop, Esq. 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1874		Buchanan,* Thos. Ryburn, Esq. All Souls' College, Oxford.
1869		Buckley, John, Esq. 16, Jolimont-street, Jolimont, East Melbourne, Victoria. Care of Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., 52, Lombard-street, E.C.
1876		Buckley, John, Esq. The Academy, Weaver-view, Winsford, Cheshire.
1880		Buckwell, Henry J., Esq. 86, Inkerman-street, Luton, Beds.
1863		Budd, J. Palmer, Esq. Ynisdaren, near Swansea.
1868		Bull,* William, Esq., F.L.S. King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.
1865		Buller, Sir Edward M., Bart., M.P. Dilhorn-hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire.
1869		Buller, Walter L., Esq., C.M.G., F.L.S. 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-st., S.W.
1875		Bullinger, Rev. E. Wm. Walthamstow, Essex.
1863		Bullock, Captain Charles J., R.N. Yoroshi-house, Woolwich.
1879		Bulwer, Major-General E. G., C.B. 6, Montagu-square, W.
1860		Bunbury,* Sir Charles James Fox, Bart., F.R.S. Barton-hall, Bury St. Edmund's.
1839	U. C.	Bunbury, E. H., Esq., M.A. 35, St. James's-street, S.W.
1863		Bundock, F., Esq. Buckland-abbey, Horrabridge, S. Devon.

Year of Election.		
1866		Burgess,* James, Esq., M.R.A.S. 8, <i>Merchiston-terrace, Edinburgh.</i>
1875		Burgoyne, John, Esq. <i>Woodthorpe, Stonebridge-park, Willesden.</i>
1871		Burke,* Samuel Constantine, Esq. 21, <i>Leinster-square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1864		Burn-Blyth, Robert, Esq. 5, <i>Clifton-place, Sussex-square, W.</i>
1872		Burne, Colonel Sir Owen F., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. <i>India-office, S.W.; and Heatherlea, Albuny.</i>
1881		Burness, A. J., Esq. 138, <i>Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1878		Burnett, Jas. Compton, Esq., M.D. 4, <i>Harley-place, Harley-street, W.</i>
1871		Burney, Commr. Chas., R.N., <i>Superintendent Greenwich Hospital Schools, S.E.</i>
1863		Burns,* John, Esq. <i>Castle Wemyss, by Greenock, N. B.</i>
1861		Burr,* Higford, Esq. 23, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.; and Aldermaston-court, Berkshire.</i>
1857		Burstal, Captain E., R.N. 9, <i>Park-villas, Lower Norwood, S.E.</i>
1872		Burt, Charles, Esq. <i>Hill-side-house, Richmond, Surrey.</i>
1878		Burt, Frederick, Esq. 71-2, <i>Cornhill, E.C.; and Woodstock, Crescent-road, Crouch End.</i>
1833		Burton,* Decimus, Esq., F.R.S. 1, <i>Gloucester-houses, Gloucester-crescent, W.</i>
1859	Gr. p.	Burton,* Capt. Richard Fras., H.B.M. Consul. <i>Trieste; and Athenæum Club.</i>
1861		Bush, Rev. Robert Wheler, M.A. 29, <i>Milner-square, Islington, N.</i>
1874		Bushell, Dr. Nathaniel. <i>Ancaster-house-school, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.</i>
1874	p.	Bushell, S. W., Esq., M.D. <i>Care of R. Mathews, Esq., Bickley, Kent.</i>
1873		Busk, Capt. Hans, D.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford. 21, <i>Ashley-place, S.W.; and United University Club.</i>
1880		Bussell, Rev. James. <i>Portland-house, Kingsdown, Bristol.</i>
1861		Butler, Charles, Esq. 3, <i>Connaught-place, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1867		Butler, E. Dundas, Esq. <i>Geographical Department, British Museum, W.C.</i>
1878		Butler, Frank Hedges, Esq. <i>Fixby-lodge, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.</i>
1878	g.	Butler, George Grey, Esq. 257, <i>Brompton-road, S.W.</i>
1878		Butler,* Lieut.-Colonel Henry Thomas. 66, <i>Prince's-gate, S.W.</i>
1860		Butler, Rev. Thomas. <i>Wilderhope-house, Shrewsbury.</i>
1871		Butler, Lieut.-Colonel W. F. (69th Regiment). 3, <i>Tregunter-road, S.W.</i>
1870		Buxton, Francis W., Esq., M.P. 15, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.</i>
1869		Buxton, Henry Edmund, Esq., B.A. <i>Bank-house, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.</i>
1873		Buxton,* John H., Esq. <i>Brewery, Spitalfields, E.C.</i>
1858	C.	Buxton,* Sir Thomas Fowell, Bart. 14, <i>Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.; and Warlies, Waltham-abbey, Essex.</i>
1880		Caldecott, Harry S., Esq. <i>Aliwal North, Cape of Good Hope.</i>
1880		Callow, William, Esq. <i>The Firs, Great Missenden, Bucks.</i>
1861		Calthorpe, The Hon. Augustus Gough. 63, <i>Rutland-gate, S.W.</i>
1855		Calthorpe,* F. H. Gough, Lord. 33, <i>Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1854		Calvert, Frederic, Esq., Q.C. 38, <i>Upper Grosvenor-street, W.</i>
1871		Cama,* Dorabjee Pestronjee, Esq. 3 and 4, <i>Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
1861		Cameron, Donald, Esq., M.P. <i>Auchnacarry, Inverness-shire.</i>
1872		Cameron, Major Donald R., R.A., C.M.G. <i>Malta. Care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S. W.</i>
1858		Cameron, Lieut.-General Sir Duncan Alexander, G.C.B.
1864		Cameron, J., Esq.
1878		Cameron, Ralph Abercrombie, Esq. 3, <i>Granville-place, Blackheath</i> ; and <i>Junior Carlton Club, W.</i>
1866		Cameron, R. W., Esq. <i>Clifton, Staten Island, New York. Care of Messrs. Brooks and Co., St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1876	Gr. p.	Cameron, Commr. Verney Lovett, R.N., C.B. <i>Shoreham-vicarage, Sevenoaks.</i>
1871		Campbell,* Allan, Esq. <i>New University Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1873		Campbell, C. H., Esq. 64 <i>Cromwell-road, S.W.</i>
1881		Campbell, F. J., Esq. <i>Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1866	C. p.	Campbell, Sir George, K.C.S.I., M.P., D.C.L. 13, <i>Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, S. W.</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1878		Campbell, Geo. W., Esq. 22, <i>Queen's-gate-gardens, S.W.</i>
1881		Campbell, Guy Marshall, Esq. <i>Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1844		Campbell,* James, Esq. <i>Park-farm, Hendon, Middlesex</i> ; and 37, <i>Seymour-street, W.</i>
1878	p.	Campbell, James, Esq. 17, <i>Queen's-gate, S. W.</i>
1857		Campbell, James, Esq., Surgeon R.N. <i>The Grange, Chigwell-row, N.E.</i>
1834		Campbell,* James, Esq., jun. <i>Cawley-priory, Chichester.</i>
1863		Campbell,* James Duncan, Esq. <i>Peking. 8, Storey's-gate, St. James's-park, S. W.</i>
1869		Campbell, Robert, Esq., J.P. <i>Buscot-park, Lechlade, Gloucestershire.</i>
1872		Campbell, Robert, Esq. <i>Lednock-bank, Comrie, Perthshire.</i>
1872		Campbell, William, Esq. <i>Care of Mr. Provan, 69, St. Vincent-square, Glasgow.</i>
1856		Campbell-Johnston, A. R., Esq., F.R.S. 84, <i>St. George's-square, S. W.</i>
1876		Campion, Frank, Esq. <i>The Mount, Duffield-road, Derby.</i>
1876		Candler, Samuel Horace, Esq., B.A., LL.B. 23, <i>Essex-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1866		Canning, Sir Samuel, C.E. 1, <i>Inverness-gardens, Campden-hill, W.</i>
1864		Cannon,* John Wm., Esq. <i>Castle-grove, Tuam.</i>
1877		Cantley, Nathaniel, Esq. <i>Botanical Gardens, Pamplémousses, Mauritius. Care of W. Coghill, Esq., Police Magistrate, Thurso, Caithness.</i>
1880		Capper, Robert, Esq. <i>Swansea-harbour, Swansea.</i>
1877		Cardi, Chas. Napoleon de, Esq. 78, <i>Tower-buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.</i>
1873		Cardwell,* Edward H., Esq. <i>Hillside, West Horsley, Surrey</i> ; <i>Oxford and Cambridge and Garrick Clubs.</i>
1853	C.	Cardwell,* Right Hon. Viscount. 74, <i>Eaton-square, S. W.</i>
1863		Carew,* R. Russell, Esq., J.P. <i>Carpenders-park, Watford, Herts</i> ; and <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1873		Carey, Lieutenant H. C. (late I.N.). <i>Alma-road, Southport.</i>

Year of Election.	
1879	Carey, John James, Esq. <i>Indore, Central India. Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1869	Carey, Rev. Tupper. <i>Fifield, Bavant, Salisbury; and 15, Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1872	Carfrae, John, Esq. <i>28, Norfolk-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.; and Junior Conservative Club, King-street, St. James's.</i>
1862	Cargill, John, Esq. <i>Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand. Care of Messrs. Cargill, Joachim and Co., 1, Great Winchester-street, E.C.</i>
1863	Cargill,* Wm. W., Esq. <i>Lancaster-lodge, Campden-house-road, W.</i>
1873	Carillon,* John Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S., &c. <i>Wormhill, Buxton.</i>
1858	Carlingford, Right Hon. Lord. <i>7, Carlton-gardens, S.W.</i>
1876	Carlisle, A. D., Esq. <i>Haileybury-college, Hertford.</i>
1864	Carmichael,* Capt. L. M., M.A. (5th Lancers). <i>Athenæum Club, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 17, West Cromwell-road, S.W.</i>
1865	Carnegie,* David, Esq. <i>Eastbury, by Watford, Herts.</i>
1863	Carnegie, Commander the Hon. J., R.N. <i>26, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1879	Carr-Gomm, F. Culling, Esq. <i>10, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1880	Carrick, Rev. John Lowry, M.A. <i>Spring Hill, Southampton.</i>
1861	Carter, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Bonham- (Coldstream Guards). <i>Guards' Club, S.W.; 80, Chester-square, S.W.</i>
1868	Carter, Major Thomas Tupper, R.E. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall.</i>
1873	Carter, Theodore, Esq. <i>Mapperley-house, Burnt-ash-hill, Lee, S.E.</i>
1857	Cartwright, Col. Henry (Grenadier Guards). <i>Eydon-hall, Banbury.</i>
1874	Cartwright, William, Esq. <i>Care of Office of Chinese Customs, 8, Storey's-gate, St. James's-park, S.W.</i>
1860	Carver,* Rev. Alfred J., D.D., Master of Dulwich College. <i>Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1869	Casberd-Boteler, Commr. W. J., R.N. <i>The Elms, Taplow; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1858	Casella, Louis P., Esq. <i>147, Holborn-bars, E.C.; and South-grove, Highgate, N.</i>
1875	Cassels, Andrew, Esq. (Member of Council of India). <i>51, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1874	Cassiani, Chas. Joseph, Esq. <i>12, George-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1877	Cates, Arthur, Esq. <i>7, Whitehall-yard, S.W.</i>
1880	Cattley, Oswald J., Esq. <i>Cottingham, Yorkshire.</i>
1872	Caton, R. Redmond, Esq., F.S.A. <i>Union Club; and Binbrook-house, Market-Rasen, Lincolnshire.</i>
1872	Cattley, Edward, Esq. <i>1, Coolinge-road, Folkestone, Kent; and St. Petersburg.</i>
1879	Caudwell,* J., Esq. <i>Spencer-park, Wandsworth-common, S.W.</i>
1860	Cave, Amos, Esq. <i>Grove-house, Cromwell-road, Brixton-rise, Surrey.</i>
1876	Cave, Colonel Edward. <i>East India United Service Club, 14, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1857	Cave, Captain Laurence Trent. <i>13, Lowndes-square, S.W.</i>
1874	Cave-Browne, Rev. J. <i>Detling-vicarage, Maidstone.</i>
1869	Cayley, Dr. Henry. <i>3, All Saints'-road, Clifton, Bristol.</i>

Year of Election.		
1880		Cerruti, Giovanni Emilio. <i>Piazza Vigne, Genoa.</i>
1873		Chadwick, Jesse, Esq. <i>London-road, Derby.</i>
1874		Chadwick, Jno. O., Esq. 46, <i>Bolton-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.</i>
1871		Chalmer,* Major Reginald (60th Royal Rifles). <i>Peshawur, East Indies.</i>
1880		Chamberlaine-Bey, Charles de T. <i>Care of S. J. Spark, Esq., 7, Rue Scribe, Paris.</i>
1874		Champaign, Lieut.-Colonel J. U. Bateman, R.E. <i>Stratford-house, West-hill, Putney, S.W.</i>
1858		Champion, John Francis, Esq. <i>High-street, Shrewsbury.</i>
1866	Gr. p.	Chandless,* William, Esq. 5, <i>Portman-street, Oxford-street, W.</i>
1875		Chapelle, Count de la. 1, <i>Primrose-hill-road, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1881		Chapman, David, Esq. <i>Turret-lodge, St. John's, Sevenoaks.</i>
1870		Chapman, Lieut.-Col. E. F., R.A., C.B. <i>Fairholme, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1863		Chapman,* Spencer, Esq. <i>Rochampton, S.W.</i>
1880		Charlemont, Right Hon. The Earl of, K.P. 1, <i>Mansfield-street, W.</i>
1861		Charnock, Richard Stephen, Esq., PH.D., F.S.A. <i>Junior Garrick Club, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.</i>
1875		Chater, Geo., junr., Esq. 41, <i>Porchester-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1872		Chatwood, Samuel, Esq. 5, <i>Wentworth-place, Bolton.</i>
1876		Chauvin, George von, Esq. 12, <i>Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1864	p.	Cheadle, Walter B., Esq., B.A., M.D. Camb. 2, <i>Hyde-park-place, Cumberland-gate, W.</i>
1873		Cheetham, Samuel, Esq. <i>Care of Colonel Mulliner, Grove-house, Chiswick.</i>
1855		Cheshire, Edward, Esq. 3, <i>Vanbrugh-park, Blackheath, S.E.; and Conservative Club, S.W.</i>
1858		Chetwode, Augustus L., Esq. 3, <i>Charles-street, Lowndes-square, S.W.; and Chilton-house, Thame, Oxfordshire.</i>
1876		Cheyne, Captain Jno. P., R.N. 1, <i>Westgate-terrace, W. Brompton, S.W.</i>
1858		Childers, Right Hon. Hugh C. E., M.P. 17, <i>Prince's-gardens, S.W.</i>
1856		Childers, John Walbanke, Esq. <i>Cantley-hall, near Doncaster.</i>
1878		Childs, Capt. Geo. Coulson (Acting Col. Secy., Accra). 11, <i>Finsbury-place South, E.C.</i>
1857	p.	Chimmo,* Captain William, R.N. <i>Westdowne, Weymouth.</i>
1869		Chinnock, Frederick George, Esq. 86, <i>Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1880		Chirnside, Andrew, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz and Co., 52, Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Cholmley,* Harry Walter, Esq. <i>Howsham, near York.</i>
1877		Christie, Edward Richard, Esq. <i>Christ's College, Cambridge.</i>
1872		Christie, James Alexander, Esq. <i>Plymouth.</i>
1872		Christie, T. Beath, Esq., M.D. <i>Ealing.</i>
1880		Christy,* Thomas, Esq. <i>Malvern-house, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1878		Church, Capt. Edw. John, R.N. <i>H.M.S. "Jumna," Portsmouth.</i>
1871		Church, Colonel Geo. Earl. <i>Care of W. W. Wynne, Esq., 40, Chancery-lane, E.C.</i>
1849	C.	Churchill, Lord Alfred Spencer. 16, <i>Rutland-gate, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1856		Churchill, Charles, Esq. <i>Weybridge-park, Surrey.</i>
1870		Clapton, Edward, Esq., M.D., &c. <i>St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, S.E.</i>
1863		Clark, Lieut. Alex. J. <i>Tranmere, Berrylands, Surbiton-hill; and 14, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1870		Clark, Charles, Esq. 20, <i>Belmont-park, Lee, Kent, S.E.</i>
1872		Clark, George Thomas, Esq. <i>Dowlais-house, Dowlais.</i>
1873		Clark, Sir John, Bart. <i>Tillypronie, Turland, Aberdeenshire.</i>
1868		Clark, John Gilchrist, Esq. <i>Speddock, Dumfries, Dumfriesshire.</i>
1862		Clark, J. Latimer, Esq. 6, <i>Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.; and Beechmont, Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1879		Clark, Mateo, Esq. <i>Care of Francisco Torrorme, Esq., 4, Jeffreys-square, St. Mary-axe, E.C.</i>
1874		Clark,* Mathew E., Esq. 18, <i>Granville-place, Portman-square, W.</i>
1870		Clark, Robert, Esq. 46, <i>Chepstow-villas, Bayswater, W.</i>
1878		Clark, Stephen, Esq. <i>English School, Dedham.</i>
1868		Clark, William, Esq.
1865		Clark, W. H., Esq. 6, <i>Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1874		Clark-Kennedy,* Capt. Alexander W. M., F.Z.S. (late Coldstream Guards). <i>Henbury, Wimborne, Dorset; and Guards' Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1875		Clarke, Archibald Hy., Esq. <i>South-hill, Paignton, Devon.</i>
1859		Clarke, Col. Sir A., R.E., K.C.M.G. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1874	p.	Clarke, Major F. C. H., R.A., C.M.G. <i>Adair-house, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1872		Clarke, Joseph, Esq. <i>North-hill-villa, Highgate, N.</i>
1881		Clarke, Rev. Henry Lowther. <i>Hedon Vicarage, Hull.</i>
1879		Clauson, Charles, Esq. 106, <i>Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1863		Clayton, Captain John W. (late 15th Hussars). 14, <i>Portman-square, W.</i>
1866		Cleghorn,* Hugh, Esq., M.D. <i>Stravithy, St. Andrew's.</i>
1871	p.	Cleghorn, John, Esq., M.S.S., M.S.A., &c. 3, <i>Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1879		Clement, Major Reynold Alleyne. <i>Datchet, Bucks.</i>
1863		Clements, Rev. H. G. <i>Vicarage, Sidmouth; and United University Club, S.W.</i>
1870		Clements, Robert George, Esq. 97, <i>Victoria-park-road, E.</i>
1881		Cleminson, James, Esq., C.E. 7, <i>Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.</i>
1860	p.	Clerk, Captain Claude. <i>Hyderabad, E. Indies.</i>
1858		Clermont, Thomas, Lord. 35, <i>Hill-street, Berkeley-square, W.; and Ravensdale-park, Newry.</i>
1845		Cleveland,* His Grace the Duke of. <i>Cleveland-house, 17, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1861		Clifford, Sir Charles. <i>Hatherton-hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.</i>
1858		Clifford, Charles Cavendish, Esq., M.P. <i>House of Lords, S.W.</i>
1871		Clifford, Henry, Esq., C.E. 1, <i>Lansdown-place, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1866		Clinton, Lord Edward. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1875		Clirehugh, W. P., Esq. 14, <i>Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill.</i>
1879		Clive, Colonel Edward H. (Grenadier Guards). 15, <i>Ennismore-gardens, Prince's-gate, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1863		Clowes, E., Esq. <i>Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Clowes, Capt. Frederic (30th Regiment). <i>51, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1854		Clowes, George, Esq. <i>Duke-street, Stamford-street, S.E.; Charing-cross, S.W.; and Surbiton, Surrey.</i>
1854		Clowes, William, Esq. <i>51, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1861		Clowes, William Charles Knight, Esq., M.A. <i>Duke-street, Stamford-street, S.E.; and Surbiton, Surrey.</i>
1874		Coard, Philip Aldridge, Esq. <i>13, St. Mark's-square, Sandringham-road, West Hackney, E.</i>
1877		Coate, James, Esq. <i>41 and 42, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, W.C.; and Chard, Somersetshire.</i>
1875		Coates, Edmund, Esq. <i>8, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1877		Coates, Walter S., Esq. <i>2, Malvern-villas, Belgrave-road, Bath.</i>
1875		Cobb, Jas. Francis, Esq. <i>The Brake, Torquay, Devon.</i>
1852		Cobbold, John Chevalier, Esq. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; and Ipswich, Suffolk.</i>
1859		Cochrane, Rear-Admiral the Hon. A., C.B. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1873		Cochrane,* Kenneth, Esq. <i>Elmbank, Galashiels, N.B.</i>
1869		Cockburn,* Major James George (6th Regiment). <i>Bracondale, Norwich.</i>
1862		Cockerton, Richard, Esq. <i>Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1862		Cockle,* Captain George. <i>9, Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1876		Cocks,* Alf. Heneage, Esq. <i>Thames Bank, Great Marlow, Bucks.</i>
1859		Cocks, Colonel C. Lygon (Coldstream Guards). <i>Treverbryn-Vean, Liskeard, Cornwall.</i>
1865		Cocks, Major Octavius Yorke. <i>86, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1841	C.	Cocks,* Reginald Thistlethwayte, Esq. <i>43, Charing-cross, S.W.; and 29, Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1876		Cocks,* Thos. S. Vernon, Esq. <i>43, Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1871		Cockshott,* Arthur, Esq., M.A. <i>Eton College.</i>
1873		Codrington, General Sir William, G.C.B. <i>110, Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1872		Coe,* Rev. C. C. <i>Highfield, Bolton-le-Moors.</i>
1857		Coghlan, Edward, Esq. <i>Training-institution, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.</i>
1861		Coghlan, J., Esq. (Engr.-in-Chief to the Government, Buenos Ayres). <i>Care of H. C. Forde, Esq., 6, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1876		Coghlan,* Staff.-Commr. Jas. E., R.N. <i>Care of Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, S.W.; and East India United Service Club, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1865		Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, Lord. <i>Kidbrooke, East Grinstead.</i>
1879		Cole, Alfred Clayton, Esq. <i>64, Portland-place, W.</i>
1875		Cole, Geo. Ralph Fitz-Roy, Esq. <i>Queen Anne's-mansion, Westminster, S.W. and Wanderers' and South American Clubs, S.W.</i>
1868		Cole, William H., Esq. <i>64, Portland-place, W.</i>
1876		Cole, Wm. Hammond, Esq. <i>Great Plumstead, near Norwich, Norfolk.</i>
1867		Colebrook, John, Esq. <i>13, William-street, Lowndes-square, S.W.</i>
1841		Colebrooke,* Sir Thomas Edward, Bart., M.P., F.R.A.S. <i>37, South-street. Park-lane, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1854		Coleman, Everard Home, Esq., F.R.A.S. <i>Registry and Record Office, 82, Basinghall-street, E.C.</i>
1848		Coles, Charles, Esq. 86, <i>Great Tower-street, E.C.</i>
1876		Coles, James, Esq. 30, <i>Malvern-road, Beeston-hill, Leeds.</i>
1873		Coles, Jno., Esq. <i>Mitcham, Surrey.</i>
1835		Collett,* William Rickford, Esq. <i>Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1872		Collingwood, Lieut. W. <i>India-office, S.W.</i>
1878		Collins, Wm., Esq. 3, <i>Park-terrace East, Glasgow.</i>
1866	P.	Collinson, John, Esq., C.E. 13, <i>Palace-gate, W.</i>
1855	G. C. p.	Collinson, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B. <i>Haven-lodge, Ealing, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1871		Collis,* Capt. Gustavus W. Berry (6th Royal Regiment). <i>Barton-terrace, Dawlish, Devon.</i>
1878		Colomb, Captain J. C. R. <i>Droumquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1862		Colquhoun, Sir Patrick M. de, Q.C., LL.D. 2, <i>King's-Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1869	p.	Colvill, Surg.-Major William H., Ind. Army. <i>Lawton, Chance-inn, Forfarshire, N.B.</i>
1861		Colville,* Right Hon. Lord. 42, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.</i>
1865		Colvin, Binny J., Esq. 17, <i>Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1868		Colvin, Major W. B. (Royal Fusiliers).
1868		Combe, Lieut. B. A.
1871		Comber, Colonel A. K. (Dep.-Commissioner of Assam, Goalpara). <i>Care of Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 44, Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1879	p.	Comber,* Rev. T. J. <i>Care of A. H. Baynes, Esq., 19, Castle-street, Holborn, E.C.</i>
1864		Commerell, Admiral Sir J. E., V.C., K.C.B.
1876		Congreve, Chas. R., Esq. <i>Victoria Works, Briton Ferry, South Wales.</i>
1876		Conlan, Geo. Nugent, Esq. <i>Tivoli-house, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.</i>
1878		Coode, Sir John, Knt., C.E. 35, <i>Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1880		Cook,* Frank Henry, Esq. <i>Ludgate-circus, E.C.</i>
1872		Cook,* F. L., Esq. 24, <i>Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1868	P.	Cook, H., Esq., M.D., &c.
1880		Cook,* John M., Esq. <i>Ludgate-circus, E.C.</i>
1859		Cooke, Lieut.-Col. A. C., R.E. <i>Ordnance-house, Southampton.</i>
1852		Cooke, Robt. F., Esq. 50, <i>Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1860		Cooke, William Henry, Esq., Q.C. 42, <i>Wimpole-street, W.</i>
1874		Cooke, Capt. W. S. (22nd Regiment). <i>Malta.</i>
1872		Cookson,* F., Esq. 35, <i>Grand Parade, Brighton.</i>
1830	p.	Cooley, William Desborough, Esq. 55, <i>Crowndale-road, Camden-town, N.W.</i>
1876		Cooling, Edwin, Esq. <i>Mile Ash, Derby.</i>
1875		Coombe, Edward, Esq. 25, <i>The Terrace, Greenhithe, Kent.</i>
1872		Cooper, Alfred, Esq. 9, <i>Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1880		Cooper, Charles, Esq. 46, <i>Lombard-street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
1877		Cooper, Charles E., Esq. <i>Observatory-house, Kingsdown, Bristol.</i>
1862		Cooper, Sir Daniel. 6, <i>De Vere-gardens, Kensington-palace, W.</i>
1856		Cooper, Lieut.-Col. Edward H. (Grenadier Guards). 42, <i>Portman-square, W.</i>
1860		Cooper, Lieut.-Col. Joshua H. (7th Fusiliers). <i>Dunboden, Mullingar.</i>
1878		Cooper, Percy H., Esq. <i>Bullwell-hall, Nottingham.</i>
1880		Cooper, Rev. William Henry.
1876		Coote, Algernon C. P., Esq., M.A. 43, <i>South-bank, Regent's-park, N. W.</i>
1857		Coote,* Vice-Admiral Robert, C.B. " <i>Shales</i> ," <i>Bitterne, Southampton.</i>
1881		Copinger, Arthur, Esq. <i>St. James's-palace-chambers, Ryder-street, S. W.</i>
1878		Copland-Crawford, Fitzgerald Hamilton, Esq. <i>Sudbury-lodge, Harrow.</i>
1874		Copland-Crawford, General R. F., R.A., F.G.S. <i>Sudbury-lodge, Harrow, Middlesex.</i>
1853		Copley, Sir Joseph William, Bart. <i>Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1868		Cork, Nathaniel, Esq. <i>Grennel-house, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
1868		Corner, William Mead, Esq. " <i>Sunnyside</i> ," 16, <i>Longton-grove, Upper Sydenham ; and 23, Billiter-square, E. C.</i>
1860		Cornwell, James, Esq., PH.D. <i>Purbrook, Crescent-wood-road, Sydenham-hill, S. E.</i>
1877		Corscaden, John F., Esq. 24, <i>Holland-park, W.</i>
1868		Cory, Frederic C., Esq., M.D. <i>Portland-villa, Buckhurst-hill, Essex ; and Nassau-place, Commercial-road, E.</i>
1873		Cosson, Capt. Emilius Albert de. <i>Whaddon-house, Bruton, Somerset.</i>
1874		Cosson,* Baron de. <i>Pyncroft-house, Chertsey, Surrey ; and 38, Rue St. Dominique, St. Germain, Paris.</i>
1869		Coster, Guillaume F., Esq. 11, <i>Park-crescent, Regent's-park, N. W.</i>
1853		Cosway,* William Halliday, Esq.
1875		Cotesworth, Wm., Esq. <i>Cowdenknowes, Roxburghshire, N. B.</i>
1876		Cotterill, Rev. G. E. 5, <i>Arlington-villas, Brighton.</i>
1875	P.	Cotterill, H. B., Esq., B.A. 10, <i>Schweizer-strasse, Dresden.</i>
1856	C.	Cottesloe, Right Hon. Lord. 20, <i>Eaton-place, S. W. ; and Swanbourne, Winslow, Buckinghamshire.</i>
1873		Cottrill, Robert Alfred, Esq. <i>Spelthorne-grove, Sunbury, Middlesex.</i>
1877		Couch, Right Hon. Sir Richard, Knt. 25, <i>Linden-gardens, Bayswater-road, W.</i>
1873		Courtenay, J. Irving, Esq. 3, <i>Plowden-buildings, Temple, E. C.</i>
1880		Courtier, Henry, Esq. 6, <i>Guilford-place, W. C.</i>
1874		Courtney,* Henry Nicholas, Esq., B.A. 2, <i>Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair, W. ; and National Club, Whitehall-gardens, S. W.</i>
1875		Covington, Rev. W., Vicar of St. Luke's. <i>The Vicarage, Brompton, S. W.</i>
1875		Coward, Dr. John W. S. <i>Care of Messrs. Hollams, Son and Coward, Mincing-lane, E. C.</i>
1862		Coward, William, Esq. 1, <i>Mitre-court, Temple, E. C.</i>
1857		Cowell,* Lieut.-Col. Sir J. C., R.E., K.C.B. <i>Buckingham-palace, S. W.</i>
1854		Cowley, Norman, Esq. 4, <i>Montagu-place, Montagu-square, W.</i>
1871		Cowper, Henry Aug. (Consul-General at Cuba). <i>Care of Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 44, Charing-cross, S. W.</i>

Year of Election		
1862		Cowper,* Sedgwick S., Esq., M.A. 74, <i>Cumberland-street, Sydney.</i>
1879		Cox, Major-General John William, C.B. 26, <i>South Parade, Southsea.</i>
1874		Coxon, Samuel Bailey, Esq., F.G.S. <i>Usworth-hall, Durham.</i>
1865		Coysh, John S., Esq. 21, <i>Linden gardens, W.</i>
1870		Cracroft,* Bernard, Esq., M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.; and 1, Stanford-row, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1875		Cragoe,* Thos. Adolphus, Esq. <i>Woodbury-villa, Truro.</i>
1867		Crane, Leonard, Esq., M.D. 7, <i>Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1873		Craufurd, George Ponsonby, Esq. <i>Buenos Ayres; and Travellers' Club, S.W.</i>
1857		Craufurd, Lieut.-General James Robertson (Grenadier Guards). <i>Travellers' Club, S.W.; and 36, Prince's-gardens, S.W.</i>
1875		Craven, Alfred E., Esq. 36, <i>Princes-gate, S.W.</i>
1848	C.	Crawford, Robert Wigram, Esq. 11, <i>Warwick-square, S.W.</i>
1879		Crawford, Major-General S. Wylie. <i>Union Club, New York.</i>
1876		Crawley, Wm. John Chetwode, Esq., LL.B., F.G.S., &c. 3, <i>Ely-place, Dublin.</i>
1861		Creswell, Rev. Samuel Francis, D.D., F.R.A.S. <i>Northrepps-rectory, Norwich.</i>
1880		Crewe, Hugo Harpur, Esq. <i>Calke-abbey, Derbyshire.</i>
1859		Creyke,* Captain Richard Boynton, R.N. <i>Gristhorpe-hall, Filey, Yorkshire.</i>
1877		Crispe, James, Esq. <i>Leatherhead.</i>
1881	p.	Crocker, William M., Esq. <i>Sarawak, Borneo; and 5, Langley-villas, Surbiton-hill.</i>
1856		Croker, T. F. Dillon, Esq. 19, <i>Pelham-place, Brompton, S.W.</i>
1864		Croll, Col. A. A., C.E., F.G.S., Netherlands. <i>Granard-lodge, Rochampton.</i>
1860		Croskey,* J. Rodney, Esq. 9, <i>Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, W.</i>
1877		Crosse, Captain Arthur T. (52nd Regiment). <i>Aldershot.</i>
1862		Crossman, James Hiscutt, Esq. 31, <i>Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1875		Crossman, Lieut.-Colonel W., R.E., C.M.G. 30, <i>Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-square, S.W.</i>
1879		Crothers, Wm. Edmund, Esq. 24, <i>Amphill-square, N.W.</i>
1863		Crowder,* Thos. Mosley, Esq., M.A. <i>Corpus Christi College, Oxford.</i>
1874		Crowe, Francis, Esq., LL.D. 22, <i>Westbourne-park-road, W.</i>
1872		Cruikshank, Donald, Esq. <i>Beaconsfield Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1859		Cull, Richard, Esq., F.S.A. 12, <i>Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, W.C.</i>
1874		Cumming, Chas. Lennox B., Esq. (Madras Civil Service). <i>Tellicherry, Malabar, Madras. Care of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., 9, King William-street, E.C.</i>
1857		Cumming, William Fullarton, Esq., M.D. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; and Kinellan, Edinburgh.</i>
1877		Cunha, J. Gerson da, Esq., M.D. <i>Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.</i>
1860		Cunliffe, Roger, Esq. 10, <i>Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1853		Cunningham, John Wm., Esq., Sec. King's College. <i>Somerset-house, W.C.; and Harrow.</i>
1862		Cunynghame,* Gen. Sir A. T., G.C.B. 10, <i>Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1872		Curling, Rev. J. Jas. <i>Care of Sir Bryan Robinson, 9, Gordon-place, Campden-hill, Kensington, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1877		Currie, Donald, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. 13, <i>Hyde-park-place, W.</i>
1877		Currie, Raikes, Esq. <i>Minley, Hampshire.</i>
1843		Cursetjee,* Manockjee, Esq., F.R.S.N.A. <i>Villa-Byculla, Bombay.</i>
1839		Curtis,* Timothy, Esq.
1872	C. p.	Cust, Robt. Needham, Esq. 64, <i>St. George's-square, S.W.</i>
1867		Cuttance, John Fras. J., Esq. <i>Cleveland-house, Greville-road, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
1872		Czarnikow, Cæsar, Esq. 29, <i>Mincing-lane, E.C.</i>
1874		Dadson, Arthur Jas., Esq.
1879		Dale, Langham, Esq. <i>Dept. of Public Education, Cape Town. Care of Messrs. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1863		Dalgety,* Fred. G., Esq. 16, <i>Hyde-park-terrace, W.</i>
1870		Dallas, Sir Geo. E., Bart. <i>Foreign-office, Downing-street, S.W.</i>
1865	p.	D'Almeida, W. B., Esq. 19, <i>Green-park, Bath.</i>
1880		Dalton, Charles, Esq. <i>Percy-house, Twickenham-park, S.W.</i>
1857		Dalton, D. Foster Grant, Esq. <i>Shanks-house, near Wincanton, Somerset.</i>
1873		Daly, Chief Justice Chas. P., LL.D. (President of the American Geographical Society, New York). 84, <i>Clinton-place, New York.</i>
1859	p.	Dalyell, Sir Robert Alexander Osborn, Bart. <i>Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1871		Daniell,* Colonel E. Staines. <i>Sherborne, Dorset; and East India United Service Club, 14, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1878		Danson, William, Esq. 2, <i>Eton-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W.</i>
1877		Darbishire, Godfrey, Esq. <i>Victoria-park, Manchester.</i>
1838	C. p.	Darwin,* Charles, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. <i>Down, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1877		Davenport, Samuel, Esq. <i>Care of H. D. Davenport, Esq., The Grange, Ealing, W.; and Beaumont, near Adelaide, S. A.</i>
1879		Davies, Rev. Edw. Aug. <i>Shady-tree-house, Middleton, Lancashire.</i>
1863		Davies, Sir R. H., K.C.S.I. <i>Care of Messrs. Twining, 215, Strand, W.C.</i>
1873		Davies, Rev. R. V. Faithfull. <i>Trinity-college. Eastbourne.</i>
1869		Davies,* Robert E., Esq., J.P. <i>Cosham-house, East Cosham, Hants.</i>
1873		Davies, W. Hy. Esq. 51, <i>Tregunter-road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1879		Davis, Rev. Charles. 10, <i>Cromwell-street, Gloucester.</i>
1866		Davis, Edmund F., Esq.
1866		Davis, Frederick E., Esq. 20, <i>Blandford-square, N.W.</i>
1875		Davis,* Commr. Hugh, R.N. <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall.</i>
1877		Davis, Israel, Esq., M.A. 6, <i>King's-Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1881		Davis, M., Esq. 27, <i>Wellclose-square, E.</i>
1846	p.	Davis, Sir John Francis, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.S.N.A. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; and Hollywood, near Bristol.</i>
1874		Dawes, Edwyn, Esq. <i>Mount Ephraim, Faversham.</i>

Year of Election.	
1875	Dawnay,* The Hon. Guy C. 8, <i>Belgrave-square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Bookham-grove, Leatherhead.</i>
1840	Dawnay,* The Hon. Payan. <i>Beningborough-hall, Newton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire.</i>
1879	Dawson, Lieut. Llewellyn S., R.N. <i>Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, S.W.</i>
1877	Day, Frederick, Esq. <i>South Molton, North Devon.</i>
1881	Day, Joseph Ebenezer, Esq. <i>Stanley-house, Devonshire-park, Eastbourne.</i>
1875	Daymond, Rev. Charles, M.A., Principal of St. Peter's College, <i>Peterborough.</i>
1877	Dean, F. J., Esq. <i>Sutton-place, Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford.</i>
1880	Deane, J. Parker, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L. 16, <i>Westbourne-terrace, W.</i>
1878	Deane, John Richard, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1865	Debary, Rev. Thomas, M.A. <i>Athenæum Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1866	Debenham, William, Esq.
1874	De Blaquièrre, Capt. Lord, R.N. <i>Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, W.</i> ; and <i>Springfield, Crawley, Sussex.</i>
1878	De Bourgho, Thomas J., Esq.
1876	De Crespigny, Aug. C., Esq. <i>Chandos Club, Langham-place, W.</i>
1856	De Crespigny, Lieut. C. <i>Care of Messrs. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1876	Dekeyser,* P., Esq. <i>Chatham-house, Grove-road, Clapham-park.</i>
1869	De Leon, Dr. Hananel. 26, <i>Redcliffe-gardens, West Brompton, S.W.</i>
1879	Delmege, Anthony A., Esq. 17, <i>St. Helen's-place, E.C.</i>
1881	Delmege, Edward T., Esq. 17, <i>St. Helen's-place, E.C.</i>
1862	p. Denham, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Mangles, F.R.S. 21, <i>Carlton-road, Maida-vale, W.</i>
1860	Denison, Alfred, Esq. 6, <i>Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1875	Denny,* Edward Maynard, Esq. 55, <i>Manchester-street, W.</i>
1876	Denny, Thomas Anthony, Esq. 7, <i>Connaught-place, W.</i> ; and <i>Budingwood, Horsham.</i>
1872	Dent,* Alfred, Esq. 29, <i>Chesham-street, S.W.</i>
1874	Dent, Clinton T., Esq. 29, <i>Chesham-street, S.W.</i>
1872	Dent,* Edward, Esq. <i>Fernacres, Falmer, near Slough, Bucks.</i>
1871	Dentry, James, Esq. <i>The College, Margate.</i>
1853	C. Derby,* Right Hon. Edward Henry, Earl of, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L. 23, <i>St. James's-square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Knowsley-park, Prescott, Lancashire.</i>
1877	Derry, Frederick, Esq. 31, <i>Upper Hockley-street, Birmingham.</i>
1875	De Ricci, Jas. H., Esq. <i>Meadowbank, Twickenham, Middlesex.</i>
1875	De Salis, Wm. Fane, Esq. <i>Dawley-court, Uxbridge.</i>
1881	Des Graz, Maurice, Esq. <i>The Firs, Wimbledon.</i>
1872	Desmond, Rev. H. M. Egan. <i>Filleigh, Chudleigh, S. Devon.</i>
1874	Devas, Thomas, Esq. <i>Mount Ararat, Wimbledon.</i>
1874	Devereux, W. Cope, Esq., R.N.
1877	De Vitre, Rev. George, M.A. <i>Keep Hatch, Wokingham, Berks.</i>
1837	Devonshire,* His Grace the Duke of, K.G., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. <i>Devonshire-house, Piccadilly, W.</i> ; and <i>Hardwicke-hall, Derbyshire.</i>

Year of Election.	
1853	De Wesselow, Lieut. Fras. G. Simpkinson. 67, <i>Victoria-street, S.W.</i>
1877	Dewdney, George, Esq., B.A. <i>Belle-vue, Chepstow.</i>
1872	Dhuleep-Singh, His Highness the Maharaja. <i>Elvedon-hall, near Thetford.</i>
1870	Dibdin, Charles, Esq. 28, <i>Endsleigh-gardens, Gordon-square, W.C.</i>
1870	Dibdin, Robert W., Esq. 62, <i>Torrington-square, W.C.</i>
1862	Dick, Captain Charles Cramond. <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1866	Dick,* Fitzwilliam, Esq. 20, <i>Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1830	Dickinson,* Francis Henry, Esq., F.S.A. 121, <i>St. George's-square, Pimlico, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Kingweston-park, Somerset.</i>
1877	Dickinson, Thomas B., Esq. 19, <i>Chesham-road, Brighton.</i>
1859	Dickson, A. Benson, Esq. 12, <i>Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1877	Dickson, John, Esq. <i>Beyrout.</i> Care of G. C. Shaw, Esq., <i>Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, E.C.</i>
1875	Dickson,* Oscar, Esq. <i>Stockholm.</i> Care of Messrs. <i>Dickson Bros., 6, Moorgate-street, E.C.</i>
1859	Digby, G. Wingfield, Esq. <i>Sherborne-castle, Dorset.</i>
1860	Digby, Lieut.-Colonel John Almerous. <i>Chalmington-house, Cattstock, Dorchester.</i>
1859	Dilke,* Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P. 76, <i>Sloane-street, S.W.</i>
1856	Dillon, Viscount. 113, <i>Victoria-street, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Ditchley, Oxfordshire.</i>
1880	Dillon, Robert William, Esq. <i>St. Just, West Cornwall.</i>
1879	Dimmer, Augustus Henry, Esq. <i>Ormonde-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight.</i>
1880	Dimsdale, Joseph C., Esq. 3, <i>Lancaster-street, Lancaster-gate, W.</i> ; and 50, <i>Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1873	Dineen, Thomas, Esq. 17, <i>Queen-street, Leeds, Yorkshire.</i>
1872	Divett, Edwd. Ross, Esq. <i>Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1878	Dixon,* James, Esq., Jun. <i>Kingswood, Clapham-park</i> ; and 81, <i>Gracechurch-street, E.C.</i>
1880	Dixon, John, Esq., C.E. <i>Choubra, Surbiton.</i>
1872	Dixon, Joseph, Esq. <i>Cornish-place, Sheffield.</i>
1877	Dobson, George, Esq. <i>Oakfield, Romilly-road, Cardiff.</i>
1873	Dodd, Jno., Esq. <i>Tamsui, Formosa.</i>
1876	Dodson,* Geo. Edward, Esq. <i>Ravensknowle, Anerley, S.E.</i>
1854	Dodson, Right Hon. John George, M.P. 6, <i>Seamore-place, Mayfair, W.</i>
1876	Doran, Colonel John, C.B. Care of Messrs. <i>Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1870	Dorchester, Dudley Wm. Carleton, Lord. 42, <i>Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1876	Dore, Henry J., Esq. 38, <i>Bruton-street, W.</i>
1873	Doria, Marchese Giacomo. <i>Genoa.</i> Care of Messrs. <i>Kirkland, Cope and Co., 23, Salisbury-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1868	Douglas, John, Esq.
1870	Douglas, Hon. J.
1868	Douglas, Captain Neil D. Cecil F. 1, <i>Morpeth-terrace, Victoria-street, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Guards' Club, S.W.</i>
1875	Douglas, Lieut.-General Sir Percy, Bart. <i>Henlade-house, Taunton, Somerset.</i>

Year of Election.		
1871		Douglas, Stewart, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1879		Douglas,* W. D. R., Esq. <i>Orchardton, Castle Douglas, N. B.</i>
1879		Douglas, William, Esq., M.D. <i>Avenue-house, Leamington.</i>
1874		Dowling, Edward Samuel, Esq. 14, <i>Holland-villas-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1871		Down, J. H. Langdon, Esq., M.D. 39, <i>Welbeck-street, W.; and Normansfield, Hampton Wick.</i>
1878		Downer, Richard Clarke, Esq. 13, <i>Coleridge-road, Finsbury-park.</i>
1879		Dowson,* Philip Septimus, Esq. <i>Cardiff, South Wales.</i>
1853		Doyle, Sir Francis Hastings C., Bart. <i>Custom-house, E.C.</i>
1881		Draper, Alfred C. Stenning, Esq. <i>Dulwich-common.</i>
1872		Drew,* Frederic, Esq. <i>Eton College, Windsor.</i>
1881		Drew, G. H., Esq. 6, <i>Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, N. W.</i>
1878		Druitt, Thos. Wyard, Esq. 66, <i>Charing-cross, S. W.</i>
1869		Drummond,* Captain Alfred Manners. <i>Army and Navy Club, S. W.</i>
1865		Drummond, E. A., Esq. <i>Cadlands, near Southampton.</i>
1846		Drury, Vice-Admiral Byron. 4, <i>Cambridge-villas, Cheltenham.</i>
1851		Dryland, William, Esq. 38, <i>Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1851	C.	Ducie,* Right Hon. Henry John, Earl of, F.R.S. 16, <i>Portman-square, W.</i>
1875		Duckham, Joseph Hy., Esq., R.N., Dockmaster, <i>West India Docks, Limehouse Entrance, E.</i>
1875		Du Faur, Eccleston, Esq. <i>Sydney, New South Wales. Care of Miss Du Faur, 74, Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, W.</i>
1860	C.	Duff,* Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, M.P. <i>York-house, Twickenham.</i>
1868		Duff, Wm. Pirie, Esq. <i>Calcutta. Care of Messrs. John Watson and Co., 34, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1857	PRES.	Dufferin,* Right Hon. Fredk. Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, Earl of, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. <i>Clandeboyne, near Belfast, Ireland.</i>
1866		Dugdale,* Captain Henry Charles G. <i>Merevale-hall, Atherstone, Warwick.</i>
1867		Dugdale,* John, Esq. 1, <i>Hyde-park-gardens; and Llwyn, Llanfyllin, Oswestry.</i>
1868		Dunbar, John Samuel A., Esq. 3, <i>Edith-villas, W. Kensington.</i>
1863		Duncan, Major Francis, R.A., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D. <i>Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, W.</i>
1861		Duncan,* George, Esq. 45, <i>Gordon-square, W.C.</i>
1875		Duncan, John, Esq.
1878		Duncan, William Alexander, Esq. <i>Adelaide-house, Adelaide-street, Southport.</i>
1875		Duncan, W. H. G., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Anderson Brothers, 16, Philpot-lane, E.C.</i>
1879		Dunkley, Wm. W., Esq., M.D. <i>Foleshill, Coventry; and 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S. W.</i>
1873		Dunlop, Alexander Milne, Esq. 3, <i>Old Palace-yard, Westminster, S. W.</i>
1875		Dunlop, Hamilton Grant, Esq. 11, <i>Rockstone-place, Southampton; and Junior Carlton Club, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1859	Dunlop,* R. H. Wallace, Esq., C.B. (Indian Civil Service). 12, <i>Kent-gardens, Castle-hill, Ealing.</i>
1860	Dunmore,* Right Hon. Charles Adolphus Murray, Earl of. 109, <i>Cromwell-road, W.</i>
1875	Dunn, John M., Esq. 30, <i>Claverton-street, St. George's-square, S.W.</i>
1874	Dunn, Wm., Esq. 95, <i>Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.</i>
1867	Dunraven, Right Hon. Wyndham Thos., Earl of. <i>Coombe-wood, Kingston-on-Thames.</i>
1875	Dunstone, J. John, Esq. 6, <i>Brighton-terrace, Govan, Glasgow.</i>
1856	Duprat, Le Vicomte. <i>Consul-Général de Portugal, 10, St. Mary-Axe, E.C.</i>
1869	Durham, Edward, Esq. <i>City-house, Little Chester, near Derby.</i>
1874	Duthie, Capt. W. H., R.A.
1868	Dutton,* Frederick H., Esq. <i>Palace-hotel, Buckingham-gate, S.W.</i>
1877	Dyason, John Sanford, Esq. 12, <i>Boscobel-gardens, N.W.</i>
1874	Dykes, William Alston, Esq. (Provost of Hamilton). <i>The Orchard, Hamilton, N. B.</i>
1870	Dymes, Daniel David, Esq. <i>Windham Club, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1871	Earle, Arthur, Esq. <i>Childwall-lodge, Wavertree, near Liverpool; and Windham Club, S.W.</i>
1878	East, George, Esq., F.Z.S. 25, <i>Hyde-park-place, W.</i>
1877	Easton, Edward, Esq., C.E. 7, <i>Delahay-street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1869	Eastwick, Edward B., Esq., F.R.S. 54, <i>Hogarth-road, S. Kensington, S.W.</i>
1857	Eastwick, Captain W. J. 12, <i>Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1876	Eaton, Commr. Alfred, R.N. <i>Brook-house, Melling, near Liverpool.</i>
1862	Eaton,* Henry William, Esq., M.P. 16, <i>Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, S.W.</i>
1864	Eaton,* William Meriton, Esq. 16, <i>Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, S.W.</i>
1866	Eatwell, Surgeon-Major W. C. B., M.D. 69, <i>Inverness-terrace, W.</i>
1876	Ebden, Alfred, Esq. <i>Care of James Searight, Esq. 7, East India-avenue, E.C.</i>
1875	Ebden,* Charles J., Esq., B.A. <i>Coghurst-hall, Hastings.</i>
1861	Eber, General F.
1862	Ebury, Right Hon. Lord. 107, <i>Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W.; and Moor-park, Herts.</i>
1879	Eden, C. H., Esq. 16, <i>Warwick-square, S.W.</i>
1879	Eden, Rev. Robert. <i>Hôtel du Faucon, Lausanne, Switzerland.</i>
1858	Edge, Rev. W. J., M.A. <i>Combe-Martin-house, Upper Tooting, S.W.</i>
1863	Edgeworth, M. P., Esq. (Bengal Civil Service). 9, <i>Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, W.</i>
1866	Edwardes,* Thomas Dyer, Esq. 5, <i>Hyde-park-gate, Kensington, W.</i>
1871	Edwardes,* Thomas Dyer, Esq., jun. 5, <i>Hyde-park-gate, Kensington, W.</i>
1868	Edwards, Rev. A. T., M.A. 123, <i>Kennington-park-road, S.E.</i>
1865	Edwards, G. T., Esq., M.A. 7, <i>Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1861		Edwards,* Henry, Esq., M.P. 53, <i>Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1871		Edwards, James Lyon, Esq. <i>Holmwood, Kingston-hill, Surrey.</i>
1860		Edwards, Colonel J. B., R.E., C.B. <i>United Service Club, S.W.; and Shorncliffe Camp, Kent.</i>
1880		Egerton, Hon. Wilbraham, M.P. 23, <i>Rutland-gate, W.; and Rosthern-manor, Knutsford.</i>
1853		Egerton, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Francis, M.P. <i>Devonshire-house, W.</i>
1868		Elder, A. L., Esq. <i>Campden-house, Kensington, W.</i>
1863		Elder,* George, Esq. <i>Knock-castle, Ayrshire.</i>
1878		Elder, Sir Thomas. <i>Birkgate, Adelaide, S. Australia. Care of A. L. Elder, Esq., Campden-house, Kensington, W.</i>
1867		Eley, Charles John, Esq. 5, <i>Pelham-place, Kensington, S.W.</i>
1865	G. p.	Elias, Ney, jun., Esq. 33, <i>Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>
1870		Ellenborough, Colonel Lord. 6, <i>Buckingham-gate, S.W.</i>
1876		Elles, Jamieson, Esq. <i>Wimbledon-common, S.W.</i>
1876		Elles, Lieut.-Col. Wm. K., C.B. <i>Horse Guards, War-office, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1875		Elliot,* Colonel Chas., C.B. <i>Wateringbury, Maidstone, Kent.</i>
1860		Elliot, G., Esq., C.E. <i>The Hall, Houghton-le-Spring, near Fence Houses, Durham.</i>
1857		Elliot,* Capt. L. R. <i>La Mailleraye-sur-Seine, Seine Inférieure. Care of J. L. Elliot, Esq., C4, Albany, W.</i>
1871		Elliot, William, Esq. <i>Care of Dr. Elliot, 93, Denmark-hill, S.E.</i>
1878		Elliot, Lieut. The Hon. William Fitzwilliam. 48, <i>Eaton-square, S.W.; and Minto-house, Hawick, N. B.</i>
1875	C.	Ellis, Sir Barrow H., K.C.S.I. (Mem. Council of <i>India</i>). 69, <i>Cromwell-road, S.W.; and India-office, S.W.</i>
1873		Ellis, Hon. Evelyn H. <i>Raleigh Club, Regent-street, S.W.</i>
1878		Ellis, Philip, Esq. <i>Ross-cottage, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.</i>
1865		Ellis, W. E. H., Esq. <i>Hasfield-rectory, Gloucester; Oriental Club, W.; and Byculla Club, Bombay.</i>
1871		Ellis, Walter L. J., Esq. 7, <i>Brunswick-place, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1874		Elmslie, Jas. A., Esq. <i>Croscall-lodge, Bedford.</i>
1858		Elphinstone, Major Sir Howard C., V.C., R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. <i>Buckingham-palace, S.W.</i>
1875		Elsey, Jno. Green, Esq. <i>Morant-house, Addison-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1872		Elwell, W. R. G., Esq. <i>Bathurst-lodge, Spring-grove, Isleworth.</i>
1868		Ely, John Henry Wellington Graham Loftus, Marquis of. 9, <i>Prince's-gate, S.W.; and Ely-castle, Fermanagh.</i>
1877		Emery, John, Esq. 15, <i>Dugnall-park-villas, South Norwood.</i>
1877		England, Capt. W. G., R.N. <i>St. George's-lodge, Ealing, W.; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1863		Engleheart, Gardner D., Esq. <i>Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, W.C.</i>
1876		Errington, Geo., Esq., M.P. 16, <i>Albany, W.</i>
1876		Erskine,* Hon. Chas. H. S. <i>Alloa-park, Alloa, N. B.</i>

Year of Election.		
1870		Erskine, Claude J., Esq. (Bombay Civil Service). 87, <i>Harley-street</i> , W.; and <i>Athenæum Club</i> , S.W.
1852	p.	Erskine, Admiral John Elphinstone. 1 <i>L</i> , <i>Albany</i> , W.; and <i>Lochend</i> , <i>Stirling</i> , N. B.
1877		Escott, T. H. S., Esq. 38, <i>Brompton-crescent</i> , S.W.
1857		Esmeade,* G. M. M., Esq. 50, <i>Park-street</i> , <i>Grosvenor-square</i> , W.
1877		Estoclet, Alphonse, Esq. <i>St. Mary's-college</i> , <i>Hanover-park</i> , <i>Peckham</i> .
1874		Evans,* B. Hill, Esq. <i>Devonshire-chambers</i> , 17, <i>Bishopsgate-without</i> , E.C.
1870		Evans,* Edward Bickerton, Esq. <i>Whitbourne-hall</i> , near <i>Worcester</i> .
1877		Evans, Edward Prichard, Esq. 21, <i>Primrose-hill-road</i> , <i>Regent's-park</i> , N.W.
1876		Evans, Colonel E. L. M. <i>East India United Service Club</i> , 14, <i>St. James's-square</i> , S.W.
1857	C. p.	Evans, Captain Sir F. J. O., R.N., K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. <i>Hydrographic-office</i> , <i>Admiralty</i> , S.W.; and <i>Athenæum Club</i> , <i>Pall-mall</i> , S.W.
1857		Evans, Thos. Wm., Esq., M.P. <i>Allestree-hall</i> , <i>Derby</i> .
1830		Evans,* W., Esq.
1865		Evans, Colonel William Edwyn. 55, <i>Seymour-street</i> , <i>Portman-square</i> , W.
1867		Evans, W. Herbert, Esq. <i>Forde Abbey</i> , <i>Chard</i> , <i>Dorset</i> .
1861		Evelyn, Lieut.-Colonel George P. <i>Hartley-manor</i> , <i>Dartford</i> , <i>Kent</i> .
1851		Evelyn,* William J., Esq., F.S.A. <i>Wotton-house</i> , <i>Wotton</i> , near <i>Dorking</i> .
1865		Everitt, George A., Esq. <i>Knowle-hall</i> , <i>Warwickshire</i> .
1874		Evill, William, Esq. <i>Claverton-house</i> , <i>Worcester-park</i> , <i>Surrey</i> .
1873		Ewart, John, Esq. 46, <i>Longridge-road</i> , <i>Earl's-court</i> , S.W.
1856		Ewing, J. D. Crum, Esq. <i>Fenchurch-avenue</i> , <i>City</i> , E.C.
1857		Eyre, Edward J., Esq. <i>The Grange</i> , <i>Steeple Aston</i> , <i>Oxford</i> .
1861	Gr. p.	Eyre, George E., Esq. 59, <i>Lowndes-square</i> , <i>Brompton</i> , S.W.
1856		Eyre, Major-Gen. Sir Vincent, K.C.S.I. <i>Athenæum Club</i> , S.W.; and care of <i>Messrs. Grindlay and Co.</i> , 55, <i>Parliament-street</i> , S.W.
1880		Fagan, Capt. C. S. F., R.M.L.I. <i>South Barracks</i> , <i>Walmer</i> , <i>Kent</i> .
1873		Fair, John, Esq. 50, <i>Hamilton-terrace</i> , <i>St. John's-wood</i> , N.W.
1870		Fairbridge, Charles, Esq. Care of Rev. J. R. Izat, <i>Balscott</i> , near <i>Banbury</i> .
1869		Fairfax, Captain Henry, R.N. <i>Army and Navy Club</i> , S.W.
1856		Fairholme, George Knight, Esq. Care of Mr. Ridgway, 169, <i>Piccadilly</i> , W.
1870		Fairland, Edwin, Esq., M.D. (Surg. 21st Hussars). <i>Lucknow</i> , <i>Oude</i> .
1838	p.	Falconer, Thomas, Esq. <i>Usk</i> , <i>Monmouthshire</i> .
1857		Falkland, Right Hon. Lucius Bentinck, Viscount. <i>Skutterskelfe</i> , <i>Yorkshire</i> .
1871		Fane, Edward, Esq. 14, <i>St. James's-square</i> , S.W.
1879		Fane, Henry Prinsep, Esq. <i>Fulbeck-hall</i> , <i>Grantham</i> .
1879		Fane, Wm. Dashwood, Esq. <i>Melbourne-hall</i> , near <i>Derby</i> .
1855		Fanshawe,* Admiral Sir E. G., K.C.B. <i>Portsmouth</i> .

Year of
Election.

1878	P.	Farler, Ven. Archdeacon J. P. <i>Magila, Zanzibar. Care of Messrs. G. C. Scrutton and Co., St. Dunstan's-house, Idol-lane, E.C.</i>
1874		Farmer, Edmund, Esq. 10, <i>Southwick-place, Hyde-park-square, W.</i>
1873		Farmer, James, Esq. 6, <i>Porchester-gate, Kensington-gardens, W.</i>
1874		Farquhar, Walter, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., 9, King William-street, E.C.</i>
1868		Farquharson,* Major-Gen. G. M ^c B. <i>Breda by Alford, Aberdeenshire; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1875		Farrer, Hy. Richd., Esq. 46, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.; and Green Hammerton-hall, York.</i>
1863		Farrer,* W. Jas., Esq. 18, <i>Upper Brook-street, W.</i>
1876		Farzana, Mirza Rahim. (<i>Teheran.</i>) <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1877		Faulkner, Joseph, Esq. 101, <i>Asylum-road, S.E.</i>
1863		Faunthorpe,* Rev. J. P., M.A. <i>Whitelands Training-college, Chelsea.</i>
1869		Fawcett, Captain Edward Boyd, M.A. 3, <i>Barnpark-terrace, Teignmouth, Devon.</i>
1881		Fawcett, Capt. R. H. (33rd Foot). <i>Springfie'd-house, Ripon, Yorks.</i>
1874		Fawcett, Frederick, Esq., M.D. <i>Westgate, Louth, Lincolnshire.</i>
1853		Fayrer,* Surgeon-General Sir Joseph, K.C.S.I., M.D. 16, <i>Granville-place, Portman-square, W.</i>
1875		Feilden, Capt. Hy. Wemyss, R.A. <i>West-house, Wells, Norfolk.</i>
1876		Feilden,* Lieut.-Col. O. B. (78th Highlanders). 7, <i>Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1880		Felkin, Robert W., Esq. <i>Eagle-house, Pennfields, Wolverhampton.</i>
1866		Felkin, William, Esq., jun., F.Z.S. <i>Care of Mrs. H. Dawson, 8, Stratford-square, Nottingham.</i>
1872		Fenner, William A., Esq. <i>East Cliff, Babbacombe, Torquay.</i>
1880		Fenwick, Chas. Richard, Esq. <i>High Firs, Harpenden, Herts.</i>
1880		Fèret, Charles James, Esq. 49, <i>Edith-road, West Kensington, W.</i>
1875		Ferguson, Jno., Esq. 10, <i>Staple-inn, W.C.</i>
1840	C.	Fergusson,* James, Esq., F.R.S., D.C.L. 20, <i>Langham-place, W.</i>
1875		Fergusson, Right Hon. Sir James, Bart., K.C.M.G. <i>Kilkerran, Maybole, N. B.</i>
1876		Ferris, Colonel W. Spiller. 1, <i>St. Michael's-gardens, Notting-hill, S.W.</i>
1871		Festing, Major Robert, R.E. <i>South Kensington Museum, S.W.</i>
1876		Few, Robert Hamilton, Esq. <i>Southery-grange, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon.</i>
1874		Fielden, Joshua, Esq., M.P. <i>Nutfield-priory, Redhill, Surrey.</i>
1878		Fielding, Charles, Esq. 9, <i>Cullum-street, E.C.; and Verulam Club.</i>
1875		Figgis,* Samuel, Esq. <i>The Lawn, 105, Tulse-hill, S.W.</i>
1877		Finch, Jonadab, Esq. <i>Alma-house, Willesden.</i>
1877		Findlay, John, Esq.
1879		Finlay, Colonel J. B. <i>Finlayston-house, Kittanning, Pennsylvania, United States, America.</i>
1877		Finn, Alexander, Esq. <i>Teheran. Care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman and Co., Waterloo-place, S.W.</i>
1874		Firth, Fras. Helme, Esq. 25, <i>Cockspur-street, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1870		Firth,* John, Esq., J.P. <i>Care of Messrs. R. Buckland and Son, Hop-gardens, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.</i>
1869		Fitch, Frederick, Esq., F.R.M.S. <i>Hadleigh-house, Highbury-new-park, N.</i>
1876		Fitz-Adam,* John T., Esq. 5, <i>Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1857		Fitzclarence,* Commander the Hon. George, R.N. 1, <i>Warwick-square, S.W.</i>
1872		Fitzgerald, A., Esq. <i>Verulam Club, 54, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1874		Fitzgerald, G. V. S., Esq. <i>India-office, S.W.</i>
1861		Fitzgerald, Captain Keane.
1873		Fitz-Gerald, R. U. Penrose, Esq. 110, <i>Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1873		Fitz-James, Frank, Esq., C.E. <i>Benares. Care of W. Whiteley, Esq., Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.</i>
1881		FitzMaurice, Lord Edmond, M.P. 32, <i>St. James's-place, S.W.</i>
1874		FitzRoy,* Capt. Rob. O'Brien, R.N. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall.</i>
1857		Fitzwilliam, The Hon. C. W., M.P. <i>Brooks's Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1837		Fitzwilliam,* William Thomas, Earl. 4, <i>Grosvenor-square, W.; and Wentworth-house, Rotherham, Yorkshire.</i>
1863		Fleming, G., Esq. <i>Cathcart-lodge, Tyrwhitt-road, St. John's, S.E.</i>
1861		Fleming,* John, Esq., C.S.I. <i>Wych Elm-lodge, College-road, Dulwich.</i>
1878		Fleming, Sandford, Esq., C.M.G., F.G.S. <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1865		Fleming, Rev. T. S. <i>The Vicarage, St. Clement's, Leeds.</i>
1853	p.	Flemyng,* Rev. Francis P. <i>Sgor Bheann, near Dunoon, Argyleshire.</i>
1857		Fletcher, Thomas Keddey, Esq. <i>Union-dock, Limehouse, E.</i>
1878		Fletcher, W. Henry, Esq. <i>Park-lodge, Blackheath-park, S.E.</i>
1879		Flint, Montague J. M., Esq. <i>Sutherland-house, Gunnersbury.</i>
1876		Floersheim,* Louis, Esq. 11, <i>Hyde-park-street, W.</i>
1877		Florence, Ernest Badinius, Esq. 9, <i>Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, S.W.; and 5, Pump-court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1876	p.	Floyer, Ernest A., Esq. <i>Care of Mrs. Floyer, 7, The Terrace, Putney, S.W.</i>
1877		Foggo, Geo., Esq. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1873		Fogo, J. M. S., Esq. (Surg.-General). <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1864		Foley, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. St. George, C.B. 24, <i>Bolton-street, W.</i>
1876		Foljambe,* Cecil G. S., Esq., M.P. <i>Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark.</i>
1874		Folkard, A., Esq. <i>Thatched-House Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1879		Follett, Charles John, Esq. 78, <i>Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1874		Foot,* Capt. C.E., R.N. <i>Care of Messrs. Woodhead and Hildreth, 44, Charing-cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1874	p.	Forbes, A. Litton A., Esq.
1867		Forbes, Geo. Edward, Esq. <i>New Club, Edinburgh.</i>
1873		Forbes, General Sir Jno., K.C.B. <i>Inverernan, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire; and Messrs. Forbes and Co., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.</i>
1874		Forbes, Major Jno. G., R.E. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; and 14, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1876		Forbes, J. S., Esq. <i>London, Chatham & Dover Railway Office, Victoria-stat., S.W.</i>
1860		Forbes, Lord, M.A. <i>Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire.</i>

Year of Election.		
1873		Forbes, W. F., Esq. <i>Loch-cote-house, Bathgate, N. B.; and Castleton.</i>
1879		Forbes-Mitchell, J., Esq. <i>Thainstone, Kintone, Aberdeenshire, N. B.</i>
1869		Ford, Major-General Barnett (late Governor of the Andaman Islands). 31, <i>Queensborough-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1875		Ford,* Francis Clare, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.
1874		Forde, Henry Charles, Esq., C.E. <i>St. Brendan's, Wimbledon, S. W.</i>
1874	p.	Forlong,* Major-General J. G. R. (Madras Staff Corps). <i>Chartered Mercantile Bank, 65, Old Broad-street, E. C.</i>
1872	p.	Forrest,* Alex, Esq., Survey Department of Perth. <i>Western Australia.</i>
1876		Forrest, James, Esq. <i>Kirriemuir, N. B.</i>
1872	G. p.	Forrest,* Jno., Esq. <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1874		Forssman, Commr. O. A. (Consul for Portugal). <i>Potschefstroom, Transvaal Republic, S. Africa. Care of Vicomte Duprat, 10, St. Mary-Axe, E. C.</i>
1868		Forster, Anthony, Esq. 5, <i>Anglesea-terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1876		Forster,* John, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1839		Forster,* Right Hon. William Edward, M.P. 80, <i>Eccleston-square, S. W.; and Burley, near Otley.</i>
1867	C. p.	Forsyth, Sir T. Douglas, K.C.S.I., C.B. 76, <i>Onslow-gardens, S. Kensington, S. W.</i>
1861		Forsyth, William, Esq., M.P., Q.C. 61, <i>Rutland-gate, S. W.</i>
1861		Fortescue,* Hon. Dudley F. 9, <i>Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1873		Foss, Edward William, Esq. <i>Frensham-house, Croydon.</i>
1880		Foster, Major-General Charles, C.B. 43, <i>Eaton-square, S. W.</i>
1866		Foster, Edmond, Esq., jun. 130, <i>Lexham-road, Cromwell-road, W.</i>
1878		Foster, Norris T., Esq. <i>Oak-villa, Dearman-road, Bordesley, Birmingham.</i>
1876		Foster, R. G., Esq. 4, <i>St. James's-place, Gloucester.</i>
1879		Foulkes, Rev. John. <i>Bangalore. Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S. W.</i>
1873		Fowler, A. Grant, Esq. <i>Care of Alex. Denoon, Esq., Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1881		Fowler, Henry, Esq. <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1863		Fowler,* J. T., Esq. <i>Care of Rev. A. Wilson, M.A., National Society's Dépôt, Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W.</i>
1872		Fowler,* John, Esq., C.E. <i>Thornwood-lodge, Campden-hill, W.</i>
1850		Fowler,* Robert N., Esq., M.P., M.A. 50, <i>Cornhill, E. C.; and Tottenham.</i>
1866		Fox, D. M., Esq., Chief Eng. Santos and St. Paulo Railway. <i>St. Paulo, Brazil. Care of G. H. Hillier, Esq., 111, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E. C.</i>
1864		Fox,* Francis E., Esq., B.A. <i>Uplands, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth.</i>
1876		Fox, Francis Wm., Esq. <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1876		Fox, Lieut. T. A., R.N.R. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C.</i>
1879		Francis, Frederick, Esq. 36, <i>Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington, S. W.</i>
1865		Franks,* Aug. W., Esq. 103, <i>Victoria-street, S. W.</i>
1860		Franks, Charles W., Esq.
1862		Fraser, Captain H. A., I.N. <i>Zanzibar.</i>
1874		Fraser, Jas. Grant, Esq., C.E. 9, <i>Great Queen-street, Westminster, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1866		Fraser, Captain T. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S. W.</i>
1868		Frater, Alex., Esq. H.M. Consul, <i>Kiungchow. Care of James Frater, Esq., Town-house, Aberdeen.</i>
1879		Frazer, John, Esq. <i>Sydney, New South Wales; and 72, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1881		Frazer, Thomas, Esq. <i>54, Upper-park-road, Hampstead.</i>
1872		Fredrichsen, Aug. Daniel, Esq. <i>St. Huberts, Hayne-road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1873		Freeland, H. W., Esq. <i>Chichester; and Athenæum Club, Pall-mall.</i>
1878		Freeling, Sir Sanford, K.C.M.G. <i>Trinidad, West Indies.</i>
1868		Freeman, Henry W., Esq. <i>Thirlestaine-hall, Cheltenham.</i>
1869		Freke, Thomas George, Esq. <i>1, Cromwell-houses, Kensington, S. W.</i>
1863		Fremantle, Captain Hon. Edmund Robert, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. <i>20, Eaton-place, S. W.</i>
1877		Frere, Lieut. Bartle C. A. <i>Care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S. W.</i>
1850		Frere, Bartle John Laurie, Esq. <i>45, Bedford-square, W.C.</i>
1867	PRES. p.	Frere, Right Hon. Sir Hy. Bartle Edw., Bart., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L. <i>42, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall.</i>
1869	C. p.	Freshfield,* Douglas W., Esq. <i>Kidbrooke-park, East Grinstead; 6, Stanhope-gardens, S. Kensington, S. W.; and United University Club, S. W.</i>
1873		Freshfield,* W. Dawes, Esq. <i>64, Westbourne-terrace, W.</i>
1877	p.	Frewen, Richard, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Castle and Lamb, Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Frith, Rev. William. <i>3, Brunswick-villas, Cambridge-road, Turnham-green.</i>
1876		Fry,* Frederick Morris, Esq. <i>14, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1876		Fry, Rev. Henry John.
1863		Fuidge, William, Esq. <i>5, Park-row, Bristol.</i>
1865		Fuller, Thomas, Esq. <i>13, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, W.; and United University Club, S. W.</i>
1860		Fussell, Rev. J. G. Curry. <i>51, Victoria-street, S. W.; and Kiloskehane-castle, Templemore, Ireland.</i>
1868		Fyfe, Andrew, Esq., M.D. <i>112, Brompton-road, S. W.</i>
1878	p.	Fynney, F. B., Esq. <i>Maritzburg, Natal. Care of R. J. Mann, Esq., 5, Kings-down-villas, Wandsworth-common, S. W.</i>
1880		Fyers, Major-General, W. A. <i>19, Onslow-gardens, S. W.</i>
1866	p.	Fytche, Lieut.-General Albert, C.S.I. <i>Pyrgo-park, Havering-atte-Bower, near Romford, Essex; and Reform Club, S. W.</i>
1863		Gabrielli,* Antoine, Esq. <i>21, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, S. W.</i>
1875		Gahan, C. F., Esq. <i>Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth.</i>
1878		Gahan, Frederick, Esq., C.E. <i>Maherabeg, Donegal, Ireland; and Irish Church Club, Dublin.</i>
1878		Galbraith, James W., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co., St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.</i>
1877		Galbraith, Wm. Robert, Esq., C.E. <i>91, Finchley-road, N. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1872		Gale, Henry, Esq., C.E. <i>Care of Mr. A. C. Ga'e, St. Cross, Winchester.</i>
1855		Galloway,* John James, Esq.
1869		Galsworthy, Frederick Thomas, Esq. 8, <i>Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, S. W.</i>
1873		Galsworthy, Robt. Herbert, Esq. 61, <i>Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.</i>
1848	C.	Galton,* Captain Douglas, R.E. 12, <i>Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, S. W.</i>
1850	Gr. C. p.	Galton,* Francis, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. 42, <i>Rutland-gate, S. W.; and Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1854		Gammell,* Major Andrew. <i>Drumtochty, Kincardineshire, N. B.</i>
1877		Gardiner, Chas., Esq. <i>The Temple, Goring, Oxford.</i>
1873		Gardiner,* H. J., Esq. <i>Hurstmead, Eltham, S. E.</i>
1869	p.	Gardner, Christopher T., Esq. (H.M. Consul, <i>Kiungchow, China</i>). <i>Care of John Gardner, Esq., Subiaca-lodge, Roehampton-lane.</i>
1865		Gardner, Rear-Admiral G. H. <i>Woodside, Eltham.</i>
1876		Gardner, Henry Dent, Esq. 25, <i>Northbrook-road, Lee.</i>
1866		Gardner, John Dunn, Esq. 37, <i>Grosvenor-place, W.</i>
1876		Garvagh, Lord. 31, <i>Portman-square, W.</i>
1863		Gascoigne, Frederic, Esq.
1875		Gaskin, Rev. Joseph. <i>Chateau Belle Assise, Boulogne-sur-Mer. Care of J. H. Gaskin, Esq., Home-office, Whitehall, S. W.</i>
1859		Gassiot,* John P., jun., Esq. <i>The Culvers, Carshalton, Surrey.</i>
1866		Gastrell, Lieut.-Col. James E. (Beng. Staff Corps). 7, <i>Lansdowne-rd., Wimbledon.</i>
1866		Gatty,* Charles H., Esq., M.A. <i>Felbridge-park, East Grinstead, Sussex.</i>
1880		Gavin, John, Esq. 27, <i>Leadenhall-street, E. C.</i>
1873		Gawler, Colonel J. C. <i>Tower of London, E. C.</i>
1875		Gayfer, Wm., Esq., M.A., LL.D. <i>Grange Grammar School, Chelsfield, Kent.</i>
1879		Gedge, Sydney, Esq. <i>Mitcham-hall, Mitcham.</i>
1873		Geiger,* Jno. Lewis, Esq. 75, <i>Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, S. W.</i>
1878		Gell, Rev. A. Hamilton, M.A. 44, <i>Eaton-square, S. W.</i>
1870		Gellatly,* Edward, Esq. <i>Uplands, Sydenham.</i>
1865		George, Rev. H. B. <i>New College, Oxford.</i>
1876		Ghewy,* Albert Brown, Esq., C.E.
1866		Gibb,* George Henderson, Esq. 13, <i>Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W.</i>
1878		Gibbons,* Chas. Cockburn, Esq. (H.M. Vice-Consul, <i>Ponce, Porto Rico</i>). <i>Care of Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 44, Charing-cross, S. W.</i>
1859	C.	Gibbs,* H. Hucks, Esq. <i>St. Dunstan's, Regent's-park, N. W.</i>
1873		Gibbs, James, Esq., C.S.I. 58, <i>Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington, S. W.</i>
1873		Gibbs, Jno. Dixon, Esq. <i>Conservative Club, St. James's, S. W.</i>
1870		Gibson, James Y., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, W. C.</i>
1877	Gr. p.	Giles, Ernest, Esq. <i>Care of G. A. Gill, Esq., Claremont, Studley-park, Mel-tourne, Victoria.</i>
1877		Giles, Rev. Wm. Theophilus, M.A. <i>Netherleigh, Chester.</i>
1877		Gilford,* Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord. 8, <i>Hereford-gardens, W.; and Admiralty, Whitehall, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1874	Gr. p.	Gill, Captain W. J., R.E. 1, <i>Edinburgh-mansions, Victoria-street; and Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, S.W.</i>
1866		Gillespie,* William, Esq. (of <i>Torbane-hill</i>). 46, <i>Melville-street, Edinburgh.</i>
1868		Gillett,* Alfred, Esq.
1863		Gillett,* William, Esq. 6, <i>William-street, Lowndes-square, S.W.</i>
1868		Gilliat, Algernon, Esq. 7, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1863		Gillies,* Robert, Esq., C.E. <i>Care of Messrs. Reith and Wilkie, Dunedin, Otago, N.Z. Per Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., 188, Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Gilman,* Ellis, Esq. <i>Berkeley-mansions, 64, Seymour-street, W.</i>
1877		Gisborne, Thomas Matthew, Esq. 4, <i>Upper St. Germain's, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1864		Gladstone, George, Esq. 31, <i>Ventnor-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton.</i>
1863		Gladstone, J. H., Esq., PH.D. 17, <i>Pembridge-square, W.</i>
1862		Gladstone,* Robert Stuart, Esq. <i>Windham Club, S.W.</i>
1873		Glanville,* Silvanus Goring, Esq. <i>Stafford-villas, Lewisham High-road, S.E.</i>
1867		Glass, H. A., Esq. <i>St. Kilda, Vanbrugh-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1872		Glass, James George Henry, Esq. 28, <i>London-street, Edinburgh. Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1854		Glen, Joseph, Esq., Mem. Geogr. Soc. of Bombay. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1879		Glover,* G. B., Esq. 8, <i>Storey's-gate, S.W.</i>
1857	p.	Glover, Capt. Sir John H., R.N., G.C.M.G. 27, <i>Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1866		Glover, Robert Reaveley, Esq. 88, <i>Bishopsgate-street, E.C.</i>
1870		Glover, Colonel T. G., R.E. <i>Barwood, Hersham, near Esher, Surrey.</i>
1864		Glyn, Sir Richard George, Bart. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1878	p.	Goad, Thomas William, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, W.C.</i>
1874		Godman,* F. Du Cane, Esq. 10, <i>Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, W.; and Child Okeford-house, Blandford.</i>
1874		Goldsmid, Bartle, Esq. 16, <i>Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.</i>
1863	C. p.	Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederic John, K.C.S.I., C.B. 3, <i>Observatory-avenue, Kensington; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1861		Goldsmid, Sir Julian, Bart. 105, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1880		Goldsmith, Staff-Commander W. B., R.N. <i>Royal Yacht 'Elfin,' Portsmouth.</i>
1873		Goldsworthy, R. Tuckfield, Esq., C.M.G. <i>Army and Navy Club.</i>
1860		Gooch, Thomas Longridge, Esq. <i>Team-lodge, Saltwell, Gateshead-on-Tyne.</i>
1877		Goodall, Abraham, Esq., F.R.C.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals (Retired List). 4, <i>Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1864		Goodall, George, Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1864		Goodenough,* Colonel W. H., R.A. 49, <i>Weymouth-street, Portland-place, W.</i>
1880		Goodhart,* Joseph Henry, Esq. <i>Manor-house, Tooting, Surrey.</i>
1875		Goodinge, Jas. W., Esq. 119, <i>High Holborn, W.C.</i>
1874		Goodliffe, Fras. Gimber, Esq. <i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>
1877		Goodliffe,* Henry, Esq. <i>Junior Athenæum Club, W.; and Admiralty, S.W.</i>
1877		Goodman, Alfred Wm., Esq. <i>Heath-house, Belvedere, Kent.</i>
1871		Goodwin,* William, Esq.
1865		Goolden,* Charles, Esq. <i>United University Club, S.W.</i>

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1861		Goolden, Joseph, Esq. 18, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1856		Gordon,* General the Hon. Sir Alexander H., K.C.B., M.P. 50, <i>Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1878		Gordon, Major Edward Smith, R.A. <i>Royal Carriage Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1873		Gordon, J. Newall, Esq. <i>Morro Velho, Minas Geraes, Brazil; and 49, George-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1874		Gordon, Robt., Esq., C.E. <i>Care of Mr. D. Nutt, 270, Strand, W.C.</i>
1870		Gordon, Russell Manners, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1866		Gore, Colonel Augustus F. <i>Care of Messrs. Hallett and Co., 7, St. Martin's-place, W.C.</i>
1853		Gore, Richard Thomas, Esq. 6, <i>Queen-square, Bath.</i>
1874		Gore, Lieut. St. George C., R.E. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1879		Goren, James Newton, Esq. 6, <i>Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1859		Gosling, Fred. Solly, Esq. 20, <i>Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1875		Gotto, Hy. Jenkin, Esq. <i>Croft-lodge, Highgate-road, N.W.</i>
1868		Gough, Hugh, Viscount, F.L.S. <i>Lough Cutra Castle, Gort, Co. Galway.</i>
1876		Gould,* Abraham, Esq. <i>Somerset-lodge, 111, Adelaide-road, N.W.</i>
1873		Gould, Rev. Jas. Aubrey. L 4, <i>Albany, W.</i>
1867		Grabham, Michael, Esq., M.D.
1868		Graeme, H. M. S., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1869		Graham, Andrew, Esq. (Staff Surg. R.N.). <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1858	C. p.	Graham, Cyril C., Esq., C.M.G.
1880		Graham,* H. R., Esq. 8, <i>Hyde-park-square, S.W.</i>
1871		Graham, J. C. W. Paul, Esq. <i>Brooks's Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1879		Graham,* James, Esq. <i>Highwood-house, Kingston, Surrey.</i>
1874		Graham, James Henry Stuart, Esq. 1, <i>Belgrave-road, Shepherd's-bush, W.</i>
1868		Graham,* Thomas Cuninghame, Esq. <i>Carlton Club, S.W.; and Dunlop-house, Ayrshire.</i>
1870		Grant,* Andrew, Esq. <i>Invermay-house, Bridge of Earn, N. B.</i>
1863	p.	Grant,* C. Mitchell, Esq.
1865		Grant,* Francis W., Esq. 40, <i>Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1860	G. C. p.	Grant, Lieut.-Col. James A., C.B., C.S.I., F.R.S. <i>E. India U. S. Club, S.W.; 19, Upper-Grosvenor-street, W.; and Househill, Nairn, N. B.</i>
1878		Grant, Lieut. John Macpherson (92nd Highlanders). <i>The Castle, Ballindalloch, N. B.</i>
1879		Grant, W. J. A., Esq. <i>Hillesdon, Collumpton.</i>
1876		Grattan, Edmund A., Esq. (H. M. Consul, Antwerp). <i>Scientific Club, Savile-row, W.</i>
1872		Gray, Andrew, Esq.
1876		Gray,* Archibald, Esq. 37, <i>Holland-park, W.; and 13, Austin Friars, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
1871		Gray, Matthew, Esq. <i>St. John's-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1875		Gray,* Matthew Hamilton, Esq. <i>St. John's-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1873		Gray, Robert Kaye, Esq. <i>St. John's-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1868		Gray, Lieut.-Colonel William. <i>Farley-hall, Reading.</i>
1863		Greaves, Rev. Richard W. 1, <i>Whitehall-gardens, S.W.</i>
1876		Green, Geo. P. E., Esq. 100, <i>Gower-street, Bedford-square, W.C.</i>
1871		Green, Joseph E., Esq. 12A, <i>Myddelton-square, E.C.</i>
1876		Green, Colonel Malcolm, C.B. 78, <i>St. George's-road, S.W.</i>
1879		Green, Samuel, Esq. <i>Wardleworth, Rochdale.</i>
1868		Green, Rev. W., M.A. <i>Chaplain to the Tower of London.</i>
1869	C.	Green, Major-General Sir W. H. R., K.C.S.I., C.B. 93, <i>Belgrave-road, S.W.</i>
1879		Greene, Thomas Parnell, Esq. <i>Poulton-house, Hampton, Middlesex.</i>
1874		Greenfield, Thomas Challen, Esq. <i>Percy-house, Canning-road, Croydon.</i>
1857		Greenfield,* W. B., Esq. 35, <i>Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, W.; and Union Club, S.W.</i>
1870		Greenup, W. Thomas, Esq. <i>The Leys, Cambridge.</i>
1881		Greenwood, Arthur, Esq. <i>Flaxfield College, Basingstoke.</i>
1858	p.	Gregory,* Sir Augustus Charles. <i>Surveyor-General, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.</i>
1858		Gregory, Charles Hutton, Esq., C.E. 1, <i>Delahay-street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1860	p.	Gregory,* Francis Thomas, Esq. <i>Queensland.</i>
1872		Gregson, George, Esq. 63, <i>Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1857		Grellet,* Henry Robert, Esq. <i>Care of M. Misa, Esq., 41, Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1865		Grenfell, Henry R., Esq., M.P. <i>St. James's-place, S.W.</i>
1830		Greswell,* Rev. Richard, M.A., F.R.S. 39, <i>St. Giles's-street, Oxford.</i>
1877		Grey, Albert, Esq., B.A. <i>Dorchester-house, S.W.</i>
1866		Grey, Charles, Esq. <i>The Cottage, Staines.</i>
1837	C.	Grey,* Sir George, K.C.B.
1864		Grierson, Charles, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., 32, Paternoster-row, E.C.</i>
1876		Grierson, J., Esq., H.M. Consul, <i>Coquimbo. Care of Mrs. G. J. Cruikshank, Clair-villa, Saughtree, Dumfries.</i>
1874		Griesbach, C. L., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1878		Griffin, Colonel James T. <i>Seaton-house, Adamson-road, N.W.</i>
1877		Griffin, John, Esq. <i>Dunster-house, Mincing-lane, E.C.</i>
1861		Griffith,* Daniel Clewin, Esq. 20, <i>Gower-street, W.C.</i>
1872		Griffiths, Arthur Edward, Esq. 25, <i>Tulbot-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1877		Griffiths, Rev. John, M.A. <i>Belton-rectory, Grantham.</i>
1855		Grindrod, R. B., Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.L.S., &c. <i>Townsend-house, Malvern.</i>
1872		Grinlinton, J. J., Esq. <i>Colombo, Ceylon. Care of Jas. M. Carthy, Esq., 6B, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1861		Grosvenor, Lord Richard, M.P. 12, <i>Upper Brook-street, Bond-street, W.</i>
1876		Grove, George, Esq. <i>Lower Sydenham, S.E.</i>

Year of
Election.

1877	Grover,* Major George Edward, R.E. 28, <i>Collingham-place, Cromwell-road, S.W.</i>
1876	Guillemard, F. H. H., Esq. <i>Eltham, Kent.</i>
1879	Guinee, William Bernard, Esq. 7, <i>New-inn, Strand, W.C.</i>
1878	Guinness, Cecil, Esq. <i>Verulam Club, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1876	Gunn, Arthur, Esq. 4, <i>Oak-villas, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1861	Gunnell, Captain Edmund H., R.N. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.; and 21, Argyll-road, Campden-hill, W.</i>
1859	Gurney,* John H., Esq. <i>North Repps, Norwich.</i>
1857	Gurney, Samuel, Esq. 20, <i>Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1874	Gwynne, Fras. A., Esq. 15, <i>Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1872	Gwynne,* James Eglinton A., Esq., C.E., F.S.A., J.P., &c. 97, <i>Harley-street, W. and Cliff-house, Dovercourt, Essex.</i>
1876	Gwynne, Samuel G., Esq. <i>Shoul-hill-college, Cannock, Stafford.</i>
1865	Gwyther, John Howard, Esq. <i>Ellerslie, Park-hill-road, Addiscombe.</i>
1881	Gzowski, Lieut.-Colonel Casimir Stanislaus. <i>The Hall, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1870	Habicht, Claudius Edward, Esq. 23, <i>Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>
1878	Hadwen, John Henry, Esq. <i>Park-road, Wandsworth.</i>
1880	Haggard,* Edward, Esq. 5, <i>Great Cumberland-place, W.</i>
1877	Haines, C. Henry, Esq., M.D. 1, <i>South-terrace, Cork.</i>
1874	Hairby, Edward, Esq. 22, <i>Victoria-villas, King Edward's-road, S. Hackney.</i>
1868	p. Hale, Rev. Edward, M.A. <i>Eton College; and United University Club, S.W.</i>
1877	Halford, F. B., Esq. 26, <i>Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1853	Halifax, Right Hon. Viscount, G.C.B. 10, <i>Belgrave-square, S.W.; and Hickleton, Yorkshire.</i>
1853	Halkett,* Rev. Dunbar S. <i>Little Bookham, Surrey.</i>
1853	Halkett,* Commander Peter A., R.N.
1874	Hall, Alex. Lyons, Esq. <i>Lyons-court, Ladbroke-road, Holland-park, W.</i>
1876	Hall, Ed. Alg., Esq. 131, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1869	Hall,* James MacAlester, Esq. <i>Killean-house, Tayinloan, Argyleshire.</i>
1862	Hall, James Tebbutt, Esq. <i>Eastcot-lodge, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury, N.W.</i>
1871	Hall, Admiral Robert, C.B. 38, <i>Craven-hill-gardens, W.; and Admiralty, S.W.</i>
1880	Hall, Russell King, Esq. 6, <i>Elgin-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1863	Hall, Thomas F., Esq., F.C.S. <i>Effingham-house, near Leatherhead.</i>
1876	Hall, Wm. Ed., Esq. <i>Llanvihangel-court, Abergavenny.</i>
1879	Halligey,* Rev. John Thos. Fredk. 23, <i>Behmont-road, Exeter.</i>
1878	Hallowes, Francis, Esq. 7, <i>Savile-row, W.</i>
1872	Halpin,* Capt. R. C. 38, <i>Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1871	Hamilton,* Lieut. Andrew (102nd Regiment). <i>The House of Falkland, Fife; and Naval and Military Club, W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1877	Hamilton, Charles Edward, Esq. <i>Apsley-house, Whitechurch, Monmouth.</i>
1861	Hamilton, Lord Claude. 83, <i>Portland-place, W.</i> ; and <i>Barons-court, Co. Tyrone.</i>
1876	Hamilton, Jno. G. C., Esq. 54, <i>Eaton-place, S. W.</i>
1869	P. Hamilton, Admiral Richard Vesey, C.B. <i>Admiralty Office, Queenstown.</i>
1861	Hamilton, Col. Robert Wm. (Grenadier Guards). <i>Guards' Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1863	Hamilton, Rowland, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1872	Hamilton, Walter, Esq. 21, <i>Magdalen-terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.</i>
1846	Hamilton, Rear-Admiral W. A. Baillie. <i>Macartney-house, Blackheath, S. E.</i>
1876	Hammond,* Navig.-Lieut. G. C., R.N. <i>Care of the Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, S. W.</i>
1880	Hammond, H. Alfred, Esq. <i>Aldenham-house, Surbiton-hill, S. W.</i> ; and <i>Royal Exchange, E. C.</i>
1874	Hanbury, R. W., Esq., M.P. <i>Ilam-hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.</i>
1876	Hancock, E. H., Esq. <i>Leigh-villa, The Avenue, Surbiton.</i>
1853	Hand,* Admiral George S., C.B. <i>U. S. Club, S. W.</i>
1860	Handley,* Benjamin, Esq. 56, <i>Eland-road, Lavender-hill, S. W.</i>
1874	Handley, Captain Francis (late I.N.).
1879	Hanham, Sir Jno. A., Bart. 55, <i>Wilton-road, S. W.</i> ; and <i>Dean's-court, Wimborne, Dorset.</i>
1866	Hanham, Commr. T. B., R.N. <i>Manston-house, near Blandford, Dorset.</i>
1861	Hankey,* Blake Alexander, Esq.
1874	Hankey, Reginald, Esq. 71, <i>Chester-square, S. W.</i> ; and <i>Arthur's Club, S. W.</i>
1870	Hankey,* Rodolph Alexander, Esq. 54, <i>Warwick-square, S. W.</i>
1857	Hankey, Thomson, Esq. 59, <i>Portland-place, W.</i>
1874	Hanmer,* Philip, Esq., B.A. <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1859	Hansard,* Henry, Esq. 13, <i>Great Queen-street, W. C.</i>
1875	Hanson, R. B., Esq., M.A. <i>St. Saviour's Grammar-school, Southwark, S. E.</i> ; and <i>Surrey County Club, Brixton, S. W.</i>
1840	Harcourt,* Egerton V., Esq. <i>Whitwell-hall, York.</i>
1864	Hardie,* Gavin, Esq. 5, <i>Queen-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1864	Harding, Major Charles. <i>Grafton Club, 10, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1864	Harding, J. J., Esq. <i>St. Alban's-lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight.</i>
1881	Hardman, Chas. Alex., Esq. <i>Oak-lawn, Wimbledon-park.</i>
1877	Hare, Evan Herring, Esq. 30, <i>Mortlake-road, Kew, S. W.</i>
1875	Harford, Lieut. Henry Charles (99th Regiment).
1871	Hargrave,* Joseph, Esq. <i>Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i> <i>Care of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1, Lime-street, E. C.</i>
1873	Harley, Colonel R. W., C.B., C.M.G. 26, <i>Gloucester-street, S. W.</i>
1868	Harper, J. A. W., Esq. 9, <i>Campden-house-road, S. W.</i>
1871	Harris, Edw., Esq. <i>Rydal-villa, Longton-grove, Upper Sydenham.</i>
1853	Harris, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. A. J., K.C.B. (H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, <i>The Hague, Holland</i>). <i>Messrs. Woodhead and Co.</i>
1859	Harris, Capt. Henry, H.C.S. 35, <i>Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1881	Harris, Lewis Philip, Esq. <i>The Grammar-school, Dartford, Kent.</i>

Year of Election.	
1879	Harris,* Theodore, Esq. <i>The Cedars, Leighton Buzzard.</i>
1880	Harrison, Colonel Richard, R.E., C.B. <i>Knellwood, Farnborough, Hants; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1863	Harrison, Charles, Esq. 3, <i>Great Tower-street, E.C.</i>
1870	Harrison, Charles, Esq. 10, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1877	Harrison, Wm. Arthur, Esq. 27, <i>Wesley-street, Waterloo, Liverpool.</i>
1838	C. Harrowby, Right Hon. Dudley, Earl of, F.R.S. <i>Sandon-house, Lichfield; and Norton, Gloucestershire.</i>
1873	Hart, Henry Neville, Esq. 107, <i>Harley-street, W.</i>
1875	Hart, James, Esq. <i>Winslow-house, South Norwood.</i>
1868	Hart,* J. L., Esq. 20, <i>Pembridge-square, W.</i>
1879	Hart, Lionel, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Samuel Dobree and Co., 6, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.</i>
1879	Hart, Montagu P., Esq. 28, <i>St. Luke's-road, Westbourne-park.</i>
1854	Hartland,* F. Dixon-, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., &c. 14, <i>Chesham-place, S.W.; and the Oaklands, near Cheltenham.</i>
1874	Hartley, Sir Chas. Aug., F.R.S.E., &c. 26, <i>Pall-mall, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1874	Hartnell, Rev. Bedford, M.A. <i>Clifton-college, Bristol.</i>
1875	Harvey, Alex. S., Esq. 7, <i>Crane-court, Temple, E.C.; and Oriental Club, W.</i>
1875	Harvey, Augustus J., Esq. 6, <i>Cromwell-terrace, Southtown, Great Yarmouth.</i>
1878	Harvey,* Sir Charles, Bart. <i>Rainthorpe-hall, Long Stratton.</i>
1863	Harvey, Charles, Esq. <i>Rathgar-cottage, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1867	Harvey, James, Esq. <i>Esk-street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand. Care of the Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate-street, E.C.</i>
1864	Harvey, John, Esq.
1866	Harvey, Richard M., Esq. 13, <i>Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.</i>
1877	Harvey,* Wm. C., Esq. <i>City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.</i>
1871	Harvie,* Edgar Christmas, Esq. <i>City of London Club, Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1873	Harwood, S., Esq. <i>Hamilton-house, Leamington.</i>
1879	Harwood, William, Esq. 31, <i>Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1875	Haslam, Aug. Fred., Esq. 45, <i>Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
1873	Hatherton, Lord, C.B. <i>Teddesley-park, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
1875	Havilland, Rev. C. R. de. <i>Iver, near Uxbridge, Bucks.</i>
1858	Hawker, Edward J., Esq. 37, <i>Cadogan-place, S.W.</i>
1873	Hawker, Geo. C., Esq. <i>Care of A. Scott, Esq., Messrs. W. Jackson and Co., 6½ Austin Friars, E.C.</i>
1876	Hawkins, Alf. Templeton, Esq. 35, <i>Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1840	Hawkins,* John, Esq.
1858	Hawkins,* Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Summerfield, K.C.M.G., R.E. <i>St. Leonards, St. James's-road, Malvern.</i>
1876	Hawkins, Joshua. <i>Sunnyside, Bedford.</i>
1873	Hawkins, Rev. W. Bentinck L., F.R.S. 33, <i>Bryanston-square, W.</i>
1876	Hawkshaw,* Sir John, C.E., F.R.S. 33, <i>Great George-street, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1861		Hawksley, Thomas, Esq., C.E. 14, <i>Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1880		Haworth, William, Esq. 7, <i>Lothbury, E.C.</i>
1877		Haxell, E. Nelson, Esq., F.G.S., Netherlands. <i>Lewgars, Kingsbury, Middlesex.</i>
1871		Hay, Andrew, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.; and Bombay.</i>
1863		Hay,* Rear-Admiral Lord John, M.P., K.C.B. <i>Fulmer-place, Slough.</i>
1852	C.	Hay,* Admiral Sir J. C. Dalrymple, Bart., C.B., F.R.S. 108, <i>St. George's-square, S.W.; U. S. Club, S.W.; and Craigenvesch, Glenluce, N.B.</i>
1877	p.	Hay, Capt. J. S. (Inspector-General of Houssa Forces). <i>Cape Coast Castle. Care of Sir Hector Hay, Bart., 2, Carlisle-place, Victoria-street, S.W.</i>
1872		Hay, Jno. Ogilvy, Esq.
1872		Haydon, G. H., Esq. <i>Bethlehem Hospital, S.E.</i>
1874		Hayes, A. A., jun., Esq.
1879		Hayes,* Henry, Esq. 3, <i>Temple-gardens, Temple, E.C.</i>
1870		Haynes, Stanley L., Esq., M.D. <i>Malvern-link, Worcestershire.</i>
1864		Haysman, James, Esq. <i>Burgess-hill, Finchley-road, N.W.</i>
1880		Hayward, Harry M., Esq. <i>Rock-house, Yelminster, Dorset; and Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1871		Head, Geo. T., Esq. <i>East-cliff-house Grammar-school, Margate.</i>
1871		Head, Henry, Esq. 41, <i>Wimpole-street, W.</i>
1880		Head, John Merrick, Esq. <i>Belle-vue, Reigate, Surrey.</i>
1876		Headley, Robert, Esq. 3, <i>Clarendon-terrace, Gunnersbury, W.</i>
1878		Heane,* Lieut. James L., R.N. <i>Alte Burg, bei Aerzen, Prov. Hannover.</i>
1863		Heathfield, W. E., Esq. 30, <i>King-street, St. James's.</i>
1880		Heaton, John H., Esq. <i>St. Canice, Darling-point, Sydney.</i>
1880		Heaton, John, Esq. <i>Garden-villa, Dodworth, near Barnsley.</i>
1880		Heaton, William H., Esq. <i>Meadow Croft, Reigate.</i>
1878		Heaven, Rev. Charles, M.A. <i>The Vicarage, Horley, Banbury; and Beaconsfield Club, Castle-street, Birmingham.</i>
1861	p.	Hector, James, Esq., F.R.S., M.D. <i>Care of Agent-General for New Zealand, 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.</i>
1877		Hederstedt, Henry Burdett, Esq., C.E. 72, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1876		Hegan,* Chas. John, Esq. <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1871		Heinemann, N., Esq., PH.D. 80, <i>Upper Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.</i>
1872		Helme,* Richard, Esq. <i>Walthamstow, Essex.</i>
1871		Henderson,* G., Esq., M.D., F.L.S. <i>Care of Messrs. King and Co., Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1874		Henderson, Henry, Esq. 24, <i>Huntley-road, Elm-park, Liverpool.</i>
1853		Henderson, John, Esq. 2, <i>Arlington-street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1874		Henderson, Lieut.-Colonel K. G. <i>Care of Sir C. M'Grigor, Bart., and Co., 25, Charles-street, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1866		Henderson, Patrick, Esq. <i>Care of George Reid, Esq., 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.</i>
1876		Henderson,* P. L., Esq. 14, <i>Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1875		Heneage, Charles, Esq. <i>Schloss Graschnitz, St. Marein Mürzthal, Austria.</i>
1860		Hennessey, J. B. N., Esq. (1st Asst. Trig. Survey of India). <i>Dehra Dhoon. Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

1875		Henriques, Alfred G., Esq. 71, <i>Westbourne-terrace</i> , W.
1838		Henry,* Wm. Chas., Esq., M.D., F.R.S. <i>Haffield, near Ledbury, Herefordshire.</i>
1861		Henty,* Douglas, Esq. <i>Chichester.</i>
1875		Herbert, Horace Aug., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1876		Herries, Edward, Esq., C.B. <i>Athenæum Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1858		Hertslet, Sir Edward, C.B. <i>Librarian, Foreign-office, S.W.; and Belle-vue-house, Richmond.</i>
1871		Hertslet, Geo. Thos., Esq. <i>Lord Chamberlain's-office, St. James's-palace, S.W.</i>
1876		Hervey, Lord Francis, M.P. 3, <i>Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1877		Herz,* Dr. Cornelius. <i>San Francisco. Care of W. F. A. Archibald, Esq., 2, Temple-gardens, E.C.</i>
1877		Hetherington, J. Newby, Esq. 64, <i>Harley-street, W.</i>
1861		Heugh, John, Esq. 110, <i>Cannon-street, E.C.</i>
1873		Hewitt, Richard, Esq. <i>Elmfild, Esher, Surrey.</i>
1840		Heywood,* James, Esq., F.R.S. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; and 26, Kensington-palace-gardens, W.</i>
1869		Heywood, Samuel, Esq. 171, <i>Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.</i>
1860		Heyworth, Lieut.-Col. Lawrence. <i>Wain Vaur, near Newport, Monmouthshire.</i>
1878		Hickie, Daniel, Esq. 23, <i>Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.</i>
1878		Hicks, Alfred, Esq. 74, <i>Great Russell-street, W.C.</i>
1877		Hight, Capt. Edward. <i>Care of Messrs. F. Green and Co., 112, Fenchurch-street, M.C.</i>
1856		Hill, Arthur Bowdler, Esq. <i>South-road, Clapham-park, Surrey, S.W.</i>
1872	p.	Hill, Clement L., Esq. <i>Foreign-office, S.W.</i>
1880		Hill, Frederick, Esq. <i>Haneston, Bedford-park, W. Croydon.</i>
1873		Hill, Henry, Esq. 122, <i>Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Hill, Capt. Jno., R.E. (<i>Survey of India</i>). <i>Calcutta; and Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1878		Hill, Samuel Thomas, Esq. <i>Mile End Commercial-schools, Stepney-green, E.</i>
1854		Hill, Colonel Sir Stephen J., K.C.M.G., C.B. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.; and Droxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.</i>
1874		Hills, Major-General Sir James, V.C., K.C.B., R.A. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co. Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1858		Hinchliff, T. Woodbine, Esq. 64, <i>Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.</i>
1862		Hinde,* Samuel Henry, Esq. <i>Windham Club, S.W.</i>
1878		Hippisley, Alfred Edward, Esq. 8, <i>Storey's-gate, S.W.; and Thatched-House Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1873		Hirst, William Henry, Esq. 103, <i>Mottram-road, Staleybridge, Cheshire.</i>
1873	p.	Hirth,* Dr. F. 21, <i>Leubnitzer-str., Dresden-Altstadt.</i>

Year of Election.	
1870	Hitchins, Major T. M., R.A.
1880	Hoare, Arthur, Esq. <i>Stangrove-house, Edenbridge, Kent.</i>
1872	Hoare,* Henry, Esq. <i>Messrs. Hoare's Bank, Fleet-street; and St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1868	Hoare, Samuel, Esq. <i>7, Hereford-gardens, Park-lane, W.</i>
1876	Hobart, Major Bertie, R.A. <i>Care of R. N. Cust, Esq., 64, St. George's-sq., S.W.</i>
1880	Hobday, Lieut. James. <i>Post-office, Bombay.</i>
1876	Hobson, Rev. J. P., M.A. <i>The Vicarage, Stanstead Abbots, Herts.</i>
1868	Hobson, Stephen James, Esq. <i>10, Regent's-park-road, N.W.</i>
1874	Hochschild,* His Excellency Baron. <i>47, Charles-street, Berkeley-square W.</i>
1872	Hockin, Charles, Esq., M.A. <i>8, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.</i>
1875	Hodge, Edward W., Esq., F.G.S., Netherlands. <i>4, Langham-place, W.</i>
1869	Hodges, Henry, Esq. <i>Brondesbury-lodge Collegiate-school, Kilburn.</i>
1856	Hodgson,* Arthur, Esq., C.M.G. <i>Clopton-house, near Stratford-on-Avon.</i>
1881	Hodgson,* Edwd. Dowling, Esq. <i>Eton-vale, Darling Down, Queensland.</i> <i>Care of A. Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G., Clopton-house, Stratford-on-Avon.</i>
1871	Hodgson, Henry Tylston, Esq. <i>Harpenden, St. Albans.</i>
1861	Hodgson,* James Stewart, Esq. <i>24, Prince's-gardens, S.W.</i>
1869	Hodgson,* William H., Esq. <i>The Hill, Carlisle.</i>
1879	Hodson, C. E., Esq. <i>39, Regent's-park-road, N.W.</i>
1868	p. Holdich, Major Thos. Hungerford, R.E. <i>Dehra Dun.</i>
1839	Holford,* Robert S., Esq. <i>Dorchester-house, Park-lane, W.</i>
1867	p. Holland, Rev. Fred. Whitmore. <i>Evesham, Worcester.</i>
1861	Holland, Colonel James. <i>Southside, The Park, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1880	Holland,* P. A., Esq. <i>New University Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1873	Holland, Commr. Swinton C., R.N. <i>Care of Messrs. Hildreth and Woodhead, 44, Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1875	Hollebone,* Fredk., Esq. <i>Ravensbourne-park, Catford-bridge, S.E.</i>
1871	Hollingworth,* Hy. Geo., Esq. <i>319, Vauxhall-bridge-road, S.W.</i>
1876	Hollist,* Major E. O., R.A.
1861	Holme, J. Wilson, Esq., M.A. <i>83, St. George's-square, S.W.</i>
1876	Holmes, John, Esq. <i>9, Norfolk-road, St. John's-wood.</i>
1874	Holmwood, T. D., Esq., <i>2, Percival-terrace, Brighton.</i>
1839	p. Holroyd,* Arthur Todd, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. <i>Master's-office, Sydney, New South Wales.</i> <i>Care of Edgar Howell, Esq., 3, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.</i>
1857	Holroyd, Henry, Esq. <i>14, Kensington-gardens-terrace, W.</i>
1867	Holstein, The Marquez de Souza. <i>Lisbon. Care of the Portuguese Legation, 12, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.</i>
1871	Holt, Henry F. W., Esq. <i>Redgrave, Victoria-road, Clapham-common, S.W.; and care of Messrs. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1872	Holt, Lieut. Sydney A., R.N.
1857	Homfray, William Henry, Esq. <i>6, Storey's-gate, S.W.</i>
1875	Honeybourne, Jno. W. C., Esq. <i>St. Ives Grammar-school, Huntingdonshire.</i>
1864	Hood, Sir Alex. Acland, Bart. <i>St. Andrie's-park, Bridgwater, Somerset.</i>

Year of Election.		
1873		Hood,* F. Jacomb, Esq. <i>Redlands, Emsworth, Hants.</i>
1866	P.	Hooker,* Sir Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c. <i>Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.</i>
1868		Hooper, Alf., Esq. <i>City of London Club, Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1870		Hooper, George Norgate, Esq. <i>Elmleigh, Hayne-road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1870		Hooper, Rev. Robert Poole. <i>31, Cambridge-road, Brighton.</i>
1875		Hooper, Wm. Edwd. Parry, Esq. <i>29, St. George's-road, Kilburn, N.W.; and 17, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1875		Hooper,* W. F., Esq. <i>Care of Mrs. Hugh Rees, Church-street, Carnarvon.</i>
1861		Hopcraft, George, Esq. <i>3, Billiter-square, E.C.</i>
1846	C.	Hope,* Right Hon. Alex. James Beresford, M.P. <i>Arklow-house, Connaught-place, Hyde-park, W.; and Bedgebury-park, Hurst-green, Kent.</i>
1870		Hopkins,* Edward M., Esq. <i>3, Upper Berkeley-street, W.</i>
1880		Hopkins, H. Joseph, Esq. <i>6, Belle-vue, Cotham, Bristol.</i>
1871		Hornby, Rev. James John, D.D. <i>Head Master of Eton College.</i>
1877		Horncastle, W. Geo., Esq. <i>The Acacias, Upper Clapton.</i>
1871		Horne, Francis, G. Esq. <i>Salmons, Caterham, Surrey.</i>
1876		Horniman,* Fred. Jno., Esq. <i>Surrey-house, Forest-hill.</i>
1869		Horrex, Theophilus, Esq. <i>18, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1876		Horsley, Thomas, Esq. <i>King's Newton, Derbyshire.</i>
1868		Horton, James Africanus B., Esq., M.D., &c. <i>Care of Sir C. McGrigor, Bart., and Co., Charles-street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1861		Hoskins, Rear-Admiral A. H., C.B. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W. Care of Messrs. Woodhead, 44, Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1877		Hoskold, Henry Davis, Esq., C.E.
1853	C. p.	Houghton, Lord, D.C.L., F.R.S. <i>Travellers' Club, S.W.; The Hall, Bawtry; and Frystone-hall, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire.</i>
1878		Hounsell, William, Esq., J.P. <i>Mountfield, Bridport, Dorset.</i>
1874		Howard, A. C., Esq. <i>27, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, W.; and Arthur's Club, S.W.</i>
1876		Howard, Charles C., Esq. <i>Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1869		Howard, John, Esq., C.E. <i>Windsor-lodge, Linden-grove, S.E.</i>
1875		Howard, Joseph, Esq. <i>Tottenham-green.</i>
1873		Howard, Morgan, Esq., Q.C. <i>Temple, E.C.</i>
1857		Howard, Samuel Lloyd, Esq. <i>Goldings, Loughton, Essex.</i>
1873		Howard, William, Esq. <i>3, Roslyn-bank, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1881		Hoyos,* Lieut. Count (Austrian Navy). <i>Fiume. Care of Messrs. Hambro and Son, 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1875		Hozier, Lieut.-Colonel Jno. W. (Scots Greys). <i>11, Hobart-place, Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1842		Hubbard,* Rt. Hon. J. Gellibrand, M.P. <i>24, Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1867		Hubbard,* William Egerton, Esq. <i>Leonardslee, Horsham.</i>
1867		Hubbard,* William Egerton, jun., Esq. <i>Leonardslee, Horsham.</i>
1871		Hudleston,* Wilfred, Esq. <i>23, Cheyne-walk, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1870		Hudson, George B., Esq. <i>Frogmore-hall, Hertford; and New University Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1872		Hudson,* John, Esq. <i>Clyde-house, Redhill, Surrey.</i>
1880		Huggins, Hastings Charles, Esq. 11, <i>Kildare-gardens, W.</i>
1876		Hughes, A. W., Esq. <i>Care of Mrs. Hughes, 9, Claremont, Hastings.</i>
1857		Hughes, Captain Sir Frederic. <i>Pole, Hole, Wexford.</i>
1875		Hughes, J. Wm., Esq. <i>Bangor, Carnarvonshire.</i>
1873		Hughes, James, Esq. 328, <i>Camden-road, N.</i>
1876		Hughes, Joseph, Esq. <i>Pomfret-house, Gatestone-road, Upper Norwood, S. E.</i>
1877		Hughes, Pringle, Esq. <i>Middleton-hall, Wooler, Northumberland.</i>
1877		Hughes,* Thomas Francis, Esq. <i>Chinese Maritime Customs, 8, Storey's-gate, S. W.</i>
1875		Hughes, Capt. W. Gwynne. 14, <i>St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1865		Hughes-Hallett, Major. <i>Junior United Service Club, S. W.</i>
1875		Hull, Staff-Comm. Thos. A., R.N. <i>Noo Wook, Wimbledon, S. W.</i>
1838		Hume,* Edmund Kent, Esq.
1877		Hume, Lieut.-Colonel Gustavus. 115, <i>St. George's-square, S. W.</i>
1880		Humphery, Henry, J., Esq. 63, <i>Princes-gate, S. W.</i>
1873		Hunt, John, Esq. 22, <i>Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1877		Hunt, W. G. Francis, Esq., R.N. 8, <i>Duke-street, St. James's; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1874		Hunt, William Thomas, Esq. 1, <i>Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, W.</i>
1876		Hunter, Major F. M. (Bombay Staff Corps). Aden. 60, <i>South-street, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire. Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., Cornhill, E. C.</i>
1875		Hunter, John, Esq. 9, <i>New-square, Lincoln's-inn, W. C.</i>
1874		Hunter, Capt. J. Edward, R.N. 69, <i>Pall Mall, S. W.; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1879		Hunter, Colonel Montgomery (Bengal Staff Corps). <i>Delhi.</i>
1880		Hunter, William Leyland, Esq. 26, <i>Larkhall-rise, S. W.</i>
1872		Hunter, W. W., Esq., B.A., LL.D., C.I.E. 9, <i>Douglas-crescent, Edinburgh.</i>
1876		Huntingford,* Lieut. G., R.N. <i>Ellacombe, Cleveland, Somerset.</i>
1877		Husband, John, Esq. <i>Goulton-road, Clapton.</i>
1872		Huson-More, James, Esq., M.A. 2, <i>Brook-street, Cheetham, Manchester.</i>
1871		Hutchins, F. Leigh, Esq. 22, <i>Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, S. W.</i>
1871		Hutchinson,* Colonel Alexr. Hadden, R.A., F.G.S. <i>Tenby, S. Wales.</i>
1872	p.	Hutchinson, Edward, Esq. 8, <i>Sumner-place, South Kensington, S. W.</i>
1864		Hutchinson, Capt. R. R. <i>Verulam Club, 54, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1877		Hutchison, John W., Esq. <i>Balinaghie, Castle Douglas, N. B.; and Conservative Club, S. W.</i>
1870		Hutton,* Charles W. C., Esq. <i>Belair, Dulwich, S. E.</i>
1879		Hutton, William Pepperrell, Esq. <i>Kimberley, Griqualand West.</i>
1869	C.	Huxley, Prof. T. H., F.R.S. 4, <i>Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, N. W.; and 28, Jermyn-street, S. W.</i>
1860		Hyde,* Captain Samuel.
1874		Hyndman, Hy. Mayers, Esq. 10, <i>Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.</i>

Year of Election	
1879	Ibrahim, Helmy, Pacha.
1852	Illingworth, Richard Stonhewer, Esq. 9, <i>Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1875	Impey-Lovibond, Col. Archibald, R.E. 14, <i>Rue de Livousne, Avenue Louise, Brussels.</i>
1850	Imray,* James Frederick, Esq. 89, <i>Minories, E.; and Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1878	Ince, Thomas Henry, Esq., F.Z.S. <i>Eltham-lodge, 191, Maida-vale, N.W.</i>
1861	Ingall,* Samuel, Esq. <i>Forest-hill, Kent, S.E.</i>
1851	Gr. C. p. Inglefield, Admiral Sir Edward A., C.B., F.R.S. <i>United Service Club, S.W.; and 99, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1880	Inglis, Colonel T., R.E. 1, <i>Talbot-place, Blackheath.</i>
1846	Ingram, Hughes Francis, Esq. <i>University Club, S.W.</i>
1881	Ingram, Walter Herbert, Esq. <i>Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames.</i>
1860	Inskip,* Capt. G. H., R.N. 1, <i>Huntiscombe-place, North-road, Plymouth.</i>
1852	Inskip,* Rev. Robert Mills, C.B. 1, <i>Huntiscombe-place, North-road, Plymouth.</i>
1877	Inverarity, Geo., Esq. 13, <i>Stanhope-gardens, S.W.</i>
1870	Irvine, James, Esq. 18, <i>Devonshire-road, Cloughton, Cheshire.</i>
1864	Irving,* John, Esq.
1861	Irwin, James V. H., Esq. 13, <i>Henstridge-villas, St. John's-wood, N.W.</i>
1877	Isbister, William, Esq. 56, <i>Ludgate-hill, E.C.</i>
1879	Isaacson,* F. Wootton, Esq. 152, <i>Harley-street, W.</i>
1877	Jack, R. L., Esq. <i>Care of Hugh Lockhart, Esq., 29, York-place, Edinburgh.</i>
1873	Jackson, F. H. Ward, Esq. 9, <i>Albion-street, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1871	Jackson, Henry, Esq., Lieut. late I.N. (Chief Surveyor of the Province of Wellington). <i>New Zealand.</i>
1880	Jackson,* James, Esq. 13, <i>Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris.</i>
1881	Jackson, Sir Louis Steuart, C.I.E. 2, <i>Elm-park-gardens, S.W.</i>
1871	Jackson, Richd. Belgrave, Esq. 10, <i>Leonard-place, Kensington, W.</i>
1866	Jackson, Robert Ward, Esq. 136, <i>Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1871	Jackson, Thos. Hughes, Esq. <i>Manor-house, Birkenhead.</i>
1880	Jackson, William, Esq., F.G.S. <i>Vernon-terrace Schools, Northampton.</i>
1871	Jackson, Wm. Chas., Esq. 54, <i>Holland-road, Kensington, W.; and St. Stephen's and Gresham Clubs.</i>
1862	Jacomb, Thomas, jun., Esq. <i>Woodend, Hollington, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1875	Jagg, Rev. F. Charles. <i>Luddenham-rectory, Faversham, Kent.</i>
1878	Jago,* Lt.-Col. John. <i>Penang. Care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S.W.</i>
1880	James, John O. N., Esq. <i>Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.</i>
1877	James, Walter Knight, Esq. <i>Normal College, Colombo, Ceylon; and 22, Pelham-street, Nottingham.</i>
1881	James, Capt. Wm. Chas. (Scots Greys). <i>Birkenshaw, Hawley, Hants.</i>
1881	James,* F. L., Esq. 41A, <i>Hill-street, Berkeley-square, W.; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1881	James,* William D., Esq. 41A, <i>Hill-street, Berkeley-square, W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1870	James, William Morris, Esq. 8, <i>Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, N. W.</i>
1878	Jamieson, Capt. A. Wm. (7th N. I., <i>Lucknow, Upper India</i>). <i>Oakhill, near Bath.</i>
1868	Jamieson, Hugh, Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club, S. W.</i>
1877	Janvrin, A. F., Esq. 49, <i>Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1880	Japp, Alexander Hay, Esq. 13, <i>Albion-square, Dalston.</i>
1862	Jaques,* Leonard, Esq. <i>Wentbridge-house, Pontefract, Yorkshire.</i>
1863	Jardine,* Andrew, Esq. <i>Lanrick-castle, Stirling.</i>
1863	Jardine,* Robert, Esq., M.P. <i>Castlemilk, Lockerby, N. B.</i>
1875	Jardine,* Robert, Esq. 21, <i>Queensbury-place, South Kensington, S. W.</i>
1871	Jarrad, Staff-Comm., F. W., R.N. <i>Care of J. Jarrard, Esq., Bosham, near Chichester, Sussex.</i>
1876	Jeakes, Rev. James. <i>The Rectory, Hornsey, N.</i>
1879	Jeffery, William James, Esq. <i>High-street, Bideford, Devon.</i>
1865	Jeffreys, J. Gwyn, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. <i>Ware-priory, Herts.</i>
1876	Jeffries, Wm. H., Esq. 111, <i>Southgate-road, Islington, N.</i>
1875	Jeffs, Richard, Esq. 244, <i>Regent-street, W.</i>
1854	Jellicoe, Charles, Esq. 12, <i>Cavendish-place, W.</i>
1837	Jenkins,* R. Castle, Esq. <i>Beachley, near Chepstow.</i>
1877	Jenkins, Commander R. P., R.N. 2, <i>Cambridge-villas, Oakfield-road, Croydon.</i>
1880	Jenkinson, Edward, Esq. 26, <i>Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W.; and East India United Service Club, St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1874	Jenkinson,* H. Irwin, Esq. <i>Keswick, Cumberland.</i>
1875	Jennings, Samuel, jun., Esq. 50, <i>Vicarage-road, Camberwell.</i>
1854	Jennings,* William, Esq., M.A. 13, <i>Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W.</i>
1876	Jephson, Mountney, Esq. <i>Garrick Club, Garrick-street, W. C.</i>
1880	Jephson, N. A., Esq. 66, <i>Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, W.; and County Club, 44, Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1874	p. Jeppe, Le Chevalier Fred. <i>Care of S. W. Silver, Esq., 4, Sun-court, Cornhill, E. C.</i>
1860	Jermyn, Rowland Formby, Esq. <i>War-office, S. W.</i>
1880	Jerningham, Hubert Edwd. Hy., Esq. <i>Longridge-towers, Berwick-on-Tweed; Foreign Office, S. W.; and Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1878	Jervois, Major-General Sir W. Drummond, G.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>Governor of South Australia</i>).
1873	Jervis, Theodore, Esq. 66, <i>Denbigh-street, S. W.</i>
1870	Jessop, Captain Thomas. <i>Honley, Huddersfield.</i>
1864	Jeula,* Henry, Esq. <i>Lloyd's, E. C.</i>
1874	Jeune, Fras. H., Esq. 140, <i>Cromwell-road, S. W.</i>
1878	Jinman, George, Esq. 110, <i>Cannon-street, E. C.</i>
1876	Joaquim, J. P., Esq. <i>Care of W. B. D'Almeida, Esq., 2, Pump-court, Middle-Temple, E. C.</i>
1873	Jocelyn, Hon. W. Nassau. <i>Care of Foreign-office, S. W.</i>
1879	Johns, Edward Wildy, Esq. 41, <i>Petherton-road, Highbury, N.</i>
1876	Johnson, F. Bulkeley, Esq. 5, <i>The Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Devon-shire Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1876		Johnson, Joseph, Esq. 89, <i>Carleton-road, Tufnell-park, N.</i>
1876		Johnson, Murray, M. Esq. 20, <i>Austin Friars, E.C.</i>
1866	T. p.	Johnson, W. H., Esq. (Civil Assistant G. T. S. <i>India</i>).
1875		Johnston,* A., Esq. 6, <i>Paternoster-buildings, E.C.</i>
1879		Johnston, Andrew C., Esq. (Surgeon, R.N.), M.K.Q.C.P. 13, <i>South Norton-place, Edinburgh.</i>
1876		Johnston, Chas. Edwd., Esq. 23, <i>Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.</i>
1878		Johnston, Geo., Esq., M.D. 15, <i>St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.</i>
1874		Johnston,* Capt. H. B. <i>United Service Club, Dublin; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1881		Johnston,* Henry W., Esq. <i>Milton, Pitlochrie, N.B.</i>
1857		Johnston, J. Brookes, Esq.
1875		Johnston, Robert, Esq. <i>Woodlands, Monkstown, Dublin.</i>
1871		Johnston, T. B., Esq., F.R.S.E. 16, <i>South St. Andrew-street, Edinburgh.</i>
1881		Johnston, Thos. Ruddiman, Esq. <i>Portobello, near Edinburgh.</i>
1866		Johnstone, General H. C., C.B., F.R.A.S. <i>Hutton-lodge, Aldridge-road, Westbourne-park, W.</i>
1867		Johnstone,* John, Esq. <i>Castelnau-house, Mortlake, S.W.</i>
1872		Jolley, Rev. William Rowe, M.A., Hon. Chaplain to the Queen. <i>St. John's Parsonage, Birkenhead.</i>
1875		Jones, Arthur W., Esq. 10, <i>Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1874		Jones, Edwin, Esq. <i>Fairlea, Bassett, Southampton.</i>
1876		Jones, Hugh H., Esq. <i>Larkhill, Liverpool.</i>
1868		Jones, Capt. H. M., v.C. <i>Care of Messrs. Bickers and Son, 1, Leicester-square, W.C.</i>
1857		Jones, Lieut.-General Jenkin, R.E. "Woodside," <i>St. Helens, Ore, Hastings.</i>
1862		Jones, John, Esq. 338, <i>Strand, W.C.</i>
1872		Jones, Staff-Commander Jno., R.N. <i>The Blue Bell, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.</i>
1878		Jones, John James, Esq. <i>Belgrade-house, Meynell-road, South Hackney, E.</i>
1878		Jones, Major R. Owen, R.E. <i>Ordnance Survey-office, 46, St. George's-road, S.W.</i>
1876		Jones,* R. T., Esq. 1, <i>St. Alban's-road, Highgate-hill, N.</i>
1876		Jones,* Thomas M. Rymer, Esq., C.E., <i>Japan. Care of T. R. Jones, Esq., 52, Cornwall-road, Westbourne-park, W.</i>
1876		Jones, Rev. W. Taylor, M.A. <i>The College, Sydenham.</i>
1880		Jones, Walter Evans, Esq. <i>Hanover-square Club, W.</i>
1861		Jones, Sir Willoughby, Bart. <i>Cranmer-hall, Fakenham, Norfolk.</i>
1873		Jones, Winslow, Esq. <i>Devon and Exeter Institution, Exeter.</i>
1878		Jones, W. J. Esq. <i>Buckingham.</i>
1878		Jopp, Capt. A. Abercrombie, R.E. 18, <i>Tregunter-road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1879		Jordan, Rev. Joseph. 65, <i>Maryon-road, Charlton, S.E.</i>
1867		Jordan,* Wm. Leighton, Esq. <i>Care of Dr. Wallich, 3, Christchurch-road, Roupell-park, Brixton, S.W.</i>
1863		Joshua,* Moss, Esq. <i>Bishopshalt, Hillingdon.</i>

Year of Election.	
1876	Joyner,* Henry Batson, Esq., C.E. <i>Yamato Yashiki, Tokei, Japan. Care of H. S. J. Joyner, Esq., Northwick-house, Harrow.</i>
1878	Joyner, Robert Batson, Esq. <i>Care of H. S. J. Joyner, Esq., Northwick-house, Harrow.</i>
1878	Jupe,* Jno., Esq. <i>Lloyd's, E.C.</i>
1876	Kane, Dr. Matthew, M.D. <i>Lanherne, Kingston-hill.</i>
1873	Kane, Dr. William. <i>Care of M. Kane, Esq., M.D., Lanherne, Kingston-hill.</i>
1868	Kantzow, Admiral H. P. de. 1, <i>Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill-road, W.</i>
1877	Karuth, Frank Oscar, Esq. <i>Oakhurst, The Knoll, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1858	Kay, David, Esq. 19, <i>Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, W.</i>
1876	Kay, H. C., Esq. 11, <i>Durham-villas, Kensington, W.</i>
1877	Keane, Richard F., Esq., C.E. <i>Derriheen-house, Cappoquin, Ireland.</i>
1857	Keating, Right Hon. Sir Henry Singer. 11, <i>Prince's-gardens, S. W.</i>
1879	Keeling, Frederic John, Esq. <i>St. Mary's-terrace, Colchester.</i>
1880	Keene, Henry, Esq. 12, <i>Crogsland-road, Haverstock-hill.</i>
1875	Keir, Campbell M., Esq. <i>Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1875	Keir, Jno. Lindesay, Esq. <i>Fordlands, Bideford.</i>
1864	Keir, Simon, Esq. <i>Conservative Club, S. W.</i>
1879	Kell, Robert, Esq. 53, <i>Devonshire-street, W.; and Wanderers' Club, S. W.</i>
1879	Kellner, Sir George, K.C.M.G. <i>Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1860	Kemball,* General Sir Arnold Burrowes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. <i>United Service Club, S. W.; and 79, Queen's-gate, S. W.</i>
1869	Kemp, Geo. L., Esq., Calcutta. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1873	Kemp, Rev. Henry William, B.A. <i>The Charter-house, Hull.</i>
1863	Kempster, J., Esq. 1, <i>Portsmouth-place, Kennington-lane, Surrey, S. E.</i>
1878	Kendall, James, Esq. 16, <i>Park-road, Wandsworth-common, S.</i>
1861	Kennard, Adam Steinmetz, Esq. <i>Crawley-court, Winchester.</i>
1877	Kennard, James, Esq. <i>Morton-house, Middleton, Lancashire.</i>
1877	C. Kennaway,* Sir John H., Bart., M.P. <i>Escot, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.</i>
1875	Kennedy, John, Esq. 13, <i>Brooklyn-road, Shepherd's-bush, W.</i>
1854	Kennedy, Rev. John, M.A. 27, <i>Stepney-green, E.</i>
1875	Kennedy, Rear-Admiral Jno. Jas., C.B. 39, <i>Onslow-square, S. W.; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1871	Kennion, Rev. George Wyndham, B.A. <i>All Saints'-vicarage, Bradford, Yorkshire.</i>
1875	Kent, Fras. A., Esq. <i>Kesgrave-hall, Suffolk.</i>
1872	Kerr, Alexander, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand. <i>Care of Norman S. Kerr, Esq., M.D., 42, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, N. W.</i>
1874	Kerr, Major-General Lord Mark, K.C.B. <i>Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1875	Kettle,* Daniel W., Esq. <i>Hayes-common, Beckenham; and 53, Fleet-street, E. C.</i>
1879	Key, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper, K.C.B. 5, <i>Cranley-place, S. W.; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1857		Keysell, Francis P., Esq. <i>Grove-house, Cheshunt.</i>
1864		Kiddle,* Staff-Commr. W. W., R.N. 70, <i>Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.</i>
1878		Kilgour, Geo., Esq. <i>Kimberley, Diamond Fields, S. Africa.</i>
1878		Kilham, Thomas, Esq. <i>Upper Grosvenor-road, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1874		Killam, Frank, Esq. <i>Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Care of Messrs. T. C. Jones and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool.</i>
1864		Kimber, Dr. E. <i>Weybrook, West Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1880		Kimberley, Right Hon. The Earl of. 35, <i>Lowndes-square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Kimberley-house, Wymondham, Norfolk.</i>
1874		Kincaid, Thomas, Esq. 9, <i>Lansdown-crescent, Glasgow.</i>
1879		King, Edward, Esq. 1, <i>Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1875		King, E. H., Esq. <i>Killcott, Godalming, Surrey.</i>
1872		King, James, Esq. 12, <i>Claremont-terrace, Glasgow.</i>
1866		King, John, Esq. <i>Compton-field-place, Guildford, Surrey.</i>
1874		King, Hon. J. P. Locke. 38, <i>Dover-street, W.</i> ; and <i>Brooklands, near Weybridge, Surrey.</i>
1877		King, Joseph, Esq. <i>Arkwright-road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1873		Kingsley,* Maurice, Esq. <i>Engineer's Office, Oswego, State of New York, U.S.A.</i>
1857		Kinnaird,* Arthur F., Lord, 2, <i>Pall-mall East, S.W.</i>
1875		Kintore, Earl of. <i>Guthrie Castle, Arbroath; and Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1878		Kirby, William, Esq. 18, <i>John-Street, West-cliff, Whitby, Yorkshire.</i>
1858	C. p. T.	Kirk, John, Esq. M.D., C.M.G. (H.M. Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar).
1863		Kirke, John, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1870		Kirkland, Major-Gen. John A. Vesey. <i>Wester Fordel, Milnathort, N.B.</i>
1881		Kirkland, Walter, Esq. 3, <i>West-terrace, Eastbourne.</i>
1868		Kisch, Daniel Montagu, Esq. 15, <i>Westbourne-park-terrace, W.</i>
1875		Kitchener, Lieut. H. H.
1866		Kitson,* James, jun., Esq. <i>Spring-bank, Headingley, Leeds.</i>
1867		Knight, Andrew Halley, Esq. 62, <i>Holland-park, W.</i>
1876		Knight, Wm. Duncan, Esq. <i>Avening-house, Greenhill-park, Hampstead.</i>
1862		Knollys, General Rt. Hon. Sir William T., K.C.B. <i>Blount's-court, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
1871		Knollys, Lieut.-Col. W. W. (93rd Highlanders).
1874		Knowles, George, Esq., C.E. <i>Billiter-house, Billiter-street, E.C.</i>
1867		Knox, Alex. A., Esq. 91, <i>Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1861		Knox, Sir Thomas G., K.C.M.G. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1874		Koppel, S., Esq.
1866	p.	Kopsch, Henry, Esq. <i>Imperial Maritime Customs, China; and 8, Storey's-gate, S.W.</i>
1876		Kurnalkur, Abdul Hakk (Extra Assist.-Commissioner, Basim, Berar, India).
1861		Kyd, Hayes, Esq., M.R.C.S. <i>Wadebridge, Cornwall.</i>

Year of Election.		
1859		Labrow, Lieut.-Colonel Valentine H., F.S.A., F.G.S. <i>Mitre-court-chambers, Temple, E.C.; and Club-chambers, S.W.</i>
1849		Laffan,* Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Michael, R.E., K.C.M.G. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1876		Lafone, Alfred W., Esq. <i>The Elms, Halton.</i>
1870		Laing, Arthur, Esq. 29, <i>Mincing-lane, E.C.</i>
1879		Laing, John William, Esq. <i>Mayo College, Ajmere, Rajpútana; and New University Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1875		Laing, Joseph, Esq. 17, <i>Castelnau-villas, Barnes, S.W.</i>
1877		Laing, Robert A., Esq. 3, <i>St. Peter's-road, Croydon.</i>
1877		Laing, Seton, Esq. 3, <i>Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill, Kensington, W.; and Reform Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1878		L'Aker, John, Esq. <i>Hever-lodge, Maidstone.</i>
1869	p.	Lamb, Hon. Edward William. <i>Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.</i>
1859		Lamb, Lieut. Henry, I.N. 20, <i>Modina-villa, Clifton-villa, Brighton.</i>
1863		Lambert,* Alan, Esq. <i>Heath-lodge, Putney-heath, S.W.</i>
1877		Lambert,* C. J., Esq. 1, <i>Crosby-square, E.C.</i>
1875		Lambert,* Cowley, Esq. <i>New University Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1880		Lambert, Rev. Jos. Christopher. <i>Vicar of James Town, St. Helena. Care of Rev. A. Lambert, The Vicarage, Plonk Bretton, Barnsley.</i>
1876		Laming, James, Esq. 1, <i>Bryanston-place, W.</i>
1861		Lamont, James, Esq. 4, <i>Queen-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1870		Lamplough, Charles Edward, Esq. <i>City of London Club, E.C.</i>
1866		Lampray, John, Esq. 16, <i>Camden-square, N.W.</i>
1864		Lampson, Sir C. M., Bart. 80, <i>Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1859		Lange,* Sir Daniel A. <i>Lanehurst, Albourne, Sussex.</i>
1856		Langler,* John R., Esq., B.A. <i>Broxholme, Thurlow-hill, Lower Norwood, S.E.</i>
1871		Langworthy, Edward M., Esq. <i>Geys-house, Holyport, Maidenhead.</i>
1876		Lansdell,* Rev. Henry. <i>The Grove, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1861		Lardner, Colonel John. <i>United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1881		Lardner,* William George, Esq. 2, <i>Burwood-place, Hyde-park.</i>
1873		Large, Robert Emmott, Esq. <i>The Elms, Portsmouth-road, Surbiton; and 13, South-square, Gray's-inn, W.C.</i>
1859		Larnach, Donald, Esq. 21, <i>Kensington-palace-gardens, W.</i>
1870		Lasseter, Frederic, Esq. 5, <i>Porchester-gate, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1858		Lathom, Right Hon. The Earl of. <i>Lathom-park, Ormskirk, Lancashire.</i>
1870		Laughton, Lieut.-Col. George Arnold (Bombay Staff Corps), Superintendent Bombay Survey, <i>Bombay.</i>
1869	C.	Laughton, J. K., Esq. <i>Royal Naval College, Greenwich.</i>
1876		Laurie,* Peter Geo., Esq. 9, <i>Arundel-gardens, Kensington-park, W.; Sulhamstead Abbots, near Reading, Berks.</i>
1876		Lavies, Joseph Samuel, Esq. 96, <i>St. George's-road, S.W.</i>
1873		Law, Geo., Esq. 544, <i>Oxford-street, W.C.</i>
1846		Law,* Hon. H. Spencer, M.A. 36, <i>Eccleston-square, S.W.</i>
1873		Law, Jas., Esq. 544, <i>Oxford-street, W.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
1874		Lawes,* Robert Murray, Esq. 9, <i>Clarges-street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1880		Lawes, Rev. William George. <i>London Missionary Society, Blomfield-street, London-wall, E.C.</i>
1870		Lawrence, Alexander, Esq. <i>Clyde-house, 17, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 11, Great Winchester-street, E.C.</i>
1876		Lawrence, A. M., Esq., jun. 17, <i>Thurlow-road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1874		Lawrence, Fred. W., Esq. <i>Oakleigh, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1876		Lawrence, Lord. 40, <i>Pont-street, S.W.</i>
1877		Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor, Bart., M.P. 57, <i>Prince's-gate, S.W.; and Burford-lodge, Dorking, Surrey.</i>
1870		Lawrence,* Philip Henry, Esq. 3, <i>Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1868		Lawrie, James, Esq. 63, <i>Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1867		Lawson, William, Esq. 21, <i>Walham-grove, Fulham, S.W.</i>
1879		Laxton, Wm. Fredk., Esq., F.S.A. 4, <i>Essex-court, Middle-temple, E.C.; and Salisbury-club, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1862		Lay,* Horatio N., Esq., C.B. <i>Rumleigh, Tavistock, Devon.</i>
1857	G. C. p.	Layard, Right Hon. Sir Austen H., G.C.B., D.C.L. <i>Athenæum Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1876		Layard, Capt. Brownlow E. <i>Horfield-barracks, Bristol.</i>
1866		Layard,* Captain Brownlow Villiers (3rd West India Regt.). <i>Junior United-Service Club; and 38, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.</i>
1863		Leaf,* Charles J., Esq. 6, <i>Sussex-place, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1875		Leake,* Sir Luke S., Knt. <i>Perth, Western Australia. Care of C. J. Wainwright, Esq., Elmhurst, East End, Finchley, N.</i>
1874		Learmonth, Andrew James L., Esq. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1876		Learmonth, Thos. Livingstone, Esq. 45, <i>Gloucester-gardens, W.</i>
1873		Leaver, J. Cristopher, Esq., <i>Rostherne-house, Castlenau, Barnes, Surrey.</i>
1866		Lebour, G. A., Esq., M.A., F.G.S. <i>College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>
1861		Leckie, Patrick C., Esq. 7, <i>Palace-road, Roupell-park, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1870		Lecky, Capt. Squire Thornton Stratford (Royal Naval Reserve). 1, <i>Morning-side-road, Bootle, Liverpool.</i>
1875		Lee, Rev. Albert. <i>Silk-hall, Tockholes, near Darwen, Lancashire.</i>
1868		Lee, John, Esq. <i>Grosvenor-cottage, Versailles-road, Anerley, S.E.</i>
1873		Lee, John Dunkin, Esq. <i>The Oaks, Belvedere-park.</i>
1874		Leeman, George, Esq. 7, <i>Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1879		Lees, Charles Cameron, Esq., C.M.G. 19, <i>Pembroke-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1878		Lees, Eli, Esq. 102, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1879		Lees, Lieut. Hastings Rowley, R.N. <i>H.M.S. 'Cambridge,' Plymouth.</i>
1869		Lees,* Lieutenant-Colonel Nassau, D.C.L. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1879		Lees, Robert Wilson, Esq.
1865		Le Feuvre, W. H., Esq., C.E. 26, <i>Budge-row, E.C.</i>
1878		Lefroy, Anthony O'Grady, Esq., C.M.G.
1853	C. p.	Lefroy, General Sir John Henry, R.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., &c. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1862	Leggatt, Clement Davidson, Esq. 1, <i>Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1861	Legh, William John, Esq., M.P. 38, <i>Belgrave-square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Lyme-park, Cheshire.</i>
1861	Lehmann,* Frederick, Esq. 15, <i>Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1845	Leigh, John Studdy, Esq., F.G.S. 107, <i>Hereford-road, Bayswater, W.</i>
1869	Leigh, Roger, Esq. <i>Barham-court, near Maidstone, Kent.</i>
1877	Leighton, Thomas, Esq. <i>Netherwood, Manor-park, Streatham</i> ; and 16, <i>New-street-square, E.C.</i>
1863	Le Mesurier, Henry P., Esq., C.S.I., C.E. <i>Cairo.</i>
1880	Leonard, Hugh, Esq. 7, <i>Hanover-square, W.</i>
1878	Lepper, Chas. H., Esq. <i>Rookwood, Bradford, Yorkshire.</i>
1874	Le Pays, Geo. Renatus, Esq.
1880	Lesslie, Ralph, Esq. <i>Trinidad.</i>
1867	L'Estrange, Carleton, Esq. <i>Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1876	Lethbridge, Edwin B., Esq. <i>Devonia, Warleigh-road, Brighton.</i>
1873	Letts, Thomas, Esq. 72, <i>Queen Victoria-street, E.C.</i>
1876	Lever, J. O., Esq., M.P. 97, <i>St. George's-square, S.W.</i>
1857	Leverson, George B. C., Esq. 18, <i>Queensberry-place, Cromwell-road, S.W.</i>
1876	Leverson, Lieut. Julian Jno., R.E. 18, <i>Queensberry-place, Cromwell-road, S.W.</i>
1869	Leveson, Edward J., Esq. <i>Cluny, Crescent-wood-road, Sydenham-hill, S.E.</i>
1873	p. Levi, Professor Leone, F.S.A., &c. 19, <i>Richmond-crescent, Barnsbury, N.</i> ; and 5, <i>Crown Office-row, Temple, E.C.</i>
1874	Levin, Nathaniel, Esq. 44, <i>Cleveland-square, W.</i>
1859	Levinsohn, Louis, Esq. <i>Vernon-house, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, W.</i>
1876	Levy, B. W., Esq. 17, <i>Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.</i>
1873	Lewin,* Frederick Dealtry, Esq. <i>Morelands, St. John's-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1877	Lewin, F. Geo., Esq. 4, <i>Lombardian-villas, St. Mary's-road, Peckham, S.E.</i>
1869	p. Lewin,* Col. Thomas H. (Beng. Staff Corps). <i>Garden-corner-house, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.</i>
1879	Lewis,* Edwd. Wm., Esq. <i>Beaudesert, Leighton Buzzard.</i>
1876	Lewis, Francis T., Esq. <i>West Haye, Putney-hill, S.W.</i>
1872	Lewis, Jos., Esq., R.N. 25, <i>Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1874	Lewis, Rev. R. C., M.A. <i>Streatham-common, S.W.</i>
1852	p. Leycester, Captain Edmund M., R.N. <i>White-place, near Maidenhead, Berks.</i>
1876	Leyland, R. Watts, Esq. 17H <i>Exchange-buildings North, Liverpool.</i>
1880	Libbey,* William, Esq., jun. <i>The Museum, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.</i>
1859	Lichfield, Right Hon. Thomas George, Earl of. <i>Shugborough, Staffordshire.</i>
1878	Lienhardt, Chas. Eugene, Esq. 4, <i>East India-avenue, E.C.</i>
1856	Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton Powys, Lord. <i>Lilford-park, Oundle, Northampton-shire.</i>
1875	Lillingston, Lieutenant F. G. Innes, R.N. <i>Coillemore-house, Lochalsh, Ross-shire.</i>
1880	Lindley,* Robert Searles, Esq., C.E. 29, <i>Blittersdorffs-platz, Frankfort-on-Maine.</i>
1870	Lindsay, Lord, M.P. 47, <i>Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>

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1867		Lindsay,* Colonel Sir Robert J. L., V.C., K.C.B., M.P. <i>Lockinge-house, Wantage, Berks; and 2, Carlton-gardens, S.W.</i>
1869		Lindsey, Mark John, Esq. <i>32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.; and Burnt-ash-lane, Lee, Kent.</i>
1877		Lissa, Joseph Isaac Cohen de, Esq. <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1875		Lister, Isaac S., Esq. <i>The Heath, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1866		Little, Archibald J., Esq. <i>Shanghai; and 18, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1871		Little, Simon, Esq. <i>Calantra-house, Wexford, Ireland.</i>
1876		Littledale, Clement St. George, Esq. <i>Wick-hill-house, Bracknell, Berkshire.</i>
1870		Littleton, The Hon. Henry S. <i>Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
1875		Littleton, Hon. Wm. F. <i>4, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1877		Liversidge,* Archibald, Esq., F.G.S. &c. <i>Care of Messrs. Trübner and Co., 57, Ludgate-hill, E.C.</i>
1878		Lloyd, Alfred, Esq. <i>Bush-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.</i>
1875		Lloyd, Capt. C. Henry. <i>Care of Messrs. Jno. Jupp and Co., 113, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Lloyd, Francis Aylmer, Esq. <i>2, Saint Charles-square, Notting-hill, W.</i>
1857		Lloyd,* Hon. Geo. A. <i>Sydney, N. S.W.; and 3, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1880		Lloyd,* Percy, Esq. <i>Garden-cottage, Lower Norwood, S.W.</i>
1864		Lloyd,* W., Esq. <i>Myood-house, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.</i>
1867	p.	Lloyd, Rev. William V., M.A.
1861		Lluellyn, Major Richard. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1869		Lluellyn, Lieut.-Colonel William R., R.A. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1877		Lobb,* John, Esq. <i>Dursley-villa, 16, Crawley-road, Victoria-park, E.</i>
1868		Lobley, James Logan, Esq., F.G.S. <i>New Athenæum Club, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1859		Loch, Sir Henry Brougham, K.C.B. <i>Government-house, Isle of Man.</i>
1857		Loch, William Adam, Esq. <i>42, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W.</i>
1874		Lock, Alfred G., Esq. <i>89, Mostyn-road, Brixton, S.W.; and Roselands, Millbrook, Southampton.</i>
1881		Lock, Wm. George, Esq. <i>16, Kingston-terrace, Charlton, S.E.</i>
1864		Locke, John, Esq. <i>83, Addison-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1858	p.	Lockhart, William, Esq., F.R.C.S. <i>67, Granville-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1868		Lockhart, Captain Wm. Stephen Alexander, C.B.
1874		Loder,* Edmund Giles, Esq. <i>42, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1881		Lodge,* Theophilus Burnand, Esq. <i>The Grove, Highgate.</i>
1880		Loewe, Siegmund, Esq. <i>3, Oakley-road, Southgate-road, N.</i>
1881		Loftus, Alfred John, Esq. <i>Bangkok, Siam. Care of Messrs. Reid Bros. & Co., 13, Moorgate-street, E.C.</i>
1872		Logan, Sir T. Galbraith, K.C.B., M.D. <i>40, Hyde-park-square, W.</i>
1868		Lomonossoff, M. Alexis de. <i>Assist.-Sec. Geographical Society, St. Petersburg. Care of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., 32, Paternoster-row, E.C.</i>
1860		Londesborough, Wm. Henry Forester, Lord. <i>38, Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1874		Long, Rev. James. <i>14, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
1857		Long,* W. Beeston, Esq.
1876		Longden, Major-General Henry Edward, C.B. 44, <i>Lower Leeson-street, Dublin</i> ; and <i>United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1872		Longden, Sir J. R., K.C.M.G. 9, <i>Great Cumberland-place, W.</i>
1865		Longley,* Lt.-Col. George, R.E. <i>Care of H. Longley, Esq., 8, Lowndes-street, S.W.</i>
1879		Longman, Charles J., Esq. 39, <i>Paternoster-row, E.C.</i>
1870		Longstaff,* Lieut.-Colonel Llewellyn Wood. <i>Ridgeland, Wimbledon.</i>
1861		Lonsdale, Arthur Pemberton, Esq.
1860		Looker, William Robert, Esq. <i>Melbourne, Australia. Care of Mr. Ashhurst, 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1874	C.	Lorne, The Most Hon. the Marquis of, K.T. <i>Canada.</i>
1876		Lort, William, Esq. <i>Fron Goch Hall, Llanllugan, Viâ Berriew, Montgomeryshire.</i>
1875		Lothian,* Maurice Jno., Esq. <i>Woodcote-park, Blackshields, N. B.</i>
1864		Lothian, Most Hon. William Schomberg, Marquis of. <i>Newbattle-abbey, Dalkeith, N. B.</i>
1879		Louis, Julian A. H., Esq. <i>Winchester-cottage, Chancellor-road, West Dulwich.</i>
1873	p.	Lovett, Lieut.-Colonel Beresford, C.S.I., R.E. 29, <i>Richmond-gardens, Shepherd's-bush.</i>
1856		Lovett, Phillips Cosby, Esq. <i>Liscombe-house, Liscombe, Leighton Buzzard.</i>
1867		Low, Alex. F., Esq. 84, <i>Westbourne-terrace, W.</i>
1875		Low, Chas. R., Esq. (Lieut. late I.N.) 82, <i>Elsham-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1863	C.	Low, S. P., Esq. 55, <i>Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1858		Lowden, Rev. George Rouse. <i>St. Leonard-villa, Hanwell, Middlesex.</i>
1859		Lowe, Captain W. Drury. 19, <i>Portman-square, W.</i>
1879		Lowenstein, C., Esq. <i>Loughborough Grammar School, Loughborough, Leicestershire.</i>
1873		Lowther,* Capt. Marcus, R.N. <i>Thornton, Ryde.</i>
1878		Loyd, Lieut. Lewis Vivian (Grenadier Guards). 16, <i>Grosvenor-place, S.W.</i>
1870		Luard, Captain Charles Edward, R.E. <i>Portsmouth.</i>
1873		Luard, Major-General R. G. A. 8, <i>Albert-villas, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1866		Luard, Wm. Charles, Esq. <i>Llandaff-house, Cardiff</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1871	C.	Lubbock,* Sir John, Bart, M.P. F.R.S., &c. 34, <i>Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.</i> ; and <i>High-ehns, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1879		Lucas, Alfred Walter, Esq. <i>Queen's-park, Chester.</i>
1876		Lucas,* Arthur, Esq., C.E. 15, <i>George-street, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1877		Luck, F. G., Esq. <i>The Olives, Wadhurst, Sussex.</i>
1879		Luck, Harry Courtenay, Esq. 70, <i>Stamford-street, S.E.</i>
1875		Luckman, Alfred, Esq.
1871		Ludlow, Edgar John David, Esq. <i>Care of Geo. Perry, Esq., 67, Charlewood-street, St. George's-road, S.W.</i>
1873		Lugard, General Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B. 10, <i>Albert-place, Victoria-road, Kensington, W.</i>

List of Fellows of the

Year of Election.	
1872	Lumsden,* Colonel Sir P. S., K.C.B., C.S.I. (Quartermaster-General, Bengal Army). <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1860	Lush, Hon. Sir Robert, Q.C. <i>Balmoral-house, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, N. W.</i>
1877	Lutley, Robert George, Esq. <i>Care of F. H. Meggy, Esq., 91, Cambridge-gardens, Notting-hill, W.</i>
1876	Luttrell,* Lieut. Alexander Fownes (Gren. Guards). <i>Guards' Club, Pall-mall, S. W.; and Dunster-castle, Somerset.</i>
1866	Lydall, J. H., Esq. <i>12, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W. C.</i>
1873	Lydgate, Robert, Esq. <i>Upper School, Peckham, S. E.</i>
1873	Lydgate, Wm., Esq. <i>The Castle School, Guildford.</i>
1869	Lye, John Gaunt, Esq. <i>14, Kensington-gate, Hyde-park-south, W.</i>
1877	Lyell, Francis H., Esq. <i>St. Heliers, Bickley, Kent.</i>
1861	P. Lynch,* Thomas Kerr, Esq. <i>31, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1858	Lyne, Francis, Esq. <i>5, Seagrave-place, Pittville, Cheltenham.</i>
1875	Lyne, Robt. E., Esq. <i>Royal Dublin Society, Dublin.</i>
1879	Lysons, General Sir Daniel, K.C.B. <i>92, St. George's-square, S. W.</i>
1879	Maberley, Alf. Wm., Esq., C.E.
1877	Macalister,* James, Esq. <i>95, Bishopsgate-street-within, E. C.</i>
1875	Macaulay, James, Esq. <i>7, Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1863	Macbraire, James, Esq. <i>Broadmeadows, Berwick-on-Tweed.</i>
1876	Macdona, G. de Laudre, Esq. <i>Hilbre-house, West Kirby, Cheshire.</i>
1875	Macdonald,* James, Esq. <i>17, Russell-square, W. C.</i>
1873	Macdonald, Colonel John (Beng. Staff Corps). <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S. W.</i>
1871	Macdonald, William, Esq. <i>Yokohama, Japan.</i>
1879	Macdonald, Major-General W. C. R., C.B. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1877	Macdonald, Wm. M., Esq. <i>St. Martin's, Perth.</i>
1865	Macfarlan, John G., Esq. <i>The Tower, Richmond-bridge.</i>
1876	Macfarlane, Donald, Esq., M.D. <i>17, Westbourne-park, W.; and East India U. S. Club, St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1874	Macfarlane, Donald H., Esq., M.P. <i>62, Portland-place, W.</i>
1879	MacGregor, Alex., Esq., C.E. <i>6, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1868	MacGregor, Col. Sir C. M., C.B.
1855	MacGregor, Duncan, Esq. <i>Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1872	MacGregor,* John, Esq., M.A. <i>7, Vanbrugh-park East, Blackheath; and Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1879	Macintyre, Colonel Donald, V.C. <i>East India United Service Club, 14, St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1845	Macintyre,* Patrick, Esq., F.S.A. <i>1, Maida-vale, W.</i>
1859	Mackay, Rev. Alexander, LL.D. <i>Prospect-house, Grove-road, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.</i>

Year of Election.	
1870	Mackay, Nevile F., Esq. 3, <i>Salter's-hall-court, Cannon-street, E.C.</i>
1873	Mackelvie, Jas. Tannock, Esq. 21, <i>Victoria-st., S.W.</i> ; and 7, <i>Albemarle-st., W.</i>
1877	Mackenzie, Capt. Colin (78th Highlanders). <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1878	Mackenzie,* Colin, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. J. Bramley-Moore and Co., Liverpool.</i>
1860	Mackenzie,* James T., Esq. <i>Hatchford, Cobham, Surrey.</i>
1873	Mackenzie, William, Esq., M.D., C.B. 2, <i>Gloucester-houses, Gloucester-crescent, S.W.</i> ; and <i>East India United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1864	Mackeson,* Edward, Esq. 13, <i>Hyde-park-square, W.</i>
1862	Mackinlay, D., Esq. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1867	Mackinlay, John, Esq., J.P., M.I.C.E. <i>Percy-house, 15, Percy-circus, W.C.</i>
1878	Mackinnon,* Rev. Donald Dimsdale, M.A. <i>New University Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i> ; and 8, <i>Montagu-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1865	C. Mackinnon,* W., Esq. <i>Tarbert, Lochfyne, Argyleshire</i> ; and 7, <i>Lothbury, E.C.</i>
1872	Mackintosh, Alex, Esq. 9, <i>Talbot-square, Hyde-Park, W.</i>
1861	Mackintosh, Alexander Brodie, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i> ; and <i>Hardington Biggar, Lanarkshire.</i>
1860	Mackirdy, Gen. Elliot (69th Regiment). <i>U. S. Club, S.W.</i>
1873	Mackley, Thomas Cole, Esq. 5, <i>East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1871	Maclagan, Gen. Robert, R.E., F.R.S.E. 37, <i>Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1860	Maclean, William Crichton, Esq., F.G.S. 31, <i>Camperdown-place, Great Yarmouth.</i>
1859	MacLeay, Sir George, K.C.M.G. <i>Pendell-court, Bletchingley.</i>
1855	Maclure, Andrew, Esq. <i>Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor, 97, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.</i>
1861	Maclure, John William, Esq. 4, <i>St. James's-place, S.W.</i> ; and <i>The Home, Whalley-range, Manchester.</i>
1879	McMahon, Colonel A. R. <i>Villino Regnoli, Porta Romana, Florence.</i>
1874	MacMahon, Colonel C. A. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1861	Macmillan, Alex., Esq., M.A. 1, <i>Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.</i>
1874	MacMurdo, Lieut.-General Sir W. M. S., K.C.B. 36, <i>Queen's gate-terrace, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1871	Macnab, Duncan Macpherson, Esq. <i>Union Club, S.W.</i>
1874	Macnamara, Surg.-Maj. F. N., M.D. (Indian Army). 28, <i>Palace-gardens-terrace, W.</i>
1878	Macneill, Duncan, Esq. 7, <i>Lothbury, E.C.</i>
1870	Macturk, John, Esq. 8, <i>Hillhead-gardens, Glasgow.</i>
1878	McAlister, Alex., Esq. 242, <i>Richmond-road, Hackney.</i>
1873	McAlpin, Donald A. L., Esq., R.N. 1, <i>Llanion-terrace, Pembroke Dock, South Wales.</i>
1873	McAlpin, Kenneth W. A. G., Esq. <i>Llanion-terrace, Pembroke-dock, South Wales.</i>
1875	McAndrew, Maj.-Gen. G. (Bengal Staff Corps). <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1863	McArthur, Alex., Esq., M.P. <i>Raleigh-hall, Brixton-rise, Brixton, S.W.</i>
1867	McArthur, William, Esq., M.P. 1, <i>Gwydyr-houses, Brixton-rise, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1872		McCall, John, Esq. <i>Care of J. Walker, Esq., 96, Farringdon-street, E.C.</i>
1880		McCarthy, Desmond, Esq. <i>Lagos, West Coast of Africa.</i>
1879		McClatchie, H. Parkes, Esq.
1876		McClean, Rev. D. Stuart. <i>Wellesbourne-vicarage, Warwick.</i>
1868		M'Clean, Frank, Esq., M.A., C.E. <i>Ferncliffe, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1860	Gr. C. p.	M'Clintock, Admiral Sir Francis Leopold, F.R.S. <i>United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1879		M'Clintock, Capt. William, R.N. <i>Ordnance Factory, Enfield-lock, Middlesex.</i>
1871		McClure,* Joseph Henry, Esq. <i>Beaconsfield Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1876		McConnell, Jas. Edw., Esq., C.E. <i>2, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1861	P.	McConnell,* W. R., Esq. <i>12, King's-Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.; and Charleville, Belfast.</i>
1862		McCosh, John, Esq., M.D. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1865		McEuen, D. P., Esq. <i>24, Pembroke-square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1877		McEwan, John Thomas H., Esq. <i>Care of James Storer, Esq., Barrowfield, Bridgeton, Glasgow.</i>
1874		McGavin, Alan Lawrie, Esq. <i>Cordon-lodge, Wanstead; and 2, Barge-yard, Victoria-street, S.W.</i>
1867		McGregor, Duncan, Esq. <i>Clyde-place, Glasgow.</i>
1869		McGrigor, Alexander Bennett, Esq. <i>19, Woodside-terrace, Glasgow.</i>
1874		McIlwraith, Robert, Esq. <i>45, Bedford-gardens, Campden-hill, W.</i>
1880		McIlwraith, Thomas, Esq. <i>Queensland. Care of Messrs. McIlwraith, McEuchan and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1878		McKenna, Leopold, Esq. <i>Ravensbourne-park, Catford-bridge, S.E.</i>
1873		McKerlie, P. H., Esq., F.S.A. Scot., &c. <i>26, Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, W.</i>
1867		McLean,* Hon. John. <i>Oamaru, New Zealand. Care of Messrs. Redfern, Alexander, and Co., 3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.</i>
1876		McLean,* Robert Allan, Esq., F.S.S. <i>Duart-house, The Avenue, Eltham-road, Lee, S.E.</i>
1875		McMaster, James, Esq. <i>1, Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1866		McNair, Major John F. A., R.A., C.M.G. <i>Care of Messrs. Codd and Co., 35, Craven-street, W.C.</i>
1839	C.	M'Neil, The Right Hon. Sir John, G.C.B. <i>Burnhead, Liberton, Edinburgh.</i>
1876		McNeill, Colonel Sir J. C., V.C., K.C.M.G. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1873		McVean,* Colin A., Esq., <i>Woodside, Ashton, Chester.</i>
1875		Madan, Rev. J. R.
1872		Magrath, Colonel John R. (Madras Artillery, Ret.). <i>Murhill, near Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts; and East India U. S. Club, 14, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1877		Mair, G. J. J., Esq., F.S.A. <i>41, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1874		Maitland, Rev. A. Gray. <i>Woodford, Essex.</i>
1845	C. p.	Major,* Richard Henry, Esq., F.S.A. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1868		Makins,* Henry F., Esq. <i>8, Palace-gate, Kensington, W.; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1858		Malby, John Walter, Esq. <i>135, Seven-sisters'-road, Holloway, N.</i>
1862		Malcolm,* Major Edward Donald, R.E., C.B. <i>Clifton-house, York.</i>
1843		Malcolm,* W. E., Esq. <i>Burnfoot, Langholme, near Carlisle.</i>

Year of Election.		
1876		Malden, B. Jno., Esq. 14, <i>Great Coram-street, Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1872		Malleson, Colonel G. B. 27, <i>West Cromwell-road, S. Kensington, S. W.</i>
1853		Mallet,* Chas., Esq. <i>Audit-office, W.C.; and 7, Queensbro'-terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>
1880		Man,* Edward Horace, Esq. 2, <i>Palace-road, Surbiton, S. W.</i>
1870		Man, Captain J. Alexander (Imperial Maritime Customs, <i>China</i>). <i>Junior United Service Club, S. W.</i>
1872		Man, Captain William. <i>Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
1874		Mann, H., Esq. <i>Belgrave-mansions, S. W.</i>
1866	p.	Mann, Robert James, Esq., M.D. 5, <i>Kingsdown-villas, Wandsworth-common, S. W.</i>
1879		Mann, Rev. Thomas. <i>Sunnyside, Trowbridge, Wilts.</i>
1866		Manners, George, Esq., F.S.A. <i>Lansdowne-road, Croydon.</i>
1874		Manners-Sutton, Hon. Robert Henry. 12, <i>Queensberry-place, S. Kensington, S. W.</i>
1864		Mansell,* Captain A. L. <i>Chalus, Eubœa, Greece.</i>
1859		Mantell, Walter Baldock Durant, Esq. <i>Wellington, New Zealand. Care of A. J. Woodhouse, Esq., 1, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1873		Mantle, Wm. John, Esq. <i>The Grove, Lincoln.</i>
1869		March, Edward Bernard, Esq. (H.M. Consul, <i>Callao</i>). <i>Care of Messrs. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1871		Margetts, William G., Esq. 29, <i>Charleville-road, West Kensington, S. W.; and St. Stephen's Club, S. W.</i>
1872		Margöschis, John Thomas, Esq. <i>Care of Mrs. Margöschis, Brodie-villa, Leamington.</i>
1874		Marjoribanks, Edw., Esq., M.P. 134, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1873	℥. p.	Markham, Captain Albert Hastings, R.N. 21, <i>Eccleston-square, S. W.</i>
1854	C. p.	Markham, Clements Robert, C.B., F.R.S. 21, <i>Eccleston-square, S. W.; and Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1880		Marno, Adolph, Esq. 7, <i>Alma-terrace, Allen-street, Kensington, W.</i>
1877	p.	Marsh, Capt. H. C. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1879		Marshall,* Alfred, Esq. <i>Laurel-bank, Walthamstow, Essex.</i>
1876		Marshall, Horace Brooks, Esq. <i>Clifton-villa, Brixton.</i>
1862		Marshall,* J. G. Don, Esq. <i>Hurst-lodge, Tryford, Berks.</i>
1873		Marshall, John, Esq. <i>Auckland-lodge, Queen's-road, Richmond.</i>
1876		Marshall,* William, Esq. 37, <i>Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1859		Marsham,* The Hon. Robert. 5, <i>Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1875		Marston, Edward, Esq. 188, <i>Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1877		Marten, Chas. Henry, Esq. <i>Combe-lodge, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1874		Marten, C. Rous, Esq. <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1871		Marten, Elliott, Esq. (Vice-Consul, <i>Surawak</i>). <i>Care of W. T. Marten, Esq., 45, Threadneedle-street, E.C.</i>
1861		Martin, Henry, Esq. <i>Sussex-house, Highbury-new-park, N.</i>
1860		Martin,* Richard Biddulph, Esq., M.P. <i>Chislehurst.</i>
1862		Martin, Thomas, Esq. <i>Beechwood, Withdean, near Brighton.</i>

Year of Election.	
1880	Mason, Lieut. A. H., R.E. 52, <i>Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1875	Mason, Dr. Samuel. 44, <i>Finsbury-circus, E.C.</i>
1871	Master, Chas. Hoskins, Esq. <i>Barrow-green-house, Oxted, near Godstone, Surrey.</i>
1870	Masterman, Edward, Esq. 30, <i>Threadneedle-street, E.C.</i> ; and 27, <i>Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1870	Masterman, Edward, jun., Esq. 57½, <i>Old Broad-st., E.C.</i> ; and <i>Walthamstow.</i>
1869	Matheson,* Alexander, Esq., M.P. 38, <i>South-street, Park-lane, W.</i> ; and <i>Ardross-castle, Ross-shire, N. B.</i>
1874	Matheson,* Hugh Mackay, Esq. 3, <i>Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1874	Mathews, Chas. Edward, Esq. <i>Oakgate, Augustus-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham</i> ; and <i>Arts Club, W.</i>
1880	Mathews, Gervais F., Esq. <i>Instow, North Devon.</i>
1872	Mathews, William, Esq. M.A. 60, <i>Harborne-road, Birmingham.</i>
1858	Mathieson, James Ewing, Esq. <i>Conference-hall, Mildmay-park, N.</i>
1878	Maturin, Wm. Henry, Esq., C.B. 5, <i>Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1873	Maude, Colonel G. A. <i>Royal Mews, Pimlico, S.W.</i>
1875	Maudslay, Athol, Esq.
1875	Maule, Geo. Norman, Esq. 1, <i>Hare-court, Temple, E.C.</i> ; and <i>University Club, S.W.</i>
1872	Maxwell, John, Esq. <i>Lichfield-house, Richmond.</i>
1879	Maxwell, Major Robert James. 35, <i>Thurloe-square, S.W.</i>
1855	May, Staff-Commr. Daniel John, R.N. <i>Care of Messrs. Case and Loudensack, 1, James-street, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1879	p. May, Rev. J. C., <i>Sierra Leone. Care of J. R. Langler, Esq., Broxholme, Thurlow-hill, Lower Norwood, S.E.</i>
1876	May, Wm., Esq. <i>St. Mary Cray, Kent.</i>
1858	Mayer, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A. 68, <i>Lord-street, Liverpool.</i>
1862	Mayne, Rear-Admiral Richard Charles, C.B. 101, <i>Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1858	p. Mayo, Captain John Pole. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1867	Mayson, John S., Esq., J.P. 5, <i>St. James's-square, Manchester.</i>
1863	Meade, The Hon. Robert Henry. <i>Colonial-office, S.W.</i> ; and 32, <i>Belgrave-square, S.W.</i>
1874	Meadows, Dr. Alfred. 27, <i>George-street, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1875	Meakin, Edw. E., Esq. <i>Rosenfels, Red-hill, Surrey</i> ; and 22, <i>Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1879	Means, Rev. Dr. J. O. (Secretary of American Board of Foreign Missions). <i>Beacon-street, Boston, U.S.A.</i>
1872	Measom, George Samuel, Esq. <i>St. Margaret's, Twickenham.</i>
1871	Medhurst, Sir Walter H., Knt. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1862	Medlycott,* Commander Mervyn B., R.N. <i>Care of Messrs. Woodhead and Co. 44, Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1876	Meiggs,* John G., Esq. 19, <i>Great Winchester-street, E.C.</i>
1874	Meinertzhagen,* Daniel, Esq. 10, <i>Rutland-gate, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1880		Meldrum, James, Esq. 32, <i>York-place, Edinburgh.</i>
1854		Melville, Major-General Sir Peter Melville. 27, <i>Palmeira-square, Brighton.</i>
1838		Melville, Philip, Esq., F.R.A.S. <i>Ethy-house, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.</i>
1877		Mendel, Samuel, Esq. <i>Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
1875		Menzies, Jas. Irvine, Esq. 76, <i>Stamford-street, S.E.</i>
1880		Mercer, George D., Esq. <i>Royal Irish Constabulary Office, Dublin.</i>
1875		Mercer, Thomas, Esq. <i>Uxbridge.</i>
1871		Merritt,* Douglas, Esq. <i>Leacote, Rhinebeck, New York. Care of H. L. Sherlock and Sons, 9, Canning-place, Liverpool.</i>
1866		Messiter, Charles A., Esq. <i>Barwick-house, near Yeovil, Somerset.</i>
1871		Messum, Josiah Young, Esq., R.N., F.R.A.S. (Controller of H.M.'s Packet Services). <i>General Post-office, E.C.; and Bedford-villa, Sydenham-road, Croydon.</i>
1867		Metcalfe, Frederic Morehouse, Esq. <i>Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.</i>
1871		Methven, Captain Robert. 54, <i>Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, W.</i>
1837		Mexborough,* Right Hon. John Chas. Geo., Earl of. 33, <i>Dover-street, W.; and Methley-park, near Leeds.</i>
1865		Michell,* General J. E., R.H.A. <i>Care of Mrs. Busch, 45, South Audley-street, W.</i>
1879		Michell, R. H., Esq. 150, <i>The Grove, Hammersmith.</i>
1863	p.	Michie,* A., Esq. 9, <i>Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.</i>
1873		Michie, Sir Archibald, Q.C., K.C.M.G. 8, <i>Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1848		Middleton, Rear-Admiral Sir G. N. Broke, Bart. <i>Shrubland-park, Needham, Suffolk; and 35, Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1870		Midwinter,* William Colpoys, Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1868		Miers,* John William, Esq., C.E. 74, <i>Addison-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1879		Miles, Capt. H. S. G. (108th Regiment). <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1872	p.	Miles, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Barrett (Bombay Staff Corps), H.M. Consul-General, <i>Baghdad. Care of Mrs. Miles, 8, Edgar-road, Winchester.</i>
1876		Miller, Chas. A. D., Esq. <i>Sherbrooke-lodge, Brixton, S.W.</i>
1874		Miller, Rear-Admiral David. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1861		Miller,* Captain Henry Matthew, R.N. <i>United Service Club, S.W., and Fernside, Sevenoaks.</i>
1868		Miller, Robert Montgomerie, Esq. <i>Derby-house, 16, Victoria-road, Gipsy-hill, S.E.</i>
1853		Miller,* Admiral Thomas. <i>United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1861		Milligan, Joseph, Esq. 6, <i>Craven-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1857		Mills, Arthur, Esq. 34, <i>Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1880		Mills, Capt. Charles, C.M.G. <i>Cape Town; and Wanderer's Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1880		Mills, Frederick Charles, Esq. <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.; and 106, Jermyn-street, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1877		Mills, Jno. Elliott, Esq. <i>Care of W. H. Plaister, Esq., The Sycamores, High-road, Tottenham.</i>
1877		Millward, Victor, Esq., J.P. <i>Fair View, Redditch, Worcestershire.</i>
1860		Milman, Lieut.-Col. Everard S., Governor H.M.'s Prison, <i>Holloway, N.</i>
1866	C.	Milne, Admiral Sir Alex., Bart., G.C.B. 1, <i>Lowndes-street, S. W.; and Inveresk, Musselburgh.</i>
1879		Milne, J. V., Esq. <i>Henley-house, Mortimer-road, Kilburn, N. W.</i>
1867		Milner, Rev. John, B.A. <i>The Rectory, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Darlington.</i>
1881		Milthorp, John Moore, Esq. <i>Westfield, East Retford, Notts.</i>
1872		Mitchell, William Aug., Esq. <i>Boscobel, Park-place, Leyton.</i>
1874		Mitford, Col. Jno. Philip Osbaldeston. <i>Mitford Castle, Morpeth, Northumberland; and Army and Navy Club, S. W.</i>
1879		Moberly, Major-General Francis John, R.E. 50, <i>Sutherland-gardens, Harrow-road, W.</i>
1851		Mocatta,* Frederick D., Esq. 9, <i>Connaught-place, W.</i>
1873	p.	Moffat,* Rev. Dr. Robert. <i>Park-cottage, Leigh, Tunbridge, Kent.</i>
1879		Moffat, Robt. Jno., Esq. <i>Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.</i>
1873		Moleyns, Major T. A. de, R.A. 53, <i>Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1879		Möller, Olé Peter, Esq. 15, <i>The Terrace, Blackheath.</i>
1879		Moloney, Capt. A. C. <i>Care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S. W.</i>
1876		Molyneux, Major W. C. F. 3rd <i>Brigade Office, Aldershot; and Junior United Service Club, S. W.</i>
1880		Moncrieff, Major Colin C. Scott, R.E., C.S.I. <i>Netherton, Wimbledon, S. W.</i>
1870		Moneta, Don Pompeo, C.E.
1877		Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Noel, C.B. (Bengal Staff Corps). <i>Stodham-park, Petersfield. Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1871		Montagu, Jno. M. P., Esq. <i>Downe-hall, Bridport, Dorset, and Union Club, S. W.</i>
1862		Montagu,* Lieut.-Colonel Horace. 6A, <i>Waterloo-place, S. W.</i>
1880		Montefiore, Jacob, Esq. 35, <i>Hyde-park-square, W.</i>
1830		Montefiore,* Sir Moses, Bart., F.R.S., F.R.S.N.A. 7, <i>Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, W.; and East-cliff-lodge, Ramsgate.</i>
1876		Montgomery, Jno. B. H., Esq. 33, <i>Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1878		Montgomery, Percy Hugh Seymour, Esq. <i>Grey Abbey, Ireland.</i>
1860		Montgomery, Robert Mortimer, Esq. 3, <i>Porchester-place, Oxford-square, W.</i>
1865		Montgomery, Sir Robert, G.C.S.I., K.C.B. 7, <i>Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate, S. W.</i>
1874		Moodie, G. P. Esq. <i>Care of J. J. Pratt, Esq., 79, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1839		Moody, General R. C., R.E. <i>Caynham-house, near Ludlow, Shropshire.</i>
1857		Moor,* Rev. Allen P., M.A., F.R.A.S. <i>St. Clement's-vicarage, Truro.</i>
1874		Moore, Adolphus W., Esq. <i>India-office, S. W.</i>
1861		Moore, John Carrick, Esq., F.R.S. <i>Corswall, Wigtonshire; and 113, Eaton-square, S. W.</i>
1870		Moore, John, Esq.
1870		Moore,* Joseph, Esq. <i>Rydal-mount, Champion-hill.</i>
1881		Moore,* Lieut. William Usborne, R.E. <i>Hydrographic Office, Admiralty.</i>

Year of Election.		
1880		Moorhead, A. B., Esq. 8, <i>Storey's-gate, S.W.</i>
1878		Morant, John H., Esq., C.E. 10, <i>Victoria-terrace, Weymouth.</i>
1872		Morant,* Major J. L. L. (R. Mad. Eng.). <i>Mountstuart, Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Madras Presidency. Care of Messrs. John Gladding and Sons, 28A, Pater-noster-row, E.C.</i>
1863		More, R. Jasper, Esq. <i>Linley-hall, Salop.</i>
1869	p.	Morgan,* Delmar, Esq. 15, <i>Roland-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1864		Morgan, D. L., Esq. (Deputy Inspector-General, R.N.).
1861		Morgan, Junius Spencer, Esq. 13, <i>Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, S.W.</i>
1866		Morland,* Lieut. Henry, late I.N.
1880		Morland, Colonel John. <i>Union Club, Trafalgar-square, S.W.</i>
1839		Morris,* Charles, Esq.
1871		Morris, Edw. Ellis, Esq. <i>Care of H. Morris, Esq., Eastcote-house, St. John's-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1877		Morris, Edward S., Esq. <i>Wanderers' Club, Pall-mall, S.W.; and Pontamman. Cross Inn, Carmarthenshire.</i>
1871		Morrison,* Alf., Esq. 16, <i>Carlton-house-terrace, S.W.</i>
1881		Morrison, Gabriel James, Esq. <i>Shanghai.</i>
1863		Morrison, Colonel J. C. D. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1867		Morrison, Pearson, Esq. <i>Care of John Hockin, Esq., 8, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, E.C.</i>
1865		Morson, Thomas, Esq. 124, <i>Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1876		Mortimore, Foster, Esq. 78, <i>Eccleston-square, S.W.</i>
1873		Mosenthal, Adolph, Esq. 23, <i>Pembridge-square, W.</i>
1869		Moser, Robert James, Esq. 45, <i>Bedford-square, W.C.</i>
1877		Moses, Marcus Tertius, Esq. <i>Eberton-Leison-park; and 11, Eustace-street, Dublin.</i>
1869		Mott, F. T., Esq. 1, <i>De Montfort-street, Leicester.</i>
1879		Mott, Marcus William, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1861	p.	Mouat,* Frederick J., Esq., M.D. (Surgeon-Major and Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal Army, &c.). 12, <i>Durham-villas, Kensington, W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1868		Mounsey,* Aug. Henry, Esq. (British Legation, Yedo.) <i>Care of R. H. Mounsey, Esq., Castle-street, Carlisle.</i>
1871		Mowatt,* James, Esq., M.A. 5, <i>Notting-hill-square, W.; and Caius College, Cambridge.</i>
1880		Moxon, Henry James, Esq. 9, <i>Compton-terrace, Highbury, N.</i>
1871		Mozley,* H. W., Esq., M.A. <i>Eton College.</i>
1858		Mudie, Charles Edward, Esq. <i>Muswell-hill.</i>
1858	p.	Mueller, Sir Ferdinand, K.C.M.G., M.D., PH.D. <i>Director of the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne. Care of Messrs. Dulau and Co., 37, Soho-square, W.</i>
1878		Muggeridge, W. H. Esq. <i>Bathurst, Devonshire-road, Wandsworth-road, S.W.</i>
1874		Muir,* Hugh B., Esq. 26, <i>Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1867		Muir,* Thomas, Esq. <i>Madeira; and 24, York-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1877		Mullens,* Josiah, Esq. 34, <i>Hunter-street, Sydney, New South Wales. Care of Messrs. Browne, 263, Metropolitan Market, E.C.</i>
1876		Mulliner, Robt. Bouverie, Esq. <i>Grove-house, Grove-park, Chiswick.</i>
1875		Munro, Dr. 11, <i>Park-lane, W.</i>
1873		Münster, His Excellency Count (Ambassador of the German Empire). <i>German, Embassy, 9, Carlton-house-terrace, S.W.</i>
1869		Munton, Francis Kerridge, Esq. <i>Gloucester-house, Stonebridge-park, Willesden, N.W.</i>
1866		Murchison,* John H., Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1859	C.	Murchison, Kenneth R., Esq. 24, <i>Chapel-street, Park-lane, W.; and Brocke-hurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.</i>
1834	C.	Murdoch,* Sir Thomas W. Clinton, K.C.M.G. 8, <i>Park-street, Westminster, S.W.; and 88, St. George's-square, S.W.</i>
1878		Murray, A. H. Hallam, Esq., B.A. 50, <i>Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1872		Murray,* G. S. D., Esq. 118, <i>Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1868		Murray,* Henry, Esq. <i>Garrick Club, Garrick-street, W.C.</i>
1830	C.	Murray, John, Esq. 50, <i>Albemarle-street, W.; and Newstead, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1872		Murray,* John, jun., Esq. 50, <i>Albemarle-street, W.; and Newstead, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1876		Murray, Lieut. John Geo., R.A. <i>Lisnamaudre, Crossdoney, Ireland.</i>
1870		Murray, T. Douglas, Esq. 34, <i>Portland-place, W.</i>
1860		Murray,* Major W. G. (Beng. Staff Corps). <i>Care of Messrs. Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street, S.W.; and Portigliolo, Ajaccio, Corsica.</i>
1870		Murray, William Vaughan, Esq.. M.R.I., &c. 4, <i>Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1876		Nagaoka, M. J., Esq. (Japanese Legation). <i>Hôtel du Vieu Doden, The Hague.</i>
1876		Nahishima,* N. H., Esq. <i>Care of M. Nagasaki, Esq., 9, Kensington-park-gardens, W.</i>
1865		Nairne, P. A., Esq. 2, <i>Grove-hill, Camberwell, S.E.</i>
1868		Napier of Magdala, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., F.R.S. <i>Care of Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.</i>
1876	p.	Napier, Major Hon. Geo. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co., Bombay.</i>
1861		Napier, William, Esq.
1871	G. p. C.	Nares, Captain Sir George S., R.N., K.C.B. 23, <i>St. Philip's-road, Surbiton.</i>
1875		Needham, S. H., Esq., F.G.S. 5, <i>Mecklenburg-street, Mecklenburg-square, W.C.</i>
1873		Nelson, George Henry, Esq. <i>Middle Schools, Canterbury.</i>
1857		Nesbitt,* Henry, Esq. 12, <i>Victoria-villas, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
1875		Nesbitt, William, Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1869		Neville, Lieut.-Col. Edward. 6, <i>Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1879		Newall, Major-General David J. F. <i>Beldorine-tower, Ryde, Isle of Wight.</i>
1870		Newall, Wm. Johnstone, Esq. 6, <i>South-street, Park-lane, W.</i>
1868		Newbatt, Benjamin, Esq., F.S.S., &c. 114, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1876		Newby, Edwin H., Esq. <i>Chatham-buildings, New-bridge-street, E.C.</i>
1867		Newdigate, Lieut.-Col. Francis W. (Coldstream Guards). 26, <i>Seymour-street, W.; and Byrkley-lodge, Needwood Forest, Burton-upon-Trent.</i>
1876		Newman, Geo. G., Esq. 75 and 76, <i>Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1856		Newman, Thomas Holdsworth, Esq. 9, <i>Gt. Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1872		Newton, Wm., Esq. 11, <i>Mitre-court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1870		Nicholas, W., Esq. <i>The Drive, Walthamstow.</i>
1870		Nicholl, Henry John, Esq. 16, <i>Hyde-park-gate, W.</i>
1865		Nichols,* Robert C., Esq. 5, <i>Sussex-place, W.</i>
1856	C. p.	Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L. <i>The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.</i>
1875		Nicholson, Robert, Esq. <i>Loan End-house, Norham, near Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland.</i>
1868		Nicol, Geo. Wm., Esq. 312, <i>South Lambeth-road, S.W.</i>
1869		Nicol,* Robert, Esq. <i>Reform Club, S.W.; and Westminster-palace-hotel, S.W.</i>
1877		Nicolle, Wm., Esq., M.A. 107, <i>Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, W.</i>
1871		Nicols, Arthur Robert, Esq. 11, <i>Church-row, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1836		Nicolson, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Wm. Erskine, Bart., C.B. 15, <i>William-street, Lowndes-square, S.W.</i>
1878		Nightingale, Percy, Esq. 5, <i>Barnepark-terrace, Teignmouth, S. Devon.</i>
1858		Nix, John H., Esq. 77, <i>Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Noldwritt,* Jno. Spencer, Esq. 44, <i>Benhill-road, Brunswick-square, Cambridge, S.E.</i>
1857		Nolloth,* Admiral Matthew S. A 12, <i>Albany, Piccadilly, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1876		Norman, Capt. Charles B.
1865		Norman, H. J., Esq. 4, <i>Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place, S.W.</i>
1877		Norman, Lieut.-General Sir H. W., K.C.B. 27, <i>Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, S.W.</i>
1876		Normandy, Frank, Esq.
1872		Norris, Charles, Esq. 124, <i>Wood-street, E.C.; and Marischal-road, Lee, Kent.</i>
1878		Norris, John, Esq. <i>Tanshelf-house, Pontefract.</i>
1861		North, Alfred, Esq. 1, <i>Hanover-terrace, Notting-hill, W.</i>
1879	PRES.	Northbrook,* Thos. Geo. Baring, Earl of, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., &c., &c. 4, <i>Hamilton-place, W.; and Brooks's Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1865		Northumberland, Algernon George, Duke of. 2, <i>Grosvenor-place, S.W.</i>
1875		Norton, Geo., Esq., M.A. 22, <i>Great George-street, S.W.</i>
1877		Norton, Henry Turton, Esq., M.A. 33, <i>Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1862		Notman, Henry Wilkes, Esq. <i>Cholmley-lodge, West-end, Kilburn, N. W.</i>
1862		Nourse, Henry, Esq. <i>Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1880		Nunn, C. Rushbrooke, Esq. <i>The College, Clacton-on-Sea.</i>
1879		Oakes, William John, Esq. <i>54, Leven-street, Westminster-road, Liverpool.</i>
1881		Oates, Rev. John. <i>Beaconsfield-terrace, Northampton.</i>
1875		Oates, Wm. Edward, Esq. <i>Meanwoodside, near Leeds.</i>
1858		Ogilvie, Edward D., Esq. <i>Yulgillar, Clarence-river, New South Wales.</i>
1875		Ogilvie, Geo. M., Esq. <i>14, St. James's-square, S.W.; and Raleigh Club, Regent-street, S. W.</i>
1877		O'Halloran, Joseph Sylvester, Esq. <i>1, Whitehall-gardens, S. W.</i>
1876		O'Keeffe,* Commr. Yelverton, R.N. <i>14, Avington-grove, Penge, S.E.</i>
1873		Older, W. Aug., Esq. <i>Carrington-lodge, Richmond.</i>
1861		Oldershaw, Capt. Robert Piggott. <i>St. Leonard's-lodge, Bedford-park, Croydon.</i>
1874		Oldham, Surgeon-Major C. F. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S. W.</i>
1870		Oldham, Henry, Esq., M.D. <i>4, Cavendish-place, W.</i>
1855	C. p.	Oliphant, Laurence, Esq. <i>Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1878		Oliver, George, Esq. <i>27, Mincing-lane, E.C.</i>
1866	p.	Oliver, Capt. S. P., R.A. <i>2, Eastern-villas, Anglesey, Gosport, Hants; and Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, W.</i>
1879		Olsen, Ole Theodor, Esq. <i>40, Cleethorpe-road, Grimsby.</i>
1877		Ommanney, Major Edward Lacon (Bengal Staff Corps). <i>Woodville-house, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1845	C. p.	Ommanney,* Admiral Sir Erasmus, C.B., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. <i>The Towers, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; and United Service Club, S. W.</i>
1873		Ormerod,* Henry Mere, Esq. <i>Broughton-park, Manchester.</i>
1873		Orpen, F. H. S., Esq. <i>Barkly, Griqualand West; care of Messrs. Savage and Hill, Palmerston-buildings, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.</i>
1875		Orred, Chas. F. d'Angers, Esq. <i>4, Albert-mansions, Victoria-street, S. W.</i>
1853		Osborn, Sir George R., Bart. <i>Travellers' Club, S. W.; and Chicksand-priory, Beds.</i>
1861		Osborne,* Lieut.-Col. Willoughby (Political Agent, Bhopal, Schira, India).
1875		Osbourne, Jno. Smyth, Esq., jun. <i>Heath-house, Stapleton, Bristol.</i>
1852	C.	Oswell, William Cotton, Esq. <i>Groombridge, Kent.</i>
1877	p.	Otter, Baron Frederic von (Minister of Marine). <i>Care of Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt, 1, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.</i>
1874		Overall, Wm. Henry, Esq., F.S.A. <i>Guildhall, E.C.</i>
1870		Overbeck,* Baron de. <i>Hong-Kong. Care of Messrs. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
1844	C.	Overstone,* Samuel, Lord, M.A., M.R.I. 2, <i>Carlton-gardens, S.W.; and Wickham-park, Surrey.</i>
1873	p.	Oxenham, Edward Lavington, Esq. <i>Nutcombe-house, Weybridge, Surrey.</i>
1875		Oxley, Fredk., Esq. 23, <i>Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1868		Owden, Sir Thomas S., Knt. <i>Mount-pleasant, Philip-lane, Tottenham.</i>
1874		Packe, William, Esq. 1, <i>Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1879		Paddon,* Jno., Esq. <i>Barkly, Griqualand West. Care of Messrs. Savage and Hill, Palmerston-buildings, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.</i>
1873		Page, George Gordon, Esq., C.E. 4, <i>Great James-street, Gray's-inn, W.C.</i>
1878		Page, Henry, Esq. <i>Dulwich-common, S.E.</i>
1877		Page, Wm. Irving, Esq. <i>Wimbledon-common, S.W.</i>
1878		Paine, Geo. Wm., Esq. <i>Cotswold-lodge, Farquhar-road, Dulwich-wood-park, Upper Norwood.</i>
1878	C. p.	Palgrave, W. Gifford, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1876		Pallett,* Robt. Hy. Chas., Esq. <i>Theydon-hall, Theydon Bois, Essex.</i>
1880		Palmer, Charles James, Esq. 5, <i>Mornington-villas, Wanstead-park.</i>
1879		Palmer, George, Esq. 58, <i>Ebury-street, S.W.</i>
1865		Palmer,* Captain George, R.N. <i>Midgard, Hawick, Roxburghshire.</i>
1870	p.	Palmer,* John Linton, Esq., Surg. R.N. 24, <i>Rock-park, Rockferry, Cheshire.</i>
1872		Palmer, Rev. Joseph, B.A., &c. <i>Wells, Somerset.</i>
1873		Palmer, J. Horsley, Esq. 56, <i>Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1838		Palmer,* Samuel, Esq.
1869		Palmer,* T. G. A., Esq. 5, <i>Paper-buildings, Inner Temple, E.C.</i>
1870		Pannel, Charles S., Esq. <i>Walton-lodge, Torquay.</i>
1865		Papengouth,* Oswald C., Esq., C.E. <i>Care of W. Hornibrook, Esq., 6, Regent's-square, W.C.</i>
1863		Paris,* H.R.H. le Comte de.
1876		Parish,* Chas. Woodbine, Esq. <i>Quarry-house, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1849		Parish,* Admiral John E., R.N. 6, <i>Bina-gardens, S.W.</i>
1833	C. p.	Parish,* Sir Woodbine, K.C.H., F.R.S., &c. <i>Quarry-house, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1874		Park, Abraham, Esq. <i>Warrington-terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne; and Morningdale-house, Renfrewshire, N. B.</i>
1873		Park, James Dickson, Esq. 48, <i>Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1866		Parker, Capt. Francis G. S. (54th Regiment), F.G.S., A.I.C.E. <i>Westbere-house, Sturry, near Canterbury.</i>
1875		Parker,* Honourable Francis. 94, <i>Eaton-square, S.W.; and 9, King's-Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1850	p.	Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B. (H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., in Japan). 61, <i>Rutland-gate, S.W.</i>
1879		Parkes, Rev. William.
1873		Parkin, George Lewis, Esq. 22, <i>Park-lane, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1877		Parkin, Thomas, Esq., M.A. 29, <i>Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.</i> Care of Rev. <i>John Parkin, Halton-vicarage, Hastings.</i>
1850	C. p.	Parkyn,* Mansfield, Esq., F.Z.S. <i>Arthur's Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1876		Parlane, Jas., Esq. <i>Appleby-lodge, Rusholme, Manchester.</i>
1877		Parr, Commander Alfred A. Chase, R.N. <i>Powys-lodge, Bickley, Kent.</i>
1872	p.	Parry,* Francis, Esq. 2, <i>Stanhope-gardens, Cromwell-road, S. W.</i>
1880		Parsons, Philip, Esq. 2, <i>Clyde-villas, Croxted-road, Dulwich.</i>
1873		Pasco, Captain Crawford, R.N. Care of Messrs. Case and Loudensack, 1, <i>James-street, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1874		Pass, Elias A. de, Esq. <i>The Lodge, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.</i>
1859		Pasteur, Marc Henry, Esq. 38, <i>Mincing-lane, E.C.</i>
1867		Paterson, John, Esq. 7 and 8, <i>Australian-avenue, E.C.</i>
1871		Patterson, Jas. Wilson, Esq. <i>Roseland, Waverley, Baltimore Co., U.S.A.</i> Care of Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co., <i>Lothbury, E.C.</i>
1875		Patterson, Myles, Esq. 28, <i>Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1876		Patterson, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Thos. Laird. 6, <i>Spring-gardens, S. W.</i>
1868		Paul, J. H., Esq., M.D. <i>The Terrace, Camberwell, S.E.</i>
1876		Pauli, Capt. W. B., R.N. (H.M. Consul, <i>Porto Rico</i>). Care of Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 44, <i>Charing-cross, S. W.</i>
1874		Paulson, W. H., Esq., B.A. <i>St. Lawrence-vicarage, Ramsgate.</i>
1872		Paxton, Robert Chas., Esq. 24, <i>Stafford-terrace, Phillimore-gardens, W.</i>
1877		Payne, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Massey. <i>East India United Service Club, 14, St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1881		Payne, Septimus, Esq. <i>Castle-house, Mildmay-grove, Mildmay-park, N.</i>
1847		Paynter,* William, Esq., F.R.A.S. 21, <i>Belgrave-square, S. W.</i> ; and <i>Camborne-house, Richmond, Surrey.</i>
1853		Peacock, George, Esq. <i>Starcross, near Exeter.</i>
1879		Peal, Samuel E., Esq. Care of S. E. Peal, Esq., <i>Fernhurst, Mattock-lane, Ealing, W.</i>
1876		Pearcy, Joseph, Esq. 127, <i>Englefield-road, Islington, N.</i>
1874		Pechey, J. T. Primrose, Esq. <i>Leytonstone, Essex.</i>
1853		Peckover,* Alexander, Esq., F.L.S. <i>Wisbeck.</i>
1879		Pedder, W. G., Esq. <i>India-office, S. W.</i>
1875		Peek,* Cuthbert E., Esq. <i>Wimbledon-house, S. W.</i>
1860		Peek,* Sir Henry William, Bart., M.P. <i>Wimbledon-house, S. W.</i>
1872		Peel,* Captain Francis. <i>Boxted-house, Colchester.</i>
1858		Peel, Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.B. 4, <i>Whitehall-gardens, S. W.</i> ; and <i>Drayton-manor, Tamworth.</i>
1874		Pelham,* Hon. Arthur L. <i>Stanmer, Lewes, Sussex.</i>
1875	C. p.	Pelly,* Colonel Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. <i>Athenæum Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1875		Pelly, Capt. Richard W., R.N. <i>Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Holme-croft, Walthamstow, E.</i>
1871		Pembroke, Right Hon. George R. C. Herbert, Earl of. <i>Wilton-house, Salisbury</i> ; and 10, <i>Victoria-square, Pimlico, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1875		Pender, Staff-Comm. D., R.N. <i>Admiralty, Whitehall; and Esquimalt, Thornton-hill, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1868		Pender,* John, Esq. 18, <i>Arlington-street, S.W.</i>
1879		Pengelly, Thomas, Esq. <i>Bodriggy-villa, Hayle, Cornwall.</i>
1863		Pennant,* Colonel S. S. Douglas. <i>Penrhyn-castle, Bangor.</i>
1859		Penrhyn,* Lord. <i>Penrhyn-castle, Bangor.</i>
1874		Pepys, Hon. Walter Courtenay. <i>Windham Club, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1860		Pereira, Francisco E., Esq.
1880		Perkins, Henry E., Esq. (Bengal Civil Service). <i>Care of the Alliance Bank, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.</i>
1865		Perkins, William, Esq. <i>Rosario, Argentine Republic.</i>
1878		Perry, Right Rev. Charles. 32, <i>Avenue-road, N.W.</i>
1859		Perry, Sir Erskine (Member of the Council of India). 36, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.</i>
1865	p.	Perry, Gerald R., Esq. <i>British Consulate, Cadiz.</i>
1881		Perry,* Ottley Lane, Esq. <i>Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.</i>
1876		Petch, Richd., Esq. 16, <i>Westbourne-park, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1857		Peters,* William, Esq.
1879		Petherick,* Edward Augustus, Esq. 8, <i>Gilbert-villas, Brixton-rise, S.W.; and 17, Warwick-square, E.C.</i>
1860	p.	Petherick,* John, Esq. 66, <i>Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne-park, W.</i>
1879		Petley, Navig. Lieut. Eaton W., R.N. <i>Calcutta. Care of Messrs. Burnett & Co., 17, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1871		Petter, G. Wm., Esq. <i>Streatham-grove, S.W.</i>
1880		Pfoundes, Charles, Esq. 1, <i>Cleveland-row, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1866		Pharazyn, Robert, Esq. <i>Wellington, New Zealand. Care of Messrs. Scale and Rogers, 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1867	C.	Phayre, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur, C.B., K.C.S.I. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.; and East India United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1862		Phené,* John Samuel, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., F.G.S. 5, <i>Carlton-terrace, Oakley-street, S.W.</i>
1879		Phibbs, Owen, Esq. <i>Care of W. Phibbs, Esq., Seafield, Co. Sligo, Ireland.</i>
1873		Philbrick,* Frederick Adolphus, Esq. <i>Lamb-buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1860		Philip, George, Esq. 32, <i>Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1872		Philipps, Herbert Rees, Esq. <i>India-office, S.W.</i>
1872		Philipps, Sutherland Rees-, Esq., M.D. <i>Wonford-house, Exeter.</i>
1857		Phillimore, Rear-Admiral Augustus. <i>Shedfield, Fareham, Hants; and India United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1859		Phillimore, Charles Bagot, Esq. <i>Hurley Manor-house, Great Marlow; and India-office, S.W.</i>
1878		Phillimore, Rear-Admiral Henry B., C.B. <i>Stoneleigh, Lansdown, Bath.</i>
1860		Phillimore, Captain William Brough (Grenadier Guards). 7, <i>Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1869		Phillips, Edw. Aug., Esq.
1873	p.	Phillips, Geo. Esq. (H.M. Consul, <i>Kiukiang</i>). <i>Care of Jno. Marsh, Esq., 29, High-street, Maidstone.</i>

Year of
Election.

1880

Phillips, Noblet, Esq. 31, *Cambridge-gardens, Notting-hill, W.*

1877

Phillips, Thomas Ernest, Esq. *St. Mary's School, Seymour-street, Euston-square, N.W.*

1875

Phillips-Wolley, C. L., Esq. *Morgan-hall, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*

1873

Philp, Capt. Fras. Lamb (Royal Scots Greys). *Pendoggett, Timsbury, near Bath; and Army and Navy Club, S.W.*

1871

Philpott, Edward P., Esq., M.D., LL.D. *Poole, Dorsetshire.*

1881

Phipson, Cecil B., Esq. *Moy, Tyrone, Ireland.*

1872

Pickering,* John, Esq. *The Abnalls, Mount Preston, Leeds.*

1871

Pickersgill, Wm. Cunliffe, Esq. 58, *Prince's-gate, S.W.*

1878

Pierce, Edwin, Esq. *Gwadur, Persian Gulf. Care of Messrs. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.*

1875

Pierce, John Timbrell, Esq. 3, *Middle Temple-lane, Temple; Frettons, Danbury, Chelmsford; and Reform Club, S.W.*

1871

Pierce, Josiah, Esq. 12, *Beaufort-gardens, Brompton-road, S.W.*

1870

Pigott, Robt. Turtle, Esq., D.C.L. *Manor-park, Lee, Kent; and 36, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.*

1874

Pigott, Thomas Digby, Esq. 5, *Ovington-gardens, S.W.*

1864

Pigou,* F. A. P., Esq. *Dartford, Kent.*

1852

Pike,* Captain John W., R.N. 116, *Holland-road, Kensington, W.*

1855

Pilkington, James, Esq. *Blackburn.*

1852

P.

Pim,* Captain Bedford C. T., R.N. *Leaside, Kingswood-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.; 2, Crown-office-row, Temple, E.C.; and Senior and Junior United Service Clubs, S.W.*

1870

Pimblett, Rev. James. 26, *Great Avenham-street, Preston.*

1880

Pine, Sir Benjamin, K.C.M.G. *Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.*

1859

Pinney, Colonel William. 30, *Berkeley-square, W.*

1879

Pirkis, Albert E., Esq. *Penlee, Richmond, Surrey.*

1879

Pirkis, Fredk. E., R.N. *Penlee, Richmond, Surrey.*

1877

Pitman, C. E., Esq. *Hillside, Guildford.*

1872

Plaister, W. H., Esq., M.R.C.S., &c. *Tottenham, Middlesex.*

1871

Platt, Colonel Chas. Rowley. 4, *Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.*

1865

Player, John, Esq. 22, *Carpenter-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*

1860

P.

Playfair, Lieut.-Col. Robert Lambert (H.B.M. Consul-General, *Algiers*). *Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.*

1880

Plowden, Trevor, Esq. (H. B. M.'s Consul-General, *Bagdad, Turkish Arabia*).

1856

Plowes,* John Henry, Esq. 39, *York-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.*

1880

Plunkett, Hon. Francis. *Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, S.W.; and care of Foreign-office, S.W.*

1875

Plunkett,* Capt. Geo. T., R.E. *Devonport. Care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S.W.*

1878

Poland,* Jno., Esq. *Eliot-vale-house, Blackheath.*

1873

Pollard, Henry Thos., Esq. 4, *Threadneedle-street, E.C.*

1855

Pollexfen,* Captain J. J. *India.*

1866

Pollington,* John Horace, Viscount. 8, *John-street, Berkeley-square, W.*

Year of Election.		
1835		Ponsonby,* The Hon. Frederick G. B. 3, <i>Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1877		Poole, Major Wm. John E. (60th Royal Rifles). <i>Southampton.</i>
1857		Pope, Captain Wm. Agnew. <i>Union Club, Trafalgar-square, S.W.</i>
1874		Porges,* Theodore, Esq. 11, <i>Rue Montalivet, Paris.</i>
1871		Portal,* Wm. Richd., Esq., M.A. <i>Tonge-house, Lower Norwood, S.E.</i>
1877		Porter, Henry, Esq. 181, <i>Strand, W.C.</i>
1874		Potter, Richard, Esq. <i>Standish-house, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.</i>
1878		Potter, Rev. Wm. <i>Emerald-hill, near Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1867		Potter, Wm. H., Esq. <i>Care of G. T. White, Esq., Kinrara, Tooting-common.</i>
1861		Pounden,* Captain Lonsdale. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.; and Browns-wood, Co. Wexford.</i>
1862		Povah, Rev. John V., M.A. 11, <i>Dawson-place, Pembroke-square, W.</i>
1878		Powell, Frederick, Esq. <i>The School-house, Bakewell, Derbyshire.</i>
1864		Powell,* F. S., Esq. 1, <i>Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1880		Powell, Wilfred, Esq. <i>The Croft, Crowborough, Sussex.</i>
1868		Pownall, John Fish, Esq. 63, <i>Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1864		Powys, The Hon. Leopold. 16, <i>Queensberry-place, S.W.</i>
1870		Prance,* Reginald H., Esq. <i>Frognal, Hampstead.</i>
1879		Prater, Lieut. Charles Golding, R.N. <i>Kincora, Torquay.</i>
1873		Preedy, Col. H. William. <i>The Chantry, Fladbury, near Pershore, Worcestershire.</i>
1873	p.	Prevost,* Admiral J. C. 44, <i>South Eaton-place, S.W.</i>
1868		Price, Charles S., Esq. <i>Bryn Derwen, Neath.</i>
1869		Price, James, Esq. 53, <i>Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1852		Price, James Glenie, Esq. 14, <i>Clement's-inn, W.C.</i>
1873		Price,* J. M., Esq., C.E. <i>Avon Lea, Cloughton, Cheshire.</i>
1876		Price, Sir Rose Lambert, Bart. <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1878		Price, Thomas Phillips, Esq. <i>Triley-court, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.</i>
1860		Prickett,* Rev. Thomas William, M.A., F.S.A. 4, <i>Sandford-place, Cheltenham; and United University Club, Pall-mall East, S.W.</i>
1868	p.	Prideaux, Colonel W. F., Bombay Staff Corps. 2, <i>Sidlaw-terrace, Bognor, Sussex.</i>
1879		Pridham, Wm. J., Esq. <i>St. James's-school, Teignmouth, Devon.</i>
1877		Prince, John, Esq. <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1873		Prince, John Sampson, Esq. 34, <i>Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1865		Pringle,* A., Esq. <i>Yair, Selkirk, N. B.</i>
1879		Pringle, Edw. Hamilton, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., 156, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, W.</i>
1878		Pringle, Major Sir Norman Wm. Drummond, Bart. (38th Regiment). <i>Malta.</i>
1855		Pringle,* Thomas Young, Esq. <i>Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1866		Prinsep,* Edw. Aug., Esq., B.C.S. (Commissioner of Settlements in the Punjaub, <i>Umritsur</i>). <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1868		Pritchard, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Douglas, R.E. <i>Montague-road, Richmond; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1874		Probyn, Maj.-General Sir Dighton Macnaughten, V.C., K.C.S.I., C.B. <i>The Garden-mansions, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1874	Procter, Jno., Esq. <i>Cromwell-house, Long Preston, Leeds ; and 2, Crown-office-row, Temple, E.C.</i>
1872	Proctor, Samuel, Esq. (Head Master, Borough Schools, San Fernando, <i>Trinidad</i>). <i>Care of E. H. Penney, Esq., 17, Lime-street, E.C.</i>
1866	Proctor-Sims,* Richard, Esq., C.E. (Exec. Engineer, Bhownuggur, <i>Kattywar</i>). <i>Care of J. R. Manning, Esq., 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1861	Prodgers,* Edwin, Esq. <i>The Rectory, Ayott St. Peter's, Herts.</i>
1874	Protheroe, Capt. Montague. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W. ; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1874	Protheroe, Pryse, Esq. <i>Gothic-cottage, Adelaide-road, Surbiton.</i>
1877	Prouse, Oswald Milton, Esq. 4, <i>Cambridge-villas, Richmond-park-road, Kingston-on-Thames.</i>
1875	Pryor, Rev. Jno. Eade. <i>Bennington-rectory, Stevenage, Herts.</i>
1878	Puckle, Major-General James. 11, <i>The Grove, Blackheath.</i>
1862	Puget,* Lieut.-Colonel J. 8, <i>Cambridge-gate, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1872	Puleston, John H., Esq. 2, <i>Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.</i>
1860	Puller, Arthur Giles, Esq. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W. ; Arthur's Club, S.W. ; and Youngsbury, Ware.</i>
1880	Pulling, Fred. S., Esq. <i>Bramcote, St. Giles'-road, Oxford.</i>
1876	Pullman, Henry, Esq. " <i>Normandy</i> ," <i>Kew-road, Richmond.</i>
1876	Pullman, Jno., Esq. <i>Grove-end, Chiswick.</i>
1872	Punsfer, Wm. B., Esq.
1865	Pusey,* Sidney E. Bouverie, Esq.
1870	Pycroft, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I. 17, <i>Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1861	Quin, Lord George. 15, <i>Belgrave-square, S.W.</i>
1879	Quin, Geo., Esq. <i>Worcester, Cape-town. Care of Messrs. White and Holmes. 20, Mildmay-chambers, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.</i>
1862	Quin, John Thomas, Esq. <i>Care of Mr. Jno. B. Williams, 101, Highbury-hill, N.</i>
1871	Radcliffe, Sir Joseph P., Bart. <i>Rudawng-park, Knaresborough.</i>
1858	Radstock,* Granville Augustus, Lord. <i>East Sheen, S.W.</i>
1869	Rae, Edward, Esq. <i>Red-court, Birkenhead.</i>
1876	Rae, Henry, Esq., LL.D. 15, <i>Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. ; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1862		Rae,* James, Esq. 32, <i>Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1853	G. C. p.	Rae, John, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. 4, <i>Addison-gardens South, Holland-villas-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1870		Raikes, Francis Wm., Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club.</i>
1871		Ralli, Eustratius, Esq. 93, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1871		Ralli, Pandeli, Esq. 17, <i>Belgrave-square, S.W.</i>
1873		Rambaut, John, Esq., M.D. <i>The Grange, Godstone, Surrey.</i>
1866		Ramsay, Alex., Esq. <i>Kilmorey-lodge, Castlebar, Ealing, W.</i>
1867		Ramsay, John, Esq. <i>Islay, N. B.</i>
1875		Ramsay, Major John. <i>Straloch, Aberdeenshire.</i>
1880		Ramsden, Sir James, Knt. <i>Barrow-in-Furness.</i>
1867		Ramsden,* Richard, Esq., B.A.
1869		Randell,* Rev. Thomas, B.A. 6, <i>Grandpont-villas, Oxford.</i>
1878		Randolph, Vice-Admiral George G., C.B. 70, <i>Brunswick-place, Brighton; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1874		Rankin, Capt. Fras. W. <i>Worcester-park, Surrey.</i>
1880		Rankin, Lionel Kentish, Esq., B.A. 3, <i>Upper Belgrave-road, Clifton.</i>
1868		Rankin, William, Esq. <i>Tiernaleague, Carndonagh, Donegal.</i>
1866		Ransom,* Edwin, Esq. <i>The Oval, Bedford.</i>
1876		Rapier, Richard C., Esq., C.E. 5, <i>Westminster-chambers, S.W.</i>
1869	p.	Rassam, Hormuzd, Esq. <i>Nineveh-house, Spring-grove, Isleworth.</i>
1859		Ratcliff, Colonel Charles, F.S.A. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; Edgbaston, Birmingham; and Downing College, Cambridge.</i>
1861		Rate, Lachlan Macintosh, Esq. 9, <i>South Audley-street, W.</i>
1873		Ravenscroft, W. H., Esq. <i>Care of Sir C. M'Grigor and Co., 25, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1859		Ravenstein, Ernest G., Esq. <i>Alpha-cottage, Lorn-road, Brixton, S.W.</i>
1875		Rawlings, H. D., Esq., F.G.S., Netherlands. <i>Chalk-hill, Kingsbury, N.W.</i>
1875		Rawlins, William Donaldson, Esq., M.A. 4, <i>Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1861		Rawlinson, Sir Christopher. 88, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.; and The Lawn, Swindon.</i>
1844	PRES. G. p.	Rawlinson,* Major-General Sir Henry C., K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; and 21, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1874		Rawson, Christopher, Esq. <i>Kingsthorpe, Castle-road, Southsea, Hants.</i>
1876		Rawson, Philip, Esq. <i>Woodhurst, Crawley, Sussex.</i>
1838	C.	Rawson, Sir Rawson Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875		Rawson, Lieut. Wyatt, R.N. <i>Kingsthorpe, Castle-road, Southsea, Hants.</i>
1869		Ray, Major Alfred William. <i>The Lodge, Brixton-oval, S.W.</i>
1872		Ray, Surgeon-General George H., M.D. <i>Hamām-chambers, 76, Jermyn-street, S.W.</i>
1874		Rayleigh,* Lord. <i>Terling-place, Witham, Essex.</i>
1873		Read, Frederick, Esq. 45, <i>Leinster-square, W.</i>
1874		Read, F. W. C., Esq. 17, <i>Coleherne-road, S. Kensington, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1877		Read, Gen. John Meredith (Minister of the U.S. in Greece). <i>Athens. Care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4, Trafalgar-square, S. W.</i>
1879	C.	Reay, Lord. 6, <i>Great Stanhope-street, W.</i>
1865		Redhead, R. Milne, Esq., F.L.S. <i>Springfield, Seedley, Manchester; Conservative Club, S. W.; and Junior Carlton Club, S. W.</i>
1868		Redman,* John B., Esq., C.E. 6, <i>Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S. W.</i>
1871		Reed, Andrew Holmes, Esq. <i>Strathern, Amhurst-park, Stamford-hill.</i>
1880		Reed, Rev. Charles E. B., M.A. 6, <i>Northampton-villas, Seven Sisters'-road, N.</i>
1877		Reed, John William, Esq. 27, <i>Clarence-street, Islington, N.</i>
1866		Rehden,* George, Esq. 15, <i>Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, S. W.</i>
1877		Reid, Alexander, Esq. <i>Georgetown, British Guiana. Care of the Colonial Bank, 8, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.</i>
1881		Reid, Arthur G., Esq., M.D. <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1861		Reid,* David, Esq.
1861		Reilly, Anthony Adams, Esq. 1, <i>Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C.; and Goodebrooke, Delgany, Ireland.</i>
1869		Reiss,* James, Esq. 7, <i>Cromwell-road-houses, South Kensington, S. W.</i>
1877		Remfry, Frederick Ernest, Esq. <i>Firsleigh, Torquay.</i>
1872		Remfry, Jno., Esq. <i>The Grange, Nightingale-lane, Clapham-common, S. W.</i>
1866		Rennie,* John Keith, Esq., M.A. Camb. 2, <i>Eccleston-square, S. W.</i>
1834		Rennie,* M. B., Esq., C.E. <i>Care of James Rennie, Esq., 9, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S. W.</i>
1864		Rennie, W., Esq. 6, <i>Great Cumberland-place, W.</i>
1877		Renshaw, Chas. B., Esq. <i>Elderslie, Renfrewshire, N. B.</i>
1830		Renwick,* General W. F., R.E. 21, <i>Bassett-road, Notting-hill, W.</i>
1861		Reuter, Julius, Baron de. <i>Kensington-palace-gardens, W.</i>
1858		Reynardson, Henry Birch, Esq. <i>Adwell, near Tetsworth, Oxfordshire.</i>
1879		Reynolds, Capt. Hy. Chas. (106th Regt.) 6, <i>Sussex-villas, Richmond-hill, Surrey.</i>
1872		Reynolds, William Henry, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1867		Rhodes, Arthur John, Esq. <i>Sunnyside, St. Albans.</i>
1863		Ricarde-Seaver,* Major F. Ignacio. <i>Conservative Club, St. James's, S. W.</i>
1870		Rice, Wm., Esq.
1868		Richards, Alfred, Esq. <i>Tewkesbury-lodge, Forest-hill.</i>
1874		Richards, Capt. Sir F. W., R.N., K.C.B. <i>United Service Club; and H.M.S. 'Devastation,' Channel Squadron.</i>
1857	C. p.	Richards, Admiral Sir George H., C.B., F.R.S. <i>Vancouver-house, Forest-hill, S.E.</i>
1874		Richards, M. W., Esq. <i>Shore-road, S. Hackney, E.</i>
1877		Richardson, Edwin J., Esq. 28, <i>Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.</i>
1864		Richardson, F., Esq. <i>Juniper-hall, Mickleham, Dorking.</i>
1880		Richardson, William Henry, Esq. <i>Jarrow-on-Tyne.</i>
1880		Riches,* Arthur, Esq. <i>Brunswick College School, Leamington.</i>
1875		Rider, T. F., Esq. <i>The Grove, Clapham-road, S. W.</i>
1873		Riddell, Lieut. H. S. Hutton (2nd Battalion 60th Rifles). <i>Meerut.</i>
1876		Rideal, John, Esq. <i>Devon-lodge, Mayow-road, Forest-hill.</i>

Year of Election.		
1877		Ridgway, John Ambrose, Esq. <i>Foundation School, Beverley.</i>
1864		Ridley, F. H., Esq.
1864		Ridley, George, Esq. 2, <i>Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.</i>
1874		Ridpath, James Lionel, Esq. <i>Devon-lawn, Wimbledon-park.</i>
1875		Ridpath, Thomas Alex., Esq. 9, <i>Belsize-park, Hampstead.</i>
1862	C. p.	Rigby,* Major-General Christopher Palmer. <i>Oriental Club, W.; and 14, Mansfield-street, W.</i>
1881		Rigg, Rev. William Pace. <i>Leatherhead, Surrey.</i>
1868		Riley, Captain Charles Henry. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1879		Rimmel, Eugene, Esq. <i>Strand, W.C.</i>
1860		Rintoul, Robert, Esq. <i>Windham Club, S.W.</i>
1853	PRES.	Ripon, Most Hon. Geo. Fredk. Sam., Marquis of, K.G., F.R.S. 1, <i>Carlton-gardens, S.W.; and Studley Royal, Ripon.</i>
1874		Ritchie, Rev. George St. Martin (Chaplain to the Forces).
1859	C.	Rivers, Major-Gen. Pitt. 4, <i>Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.</i>
1876		Roberts, Rev. Chas. M. <i>The Grammar-school, Monmouth.</i>
1868		Roberts,* Charles W., Esq. <i>Penrith-house, Effra-road, Brixton, S.W.</i>
1881		Roberts, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick, V.C., G.C.B., &c. &c.
1875		Roberts, W. C., Esq. <i>New Zealand.</i>
1874		Robertson, A. D., Esq. 53, <i>Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1875		Robertson, D. I. U., Esq. 174, <i>Chatham-street, Fulkner-square, Liverpool.</i>
1861		Robertson,* Graham Moore, Esq. 21, <i>Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1877		Robertson,* Henry, Esq., M.P. 13, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.; and Pali-hall, Corwen, N. Wales.</i>
1870		Robertson,* James Nisbet, Esq. <i>Yewlands, Banstead, Surrey.</i>
1863		Robertson, R. B., Esq. (H.M. Consul, Yokohama, Japan).
1873		Robertson, Major Wheatley. 35, <i>Queen's-gardens, W.</i>
1880		Robin,* Charles Janvrin, Esq. <i>United University Club, Pall-mall East, S.W.</i>
1870		Robinson, Alfred, Esq. <i>Mount-villa, Scarborough.</i>
1875		Robinson,* Arthur M., Esq. 32, <i>Devonshire-road, Cloughton, Birkenhead.</i>
1873		Robinson, Capt. F. C. B., R.N. <i>Care of London Joint Stock Bank, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1872		Robinson, Henry, Esq., M.I.C.E., F.G.S. 7, <i>Westminster-chambers, S.W.</i>
1859		Robinson, Sir Hercules G. R., G.C.M.G. <i>Messrs. Burnett, 17, Surrey-street, W.C.</i>
1878		Robinson, James, Esq. <i>Dulwich-college, Dulwich.</i>
1864		Robinson, John, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1874		Robinson, John, Esq., C.E. 8, <i>Wathfield-terrace, Kendal.</i>
1865		Robinson, J. R., Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., F.G.S. Edin. 597, <i>Westgate, Dewsbury.</i>
1862		Robinson, Colonel Sir John Stephen, Bart., C.B. <i>Arthur's Club, S.W.</i>
1860		Robinson, Mr. Serjeant (B.C.). 43, <i>Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.</i>
1878		Robinson, Vincent Joseph, Esq. 34, <i>Weymouth-street, W.</i>
1872		Robinson, Wm., Esq., C.M.G. <i>Colonial-office, S.W.</i>
1870		Robinson, Sir W. C. F., K.C.M.G., Governor of W. Australia. <i>Care of Colonial-office, S.W.</i>

List of Fellows of the

Year of Election.		
1880		Rocher,* Emile, Esq. <i>Gasquet, pres Vallerauque, Gard, France.</i>
1858		Rochester, Right Rev. A. W. Thorold, Bishop of. <i>Selsdon-park, Croydon; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1830		Rodd,* James Rennell, Esq. <i>29, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.</i>
1879		Rodd, W. Henry, Esq. <i>Leskinwick, Penzance.</i>
1874		Rogers, Major Ebenezer. <i>Gatling-house, Great Cheetham - street, Manchester.</i>
1877		Rogers, Edward C., Esq. <i>Three Counties Asylum, Stotfold, Baldock.</i>
1863		Rogers, John T., Esq. <i>River-hill, Sevenoaks.</i>
1874		Rogerson, Geo. Russell, Esq., F.R.A.S. <i>Beech-cottage, Calderstones-road, Allerton, near Liverpool.</i>
1861		Rollo, Lord. <i>Dumcrieff-castle, Moffat, N.B.</i>
1866	p.	Rooke, Major W., R.A. <i>Formosa, Lymington, Hants.</i>
1871		Rooks, Geo. Arthur, Esq. <i>12, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.</i>
1881		Rosa, Carl, Esq. <i>10, Warwick-crescent, W.</i>
1868		Rose, Henry, Esq. <i>8, Porchester-square, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1872		Rose, H. Cooper, Esq., M.D. <i>Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1861		Rose, Jas. Anderson, Esq. <i>Wandsworth, Surrey, S.W.; and 11, Salisbury-street, W.C.</i>
1870		Rose, The Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., K.C.M.G. <i>18, Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, S.W.</i>
1857		Rose,* Colonel Sir Wm. Anderson, Alderman, F.R.S.L. <i>Carlton Club, S.W.; 66, Upper Thames-street, E.C.; and Upper Tooting, S.W.</i>
1881		Rosebery,* Right Hon. The Earl of. <i>107, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1878		Rosenthal, Alfred Ephraim, Esq. <i>32, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.</i>
1876		Rosenthal, L., Esq. <i>10, Delamere-terrace, N.W.</i>
1876	p.	Ross, Lieut.-Col. E. C. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1870		Ross, Capt. Geo. Ernest Augustus. <i>Forfar-house, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1879		Ross of Bladensburg,* Lieut. John, C.G. <i>27, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1878		Ross, Rev. Geo. Gould. <i>St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown.</i>
1864		Roundell,* C. S., Esq., M.P. <i>16, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1879		Rounding, J. C., Esq. <i>18, St. Thomas's-road, Hackney.</i>
1864		Routh*, E. J., Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c. <i>St. Peter's College, Cambridge.</i>
1874		Routledge, Edmund, Esq. <i>40, Clanricarde-gardens, Bayswater, W.</i>
1876		Routledge, Thomas, Esq. <i>Claxheugh, Sunderland.</i>
1872		Row,* A. V. Nursing, Esq. <i>Daba-garden, Vizagapatam, India. Care of Messrs. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1868		Rowlands,* Percy J., Esq. <i>India-office, S.W.</i>
1863		Rowley, Captain C., R.N. <i>33, Cadogan-place, S.W.</i>
1879		Royds,* Clement M., Esq., J.P. <i>Greenhill, Rochdale, Lancashire.</i>
1856		Rucker, J. Anthony, Esq. <i>Blackheath, S.E.</i>

Year of Election.		
1876		Rudge, Wm. Newland, Esq. 17, <i>South Audley-street, W.</i> ; and <i>Ethyl-lawn, Torquay, Devon.</i>
1861		Rumbold,* Chas. Jas. Augustus, Esq. 38, <i>Sussex-square, Kemp-town, Brighton.</i>
1874		Rumbold, Capt. H. E. W. 145, <i>St. Paul's-street, Baltimore, United States, America.</i>
1861		Rumbold, Thomas Henry, Esq. <i>Mill-house, Holmwood, near Dorking.</i>
1860		Rumley, Major-General Randal. 16, <i>Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, S. W.</i>
1874		Rusden,* Geo. W., Esq. <i>Care of R. B. Ottley, Esq., 39, Ladbroke-square, W.</i>
1858	C.	Russell,* Lord Arthur, M.P. 2, <i>Audley-square, W.</i>
1869		Russell, George, Esq., M.A. <i>Viewfield, Southfields, Wandsworth.</i>
1880		Russell, Jno., Esq., C.E. 28, <i>Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, S. W.</i>
1875		Russell, Peter N., Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1875		Russell,* Robert, Esq. 42, <i>Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1875		Russell, Thomas, Esq. <i>Haremere-hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.</i>
1876		Russell, Thomas, Esq. 22, <i>Kensington-palace-gardens, W.</i>
1860		Russell, Wm. Howard, Esq., LL.D. 18, <i>Sumner-place, Onslow-square, S. W.</i> ; and <i>Carlton Club, S. W.</i>
1860		Rutherford, John, Esq. 2, <i>Cavendish-place, Cavendish-square, W.</i>
1876		Rutson, Albert O., Esq. 7, <i>Half-Moon-street, W.</i>
1877		Rutson, John, Esq. <i>Newby Wiske, Thirsk, Yorkshire.</i>
1873	p.	Ruxton, Captain W. Fitzherbert, R.N. 41, <i>Cornwall-gardens, S. W.</i>
1857	C.	Ryder,* Admiral Alfred P. <i>Admiralty-house, Portsmouth.</i>
1864		Ryder, G., Esq.
1881		Ryrie, Robert, Esq. 34, <i>Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1873		Sabel, Ernest E., Esq. 6, <i>Grove-road, Clapham-park, S. W.</i>
1852	C. p.	Sabine, Lieut.-General Sir Edw., R.A., K.C.B., F.R.A.S., &c. 13, <i>Ashley-place, Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W.</i>
1875		Sadgrove, Arthur William, Esq. 64, <i>Mark-lane, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Eltham, Kent.</i>
1874		St. Albans, His Grace The Duke of. <i>Bestwood-park, Arnold, Notts.</i>
1873		St. Clair, John, Esq. <i>Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire.</i>
1874		St. Jean, Le Vicomte Ernest de Satgé. <i>Malvern Wells</i> ; and <i>Junior Athenæum Club.</i>
1867		St. John, Major Oliver Beauchamp Coventry, R.E., C.S.I. (H.M. Consul, <i>Asterabad</i>). <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1862	p.	St. John, Sir Spenser, K.C.M.G., British Minister for Peru. 150, <i>Cambridge-street, Pimlico, S. W.</i>
1863		Sale, Captain M. T., R.E., C.M.G. 6, <i>Albemarle-street, W.</i>
1867		Salkeld, Colonel J. C. (H.M. Indian Forces). 29, <i>St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1868		Salles, J. de, Esq. 59, <i>Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington, S. W.</i>
1869		Salmond,* Robert, Esq.

Year of Election.	
1875	Salomons,* Sir David, Bart. <i>Broom-hill, Tunbridge Wells; and 46, Upper Berkeley-street, W.</i>
1863	Salt,* Henry, Esq. <i>Egremont, Bournemouth.</i>
1875	Salthouse, Rev. Robert. <i>St. James's-parsonage, West Derby.</i>
1861	Sandbach,* Wm. Robertson, Esq. 10, <i>Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, S. W.</i>
1867	Sandeman, Captain David George.
1877	Sandeman,* Fleetwood, Esq. 15, <i>Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1874	Sanderson, Rev. Edward. <i>The Vicarage, High Hurst Wood, Uckfield Sussex.</i>
1879	Sanderson,* T. H., Esq., C.B. 65, <i>Wimpole-street, W.</i>
1877	Sandilands, John Alexander, Esq. <i>Care of W. H. Cobbett, Esq., 6, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1880	Sanford,* Lieut.-Colonel George Edward L. S. <i>Quartermaster-General's-office, Fort William, Calcutta.</i>
1862	Sanford, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Ayshford. 29, <i>Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, S. W.; and Nynehead-court, Wellington, Somerset.</i>
1870	Sanford, W. Ayshford, Esq., F.R.S. <i>Nynehead-court, Wellington, Somerset.</i>
1878	Sapp, John James, Esq. <i>Palmerston-road, Southsea.</i>
1860	p. Sarel, Major-General H. A., C.B., <i>Rollesby-hall, Great Yarmouth; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1869	Sarll, John, Esq. <i>Beauvoir-house, Hollington-park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1860	Sartoris, Alfred, Esq. <i>Abbottswood, Stow-on-the-Wold.</i>
1852	Saumarez, Rear-Admiral Thomas, C.B. <i>The Firs, Jersey.</i>
1874	Saunders, Fras., Esq. 6, <i>Limes-grove, Lewisham, S. E.</i>
1874	Saunders, Howard, Esq. 7, <i>Radnor-place, Gloucester-square, W.</i>
1866	Saunders, James Ebenezer, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S. 9, <i>Finsbury-circus; and Chelvistone, 36, Lee-terrace, Blackheath, S. E.</i>
1879	Saurin, Dudley E., Esq. 37, <i>Prince's-gate, S. W.</i>
1878	Savory, Major H. B. <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1863	Sawyer, Major-General Charles (6th Dragoon Guards). 20, <i>Roland-gardens, S. W.</i>
1875	Schäfer,* Wm. Fredk., Esq. <i>Lydstep-house Highgate, N.</i>
1874	Schalch, Vernon Rodolph, Esq. 29, <i>Dorset-square, N. W.</i>
1878	Schiff, Alfred G., Esq. 34, <i>Palmyra-square, Brighton.</i>
1874	Scholfield, William F., Esq. 55, <i>Onslow-gardens, S. W.</i>
1878	Schön, Rev. James Frederick. <i>Palm-house, Chatham, Kent.</i>
1881	Schweder, Percy, Esq. 130, <i>Cromwell-road, S. W.</i>
1880	Sclater, P. L., Esq., F.R.S. 11, <i>Hanover-square, W.</i>
1870	Scobell, Sandford Geo. T., Esq. <i>Down-house, Red Marley, Gloucester.</i>
1875	Sconce, Gideon C., Esq. 14, <i>St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1872	Scott, Abraham, Esq. 4, <i>Palace-road, Streatham-hill, S. W.</i>
1866	Scott, Adam, Esq. 10, <i>Knatchbull-road, Camberwell.</i>
1866	Scott, Arthur, Esq. <i>Rotherfield-park, Alton, Hants; and Travellers' Club, S. W.</i>
1879	Scott, Sir A. D. B., Bart. 97, <i>Eaton-square, S. W.</i>
1873	Scott,* Dugald, Esq. <i>The Moorlands, Kersal-edge, Manchester.</i>
1878	Scott, Major-General Edw. W. 33, <i>Brunswick-gardens, Campden-hill, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1859		Scott, Lord Henry. 3, <i>Tilney-street, Park-lane, W.</i>
1861		Scott,* Hercules, Esq. <i>Brotherton, near Montrose, N. B.</i>
1877		Scott,* James Benjamin, Esq. 32, <i>Coal Exchange, City, E.C.; and Walthamstow.</i>
1875		Scott, John Charles A., Esq. 6, <i>Cambridge-gate, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1877		Scott, Capt. P. A., R.N. <i>Care of W. T. Littlejohns, Esq., Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.</i>
1878		Scott, Wm., Esq. 6, <i>Chepstow-place, Bayswater.</i>
1877		Scrutton, Alexander, Esq. 2, <i>Upper St. John's-park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1863		Scovell, George, Esq. 25, <i>Grosvenor-place, S. W.</i>
1873		Searight, Hugh Ford, Esq. 7, <i>East India-avenue, E.C.</i>
1861		Searight, James, Esq. 80, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1879		Seaton, George, Esq. <i>East London Water-works, Old Ford, E.</i>
1867		Seaton, Maj.-Gen. Lord. D 3, <i>Albany, W.</i>
1869		Sedgwick, Jno. Bell, Esq. 1, <i>St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1878	p.	Seeböhm, Henry, Esq. 6, <i>Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1876		Seeley, Harry G., Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. 14, <i>Oppidans-road, N.W.</i>
1877		Seely,* Charles, Esq., jun., M.P. 7, <i>Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Sherwood-lodge, Nottinghamshire.</i>
1876		Segrave, Capt. W. F. (H.M. Consul, <i>Stockholm</i>).
1858		Serocold,* Charles P., Esq. <i>Brewery, Liquorpond-street, E.C.</i>
1880		Severn, H. Augustus, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1853	p.	Sevin, Charles, Esq. 155, <i>Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1872		Sewell, Stephen A., Esq. 56, <i>Kensington-gardens-square, W.</i>
1867		Seymour, Alfred, Esq. 5, <i>Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, W.</i>
1872		Seymour,* Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp, G.C.B.
1873		Seymour,* Major-General W. H., C.B. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1854		Shadwell,* Admiral Sir Charles F. A., K.C.B., F.R.S. <i>Meadow-bank, Melksham, Wilts.</i>
1860		Shadwell,* Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence.
1880		Shand, Sir Charles Farquhar. 4D, <i>Albany, W.</i>
1874		Shanks, Major Joseph G., R.M.L.I. <i>Plymouth, Devon.</i>
1856		Share,* Staff-Commander James Masters, R.N.
1873		Sharp,* Colin Kimber, Esq. <i>Belgrave-mansions, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.</i>
1873		Sharp, Captain Cyril. 7, <i>Thurloe-square, S.W.</i>
1866		Sharp, Henry T., Esq. 8, <i>Park-lane, Mayfair, W.</i>
1861		Sharpe,* William John, Esq.
1874		Shaw, C. Bousfield, Esq. 26, <i>Charles-street, St. James's; and 2, Essex-court, Temple.</i>
1876		Shaw, Geo., Esq. 7, <i>Garrick-street, W.C.; and Oakwood-house, Rostrevor Ireland.</i>
1862		Shaw,* John, Esq. <i>Finegand, Otago, New Zealand. Care of Messrs. Reith and Wilkie, Dunedin, Otago, N.Z. Per Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., 188, Fleet-street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
1861		Shaw, John Ralph, Esq. <i>Arrowe-park, Birkenhead.</i>
1876		Shaw, W. Otho Nicholas, Esq.
1879		Shean, Arthur William Charles, Esq. 18, <i>Finsbury-circus, E.C.</i>
1880		Shearman, John, Esq. <i>Antwerp-house, Southfields, Wandsworth, S.W.; and Peverel-house, Swanage, Dorset.</i>
1870		Shearme,* Edward, Esq. 60, <i>Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1874		Shelley, Edward, Esq. <i>Avington, Winchester.</i>
1868		Shelley,* Captain G. Ernest. 32, <i>Chesham-place, S.W.</i>
1867		Shepherd, Chas. Wm., Esq., M.A., F.Z.S. <i>Trotterscliffe, Maidstone.</i>
1878		Shepherd, James, Esq. 19, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.</i>
1879		Shepherd, Capt. William, R.E. <i>Brompton-barracks, Chatham.</i>
1860		Sheridan, H. Brinsley, Esq., M.P. 6, <i>Colville-gardens, Kensington-park, W.</i>
1863		Sheridan, Richard B., Esq. 39, <i>Grosvenor-place, S.W.</i>
1857		Sherrin, Joseph Samuel, Esq., LL.D., PH.D. <i>St. John's-college, Tufnell-park, N.</i>
1877		Shillinglaw, John Joseph, Esq. <i>Melbourne, Victoria. Care of Cashel Hoey, Esq., office of Agent-General of Victoria, 8, Westminster-chambers, S.W.</i>
1858		Shipley,* Conway M., Esq. <i>Twyford-moors, Winchester.</i>
1868		Shirley, Lionel H., Esq., C.E., &c. <i>Windham Club, S.W.; and 20, Great George-street, S.W.</i>
1871		Shoolbred,* James, Esq. 38, <i>Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1873		Short, Robert, Esq. <i>Dighton-lodge, Highbury-new-park, N.</i>
1872		Shuter,* William, Esq. 66, <i>Belsize-park-gardens, Haverstock-hill, N.W.</i>
1876		Sibley,* George, Esq., C.E. <i>The Mount, Whitehill, Caterham, Surrey.</i>
1879	p.	Sibree, Rev. James. <i>Pelham-villa, Canterbury-road, Catford-bridge, S.E.</i>
1876		Sidney, Capt. Fred. W., R.N.
1871		Sills,* Wm. Bernard, Esq.
1877		Siltzer, John, Esq. 4, <i>Cromwell-houses, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1865		Silva,* Frederic, Esq. 97, <i>Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1859		Silver, the Rev. Fred., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., F.L.S. <i>Rectory, Norton-in-Hales, Market Drayton, Salop.</i>
1859	C.	Silver,* Stephen Wm., Esq. 66, <i>Cornhill, E.C.; and 3, York-gate, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1878		Sim, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Coysgarne, R.E. <i>Queen Anne's-mansions, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1853		Simmons, Edw. R., Esq. <i>Nevill-house, Belgrave-terrace, Brighton.</i>
1848		Simmons,* General Sir John L. A., R.E., G.C.B. 36, <i>Cornwall-gardens, Kensington, S.W.</i>
1866		Simons, Henry M., Esq. <i>Tyersall-crescent, Wood-road, Sydenham-hill, S.E.</i>
1879		Simpson, Arthur T., Esq., C.E. 54, <i>St. George's-square, S.W.</i>
1864		Simpson, Frank, Esq.
1863	p.	Simpson,* William, Esq. 19, <i>Church-road, Willesden, N.W.</i>
1878		Simson,* Alfred, Esq. 4, <i>Fairlie-place, Calcutta.</i>
1879		Singleton, Jas. Edw., Esq. 30, <i>Lord-street, Barrow-in-Furness.</i>

Year of Election.		
1875		Skertchly, Joseph A., Esq. 23, <i>Median-road, Clapton.</i>
1873		Skilbeck, Jno. Hy., Esq. 205, <i>Upper Thames-street, E.C.</i>
1866		Skinner, John E. H., Esq. 3, <i>Dr. Johnson's-buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1863		Skrine, Henry D., Esq. <i>Warleigh-manor, near Bath.</i>
1871		Slade, Henry, Esq., Fleet-Surgeon, R.N. <i>Army and Navy Club, S.W.; and Royal Western Yacht Club, Plymouth.</i>
1870	P.	Sladen, Col. E. B. <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1861		Sladen, Rev. Edward Henry Mainwaring. <i>The Gore, Bournemouth.</i>
1881		Slevogt, M., Esq. <i>Care of T. Schneider, Esq., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1872		Smale, Sir John (Chief Justice, Hong-Kong). 45, <i>Abingdon-villas, Kensington, W.</i>
1865		Smedley, Joseph V., Esq., M.A. <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.; and 34, St. George's-road, Kilburn.</i>
1871		Smetham, John Osborne, Esq. <i>King's Lynn, Norfolk.</i>
1880		Smith, Alfred John, Esq. 94, <i>Lansdowne-road, South Lambeth, S.W.</i>
1860		Smith,* Augustus Henry, Esq. <i>The Ridge, Bitterne, Southampton.</i>
1875		Smith,* B. Leigh, Esq., M.A. <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1871		Smith, Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Euan, C.S.I. 14, <i>St. James's-square, S.W. Care of Messrs. King and Co., Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1859		Smith, Edward, Esq. <i>Windham Club, S.W.</i>
1877		Smith, E. Louis T., Esq. <i>Richmond-house, Hounslow.</i>
1881		Smith, Sir Francis, Knt. (Chief Justice of Tasmania.) <i>Hobart-town.</i>
1873	P.	Smith, F. Porter, Esq., M.B. <i>Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire.</i>
1878		Smith,* George, Esq., LL.D. <i>Serampore-house, Napier-road, Edinburgh.</i>
1871		Smith, Geo. Fereday, Esq., M.A., J.P., &c. <i>Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1873		Smith, Griffiths, Esq. 7, <i>Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, W.C.; and Kildington, Newport, Essex.</i>
1861		Smith, Jervoise, Esq. 47, <i>Belgrave-square, S.W.</i>
1876		Smith, J. L. Clifford, Esq. 9, <i>Amyand-park-road, Twickenham.</i>
1879		Smith, John, Esq. <i>Gravel-mount, Retford, Notts.</i>
1861		Smith,* Joseph Travers, Esq. 25, <i>Throgmorton-street, E.C.</i>
1857		Smith, Colonel Philip (Grenadier Guards). 6, <i>James-st., Buckingham-gate, S.W.</i>
1874		Smith,* R. Barr, Esq. <i>Torrens-park, Adelaide, S. Australia.</i>
1868		Smith,* Major Robert M., R.E. <i>Teheran.</i>
1874		Smith, Rupert, Esq. <i>Highfield, West Bromwich.</i>
1880		Smith, S. Percy, Esq. (Chief Surveyor). <i>Auckland, New Zealand. Care of Messrs. Stanford, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1841		Smith,* Thomas, Esq.
1876		Smith, T. Bridgman, Esq. 27, <i>Lloyd-square, W.C.</i>
1859		Smith,* W. Castle, Esq. 1, <i>Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1859		Smith, Right Hon. William Henry, M.P. 3, <i>Grosvenor-place, S.W.</i>
1875		Smith, Wm. Hy., Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Allan Bros. and Co., James-street, Liverpool.</i>
1875		Smith, William Howarth Glynn, Esq. 46, <i>Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1857		Smith-Bosanquet,* Horace, Esq. 38, <i>Queen's-gate, South Kensington, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1869		Smyth, Colonel Edmund. <i>Welwyn-grange, Herts.</i>
1869	C.	Smyth,* Warrington, Esq., F.R.S. 5, <i>Inverness-terrace, W.</i>
1850		Smythe,* Lieut.-General William J., R.A., F.R.S. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1872		Snooke, William, Esq. 20, <i>Northampton-park, Canonbury, N.</i>
1876		Solbé, Edward, Esq. <i>Broomfield, Freeland-road, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1879		Solomon, C. Edward, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. White and Holmes, 20, Mildmay-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.</i>
1865		Solomons,* Hon. George. <i>Jamaica.</i>
1839	C.	Somers,* Right Hon. Charles, Earl. 4, <i>Chesterfield-gardens, W.; Eastnor-castle, Herefordshire; and The Priory, Reigate, Surrey.</i>
1862		Somerset, Capt. Leveson E. H., R.N. <i>Care of Messrs. Chard, 3, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street, E.C.</i>
1876		Somerville, Dr. Thomas, LL.D. <i>Hawthorn-hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire.</i>
1860	p.	Southesk, James Carnegie, Earl of, K.T. <i>Kinnaird-castle, Brechin, N.B.</i>
1860		Southey,* James Lowther, Esq. <i>H.M.S. 'Crocodile,' Portsmouth.</i>
1872	p.	Spalding, Major H. (104th Regiment).
1865		Spalding, Samuel, Esq. <i>South Darenth, Kent.</i>
1873		Spence, Jno. Berger, Esq., F.G.S., &c. <i>Erlington-house, Whalley-range, Manchester.</i>
1870		Spencer, Admiral the Hon. J. W. S. 5, <i>Portman-street, W.</i>
1874		Spencer, Walter, Esq. <i>Grove-end-lodge, Highgate-road, N.W.</i>
1878		Spice, Robert Paulson, Esq. 21, <i>Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1867		Spicer, Edward, Esq. 19, <i>New Bridge-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Spicer, Jas., Esq. <i>The Harts, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1874		Spicer, Capt. Richard W. 3, <i>Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, S.W.</i>
1863		Spickernell, Dr. Geo. E., Principal of Eastman's Royal Naval Establishment, <i>Eastern-parade, Southsea.</i>
1830		Spitzly, John Henry, Esq. 9, <i>Grange-road, Canonbury, N.</i>
1855	C. p.	Spottiswoode,* William, Esq., F.R.S. 41, <i>Grosvenor-place, S.W.</i>
1880		Spratt,* Lieut. Frederick Thos. Nelson, R.E. <i>Clare-lodge, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1859	p.	Spratt,* Rear-Admiral Thos. A. B., C.B., F.R.S. <i>Clare-lodge, Nevill-park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.</i>
1880		Springall, William Edward, Esq. <i>Manor-house, Manor-road, Folkestone.</i>
1866	p.	Spruce, Richard, Esq., PH.D. <i>Coneythorpe, Malton, Yorkshire.</i>
1879		Spuhler, Lieut. Francois Alphonse. <i>Care of R. Martineau, Esq., 37, Regent's-park-road, N.W.</i>
1871		Square, William, Esq., F.R.C.S. 22, <i>Portland-square, Plymouth.</i>
1879		Stafford, Cromartie Leveson-Gower, Marquis of, M.P. <i>Stafford-house, St. James's, S.W.; and Dunrobin-castle, Golspie, Sutherlandshire.</i>
1853		Stanford, Edward, Esq. 55, <i>Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1877		Stanford,* Edward, Esq., jun. 17, <i>Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1860		Stanhope,* Walter Spencer, Esq. <i>Cannon-hall, Barnsley, Yorkshire.</i>
1870		Stanley, Staff-Commander Henry J., R.N. <i>Admiralty Survey, Melbourne; and Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1872	Stanley,* Walmsley, Esq., C.E. <i>The Knowle, Leigham-court-road, Streatham.</i>
1869	Stanton, Charles Holbrow, Esq. 65, <i>Redcliffe-gardens, S.W.</i>
1875	Stanton,* Edw. Wm., Esq., M.A. 5, <i>Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, W.C.</i>
1863	Stanton, George, Esq. <i>Coton-hill, Shrewsbury; and Conservative Club, S.W.</i>
1871	Stark, Wm. Emery, Esq. <i>Rydal-lodge, New-park-road, Brixton-hill.</i>
1870	Starling, Joseph, Esq. <i>Beresford-lodge, Dyke-road, Brighton.</i>
1868	Staveley, Major-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B. <i>United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1863	Staveley,* Miles, Esq. <i>Old Sleningford-hall, Ripon.</i>
1869	Stebbing, Edward Charles, Esq. <i>National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C.</i>
1880	Stedman, John, Esq. 4, <i>Thornhill-square, N.</i>
1879	Steel, Major-General James A. 73, <i>Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1867	Steel, Major J. P., R.E. <i>Simla. Care of the Oriental Bank, 40, Threadneedle-street, E.C.</i>
1868	Steel, William Strang, Esq. 88, <i>Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1876	Steele, James Dickson, Esq. <i>H.M. Female Convict Prison, Woking, Surrey.</i>
1871	Stein, Hon. Robert. <i>Port Louis, Mauritius. Care of Messrs. Stein, and Co. 22, Basinghall-street, E.C.</i>
1870	Stenning, Charles, Esq. 3, <i>Upper Hamilton-terrace, N.W.</i>
1880	Stephen, St. John, Esq. 16, <i>Colville-terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>
1879	Stephens, Daniel Woolcott, Esq. <i>Truby-house, Woodford, E.</i>
1874	Stephens, Harold, Esq. <i>Finchley, N.W.</i>
1880	Stephens,* Henry Charles, Esq. <i>Avenue-house, Finchley, N.; and Scientific Club, Savile-row, W.</i>
1870	Stephens,* Thomas Wall, Esq. 112, <i>Queen's-gate, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1876	Stephenson, Jno. Hunter, Esq. 3, <i>Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1857	Stephenson, Sir R. Macdonald, C.E. 72, <i>Lancaster-gate, W.; and East-cottage, Worthing.</i>
1866	Stepney, A. K. Cowell, Esq. 6, <i>St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.</i>
1877	Sterndale, Robert A., Esq.
1869	Steuart, Colonel T. R. (Bombay Army). <i>Care of Lawrence Ruck, Esq., Aberdovey, North Wales.</i>
1874	Stevens, George Richard, Esq. <i>Kurruljeen, Hong Kong.</i>
1880	Stevens, S. W., Esq. <i>Gloucester-house, Highgate.</i>
1876	Stevenson, Capt. Geo. St. Claire. <i>Waterden-road, Guildford.</i>
1877	Stevenson,* James, Esq. <i>Broomfield, Largs, N.B.</i>
1869	Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. (Bengal Staff Corps). 51, <i>Redcliffe-square, S.W.</i>
1874	Stewart, Gilbert McLeod, Esq. <i>Palace-chambers, St. Stephen's, S.W.</i>
1876	Stewart, H., Esq. 39, <i>Bruton-street, W.</i>
1871	Stewart,* Lieut.-Colonel Herbert (3rd Dragoon Guards). 20, <i>Montagu-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1866	p. Stewart,* Rev. Dr. James. <i>Lovedale, Alice, South Africa. Care of Robert Young, Esq., Offices of the Free Church of Scotland, Edinburgh.</i>
1880	p. Stewart, James, Esq. <i>Livingstonia Mission, Lake Nyassa; and 10, Clermont-place, Edinburgh.</i>

Year of Election.		
1860		Stewart,* Major J. H. M. Shaw (Royal Madras Engineers).
1874		Stewart, Robert, Esq. <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope. Care of the Standard Bank, 10, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1877		Stewart,* Robert, Esq.
1873		Stewart, Admiral Sir Wm. Houston, K.C.B. 50, <i>Warwick-square, S.W., and Admiralty, S.W.</i>
1870		Stilwell, Henry, Esq., M.D. <i>Moarcroft, Hillington, Uxbridge.</i>
1879		Stilwell, James, Esq. <i>Victoria-park, Dover.</i>
1875		Stirling, Arthur F. G., Esq. <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.</i>
1875		Stirling,* J. Carolus, Esq. 79½ <i>Gracechurch-street, E.C.</i>
1878		Stock, Collard Joseph, Esq.
1880		Stock, Eugene, Esq. 12, <i>Milner-square, N.; and Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, E.C.</i>
1860		Stocker, John Palmer, Esq. 93, <i>Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1845	C. p.	Stokes,* Vice-Admiral John Lort. <i>United Service Club, S.W.; and Scotchwell, Haverfordwest, Wales.</i>
1868		Stone, David H., Esq., Alderman. 7, <i>Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
1874	p.	Stone, Octavius C., Esq. <i>Stoneygate-grove, Leicester.</i>
1867		Story,* Edwin, Esq., M.A. 88, <i>Oldfield-road, Stoke Newington, N.</i>
1877		Stott,* Rev. Samuel Walter, B.A. <i>York.</i>
1868		Stovin, Rev. Charles F. 59, <i>Warwick-square, S.W.</i>
1873		Stow, Geo. W., Esq. <i>Queen's Town, S. Africa.</i>
1866	C. p.	Strachey, Major-General Richard, R.E. C.S.I., F.R.S. <i>Stowey-house, Clapham-common, S.W.; and India-office, S.W.</i>
1880		Stratford, Martin, Esq.
1864		Straton, Rev. N. D. J. <i>The Vicarage, Wakefield.</i>
1880		Straube, Albert A. L., Esq. 62, <i>South-hill-park, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1879		Street,* Edmund, Esq. <i>Millfield-lane, Highgate-rise, N.</i>
1875		Streeter, Alfred, Esq. <i>Fir-villa, Chestnut-grove, New Malden, Surrey.</i>
1877		Streeter,* Edwin William, Esq. <i>The Mount, Primrose-hill-road, N.W.; and Callis-court, St. Peter's, Kent.</i>
1860		Strickland, Sir Edward, K.C.B., Commissary-General. <i>Care of Sir Chas. R. McGrigor, Bart., and Co., 25, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.</i>
1868		Strode,* Alf. Rowland Chetham, Esq. <i>Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1875		Strong, Alfred, Esq. 7, <i>Burlington-road, St. Stephen's-square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1853		Strutt, George H., Esq., F.R.A.S. <i>Bridge-hill, Belper.</i>
1876		Stuart, Alexander, Esq. <i>Iridge-place, Hurst-green, Sussex.</i>
1873		Stuart, Lieut.-Gen. Charles. <i>Hoburne, Christchurch, Hants.</i>
1859		Stuart, Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. Crichton. 25, <i>Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, S.W.</i>
1875		Stuart,* James Meliss, Esq. <i>Oakenshaw, Upper Norwood.</i>
1876		Stuart,* Colonel S. William. <i>Tempsford-hall, Sandy; and 36, Hill-street, W.</i>
1880		Stubbs,* Samuel, Esq. 263, <i>Hampstead-road, Mornington-crescent, N.W.</i>
1873		Sturgeon, Wentworth, Esq. <i>Cocoa Tree Club, St. James's-street, S.W.</i>
1876		Sturman, Rev. M. C. T. 300, <i>Southampton-street, Camberwell, S.E.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1872 Styán, Arthur, Esq., F.S.A. 28, *Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, W.*
- 1864 Sudeley, Lord. *Toddington-park, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire.*
- 1857 Sullivan, Rear-Admiral Sir Bartholomew J., R.N., K.C.B. *Bournemouth.*
- 1873 Sullivan, Sir Edw., Bart. 37, *Princes-gate, S.W.*
- 1865 Sullivan, Rear-Admiral Sir F. W., K.C.B., C.M.G.
- 1869 Summerhayes,* William, Esq., M.D. *Holton, Burwash, Sussex.*
- 1862 Surridge, Rev. Henry Arthur Dillon, M.A. *Bowdon, Altrincham.*
- 1862 Surtees, Colonel Charles Freville. *Chalcott-house, Long Ditton, Surrey.*
- 1873 Sutherland, Geo., Esq. *Arboretum-square, Derby.*
- 1861 Sutherland,* George Granville William, Duke of, K.G., F.R.S. *Stafford-house, St. James's-palace, S.W.*
- 1869 Sutherland, Robert, Esq. *Egham-rise, Surrey.*
- 1869 Sutherland, Thomas, Esq. *Bute-house 167, Cromwell-road, S.W.*
- 1874 Sutton, John Manners, Esq. *Kilham-hall, Newark, Notts.*
- 1879 Sutton, Martin J., Esq. *Sutherlands, Whitley, Reading.*
- 1875 Swain, Edward, Esq. *Three Counties Asylum, Stotfold, Baldock.*
- 1876 Swaine, Capt. Leopold Victor. 14, *Queen's-gate, S.W.*
- 1875 Swann, Rev. P. F., M.A. *Braudsby, Easingwold, Yorkshire.*
- 1879 Swanzy, Francis, Esq. 147, *Cannon-street, E.C.*
- 1875 Swart, Hon. N. J. R. *Care of J. J. Pratt, Esq., 79, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.*
- 1862 Swinburne,* Commr. Sir John, Bart., R.N. *Capheaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
- 1871 Syme, Henry, Esq. 9, *The Drive, Hove, Brighton.*
- 1864 Symonds, F., Esq., M.D. *Beaumont-street, Oxford.*
- 1852 P. Synge,* Colonel Millington H., R.E. *United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.*
- 1875 Szlumper, Jas. Weeks, Esq., C.E., F.G.S. *Aberystwyth.*
- 1852 Tagart, Courtenay, Esq. *Reform Club, Pall-mall, S.W.*
- 1859 Tagart, Francis, Esq. 199, *Queen's-gate, S.W.; and Old Sneed-park, near Bristol.*
- 1879 Tait, Matthew, Esq. 273, *Kensington-street, Girdlington, Bradford.*
- 1857 Tait,* Robert, Esq. 14, *Queen Anne-street, W.*
- 1880 Takemura, Kingo. 16, *Longton-grove, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1861 Talbot de Malahide, James Talbot, Lord, F.R.S. *Athenæum Club; and Malahide Castle, Co. Dublin.*
- 1877 Taubman, George Goldie, Esq. *Naval and Military Club, Piccadily, W.*
- 1879 Tayler, Frank, Esq. 156, *Leadenhall-street, E.C.*
- 1861 Taylor, Commander A. Dundas, I.N. (Director of Marine Surveys), *Calcutta. Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1873 Taylor, Charles, Esq. *Ealing-college, Ealing, W.*
- 1875 Taylor, C. A., Esq. *Downham Market, Norfolk.*
- 1878 Taylor, Rev. Charles Parbutt. *Severnside, Maisemore, Gloucester.*

List of Fellows of the

Year of Election.		
1876		Taylor, Fras. Clement, Esq. <i>Summerleaze, East Harptree, near Bristol.</i>
1869		Taylor, George N., Esq. 3, <i>Clarendon-place, Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1865		Taylor, H. L., Esq. <i>Reform Club, S.W.; and 23, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1873		Taylor, J. Banks, Esq. 25, <i>Austin Friars, E.C.</i>
1865		Taylor, Rev. Jas. Hudson. 6, <i>Pyrland-road, Newington-green, N.</i>
1863		Taylor, John, Esq. 110, <i>Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1870		Taylor,* John Fenton, Esq. 20, <i>New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.</i>
1854		Taylor,* John Stopford, Esq., M.D. 2, <i>Millbank-terrace, Anfield-road, Liverpool.</i>
1863		Taylor, Lieut.-Gen. R. C. H., C.B. 16, <i>Eaton-place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S. W.</i>
1878		Taylor, Thomas, Esq. 1, <i>Hyde-park-gardens, W.</i>
1864		Taylor, William Richard, Esq., Deputy-Commissary.
1881		Tebb, William, Esq. 7, <i>Albert-road, Gloucester-gate, N.W.; and Devonshire Club, S. W.</i>
1875		Telfer, Capt. Buchan, R.N., F.S.A. 14, <i>Sumner-place, Onslow-square, S.W.</i>
1876	P.	Temple, Lieut. Geo. T., R.N. <i>Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E.</i>
1879		Temple, Lieut. R. C., B.S.C. <i>Ferozepore, Panjab; The Nash, near Worcester; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly.</i>
1865	C. p.	Temple, Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. <i>The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1857		Temple-West, Col. T.
1860		Templeton, John, Esq. 24, <i>Budge-row, E.C.</i>
1872		Terrero, Maximo, Esq. 88, <i>Belsize-park-gardens, N.W.</i>
1874		Thomas, Chas. Evan, Esq. 98, <i>Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1872		Thomas, James Lewis, Esq., F.S.A. <i>War-office, Horse-Guards; 26, Gloucester-street, Warwick-square, S.W.; and Thatched-House Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1865		Thomas, John Henwood, Esq. <i>East India Dept., Custom-house, E.C.</i>
1864		Thomas, J. R., Esq., Staff Assist. Surg. <i>Castle-hill, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.</i>
1874		Thomas, R. Gerard de V., Esq., M.A. <i>Eythorne-house, Maidstone.</i>
1875		Thomas, Wesley Hy., Esq. <i>The Mount, Steephill, Ventnor.</i>
1878		Thomasson, E. S. Esq. "Globe" <i>Steel-works, Sheffield.</i>
1876		Thompson, Major H. (Bengal Staff Corps). <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S. W.</i>
1869		Thompson,* Henry Yates, Esq. 26A, <i>Bryanston-square, W.</i>
1874		Thompson, Thomas, Esq. (H.M. Vice-Consul, <i>Delagoa Bay</i>).
1879		Thomson, Colonel George Cadogan. 21, <i>Holland-park-gardens, Uxbridge-road, Bayswater, W.</i>
1863		Thomson, James, Esq. <i>Heusill, Hawkhurst, Kent.</i>
1863		Thomson, James Duncan, Esq. <i>St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1866		Thomson, John, Esq. 60, <i>Acre-lane, Brixton, S. W.</i>
1881	T. p.	Thomson,* Joseph, Esq. <i>Zanzibar.</i>
1848	p.	Thomson,* J. Turnbull, Esq. (Surveyor-General of New Zealand). <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>

Year of Election.		
1861	p.	Thomson,* Ronald Ferguson, Esq.
1865	p.	Thomson, Sir W. T., K.C.M.G. <i>Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>
1880		Thorburn,* S. S., Esq. (Bengal Civil Service). <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Parliament-street, S. W.</i>
1862		Thorne,* Augustus, Esq.
1876		Thornhill, Capt. Jas. Alfred. <i>Bradbourne-villas, Bushey-hill, Camberwell.</i>
1867		Thornton, Edward, Esq., C.B. <i>Bank-house, Windsor.</i>
1880		Thornton,* Hy. Geo. B., Esq. <i>St. Katherine's-lodge, Upper Norwood.</i>
1847		Thornton, Rev. Thomas Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A. <i>Brock-hall, near Weedon, Northamptonshire.</i>
1880		Thornton, Thos. Hy., Esq. <i>Neigham Holme, Streatham, S. W.</i>
1868		Thorold, Alexander W. T. Grant, Esq. 3, <i>Grosvenor-gardens, S. W.</i>
1877		Thorpe, Geo., Esq. 20, <i>Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
1871		Thorpe, Wm. Geo., Esq., F.G.S. <i>Gloucester-house, Larkhall-rise, S. W.; and Barton's-house, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot, Devon.</i>
1877		Thring, Sir Henry, K.C.B. 2, <i>New-street, Spring-gardens, S. W.</i>
1859	C.	Thuillier, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L., C.S.I., F.R.S. 32, <i>Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1872		Thuillier, Major Henry R., R.E. 8, <i>Montagu-terrace, Friar's-stile-road, Richmond, S. W.</i>
1865		Thurburn,* C. A., Esq. 16, <i>Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, W.</i>
1861		Thurlow, The Right Hon. Lord. <i>Dunphail, Forres, N. B.</i>
1874		Thwaites, Capt. Joseph. 5, <i>Washington-terrace, Southampton.</i>
1877		Tietkins, W. H., Esq. <i>Kinnaird-castle, Brechin, Forfarshire.</i>
1879		Tillbrook, Rev. W. John. <i>Comberton, near Cambridge.</i>
1874		Tighe, Col. Fred. <i>The Priory, Christchurch, Hants.</i>
1878		Timmins, Samuel, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., &c. <i>Elvetham-lodge, Birmingham.</i>
1872		Tinline, George, Esq. 17, <i>Prince's-square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1874		Tinné,* J. Ernest, Esq. <i>Briarley, Aigburth, near Liverpool.</i>
1839		Tinné,* John A., Esq. <i>Briarley, Aigburth, near Liverpool.</i>
1873		Tipping, George B., Esq. <i>Coombe-lodge, Kingston-hill, Surrey.</i>
1876		Tizard, Staff-Commander T. H., R.N. <i>Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, S. W.</i>
1877		Todd, Arthur, Esq. 125, <i>Triton Ville-road, Sandymount, Dublin.</i>
1879		Todd, George, Esq. <i>Auckland-lodge, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1865		Todd, Rev. John W., D.D. <i>Tudor-hall, Forest-hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1880		Tokoogawa,* Iyesato. 16, <i>Longton-grove, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1880		Toogood, Octavius, Esq. 73, <i>Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, S. W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's-street, S. W.</i>
1877		Tomlin, John Hewitt, Esq. <i>Wesley-terrace, Bramley, Leeds.</i>
1853		Tomline, George, Esq. 1, <i>Carlton-house-terrace, S. W.</i>
1873		Tomlinson, John, Esq. <i>Malpas, Cheshire.</i>
1875		Tomlinson, Walter, Esq., B.A. 3, <i>Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S. W.</i>
1877		Tomlinson,* W. E. M., Esq., M.A. 3, <i>Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S. W.; and Athenæum Club, S. W.</i>

Year of Election.		
1866		Torrens, Sir Robert Richard, K.C.M.G. 12, <i>Chester-place</i> , W.; and <i>The Cott, Holm</i> , near <i>Ashburton</i> , <i>South Devon</i> .
1877		Torry,* Capt. Harold J. B. <i>Lampton-house</i> , <i>Hounslow</i> .
1878		Tosswill, Capt. Robert George Davis. <i>Canterbury</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> . <i>Care of Vicomte Duprat</i> , 10, <i>St. Mary Axe</i> , <i>E.C.</i>
1875		Townshend, Capt. F. French (2nd Life Guards). <i>Arthur's Club</i> , <i>St. James's-street</i> , <i>S.W.</i>
1859		Townshend, Capt. John, R.N. <i>Langdon-house</i> , <i>St. Ann's-hill</i> , <i>Wandsworth</i> .
1846		Towry,* George Edward, Esq.
1873		Towse, John Wrench, Esq. <i>Fishmongers'-hall</i> , <i>London-bridge</i> , <i>E.C.</i>
1864	P.	Toynbee,* Capt. Henry. 12, <i>Upper Westbourne-terrace</i> , W.
1863		Tozer,* Rev. H. F., M.A. <i>Exeter College</i> , <i>Oxford</i> .
1863		Travers,* Arch., Esq. 28A, <i>Addison-road</i> , <i>Kensington</i> , W.
1876		Travers, Lieut.-Gen. James, V.C. <i>Care of Messrs. King and Co.</i> , 65, <i>Cornhill</i> , <i>E.C.</i>
1859		Tremlett, Rev. Francis W., M.A., D.C.L., PH.D. <i>Belsize-park</i> , <i>Hampstead</i> , <i>N.W.</i>
1879		Tremlett, Rear-Admiral Francisco S. <i>Belle Vue</i> , <i>Tunbridge Wells</i> .
1865		Trench,* Major the Hon. Le Poer, R.E. 3, <i>Hyde-park-gardens</i> , W.; and <i>Ordnance Survey-office</i> , <i>Pimlico</i> , <i>S.W.</i>
1863		Trestrail, Rev. Frederick. <i>St. John's-road</i> , <i>Newport</i> , <i>Isle of Wight</i> .
1872		Treuenfeld, Richard von F., Esq. 12, <i>Queen Anne's-gate</i> , <i>Westminster</i> , <i>S.W.</i>
1862		Trevelyan, Sir Charles Edward, Bart. K.C.B. 8, <i>Grosvenor-crescent</i> , <i>S.W.</i>
1864		Trimmer, Edmund, Esq. 75, <i>Cambridge-terrace</i> , <i>Hyde-park</i> , W.
1875		Trinder, Hy. Wm., Esq. 135, <i>Harley-street</i> , W.
1867		Tritton, Joseph Herbert, Esq. 54, <i>Lombard-street</i> , <i>E.C.</i>
1878		Trollope, Anthony, Esq.
1876		Trotter,* Coutts, Esq. 10, <i>Randolph-crescent</i> , <i>Edinburgh</i> .
1869	G. p.	Trotter, Major Henry, R.E. <i>Care of Messrs. Richardson and Co.</i> , 15, <i>Pall-mall</i> , <i>S.W.</i>
1872		Trotter, Captain J. Moubray. <i>Care of Messrs. Haldanes and Brookman</i> , 17, <i>Charlotte-street</i> , <i>Edinburgh</i> .
1874		Trotter,* William, Esq. 11, <i>Hertford-street</i> , <i>Mayfair</i> , W.
1870		Trutch, J. W., Esq., C.M.G. <i>Victoria</i> , <i>British Columbia</i> . <i>Care of Bank of British Columbia</i> , 28, <i>Cornhill</i> , <i>E.C.</i>
1867		Tryon, Captain George, R.N., C.B. 5, <i>Eaton-place</i> , <i>S.W.</i> ; and <i>Army and Navy Club</i> , <i>S.W.</i>
1862	p.	Tuckett, Francis Fox, Esq. <i>Frenchay</i> , near <i>Bristol</i> .
1865		Tuckett, Philip D., Esq. <i>Southwood-lawn</i> , <i>Highgate</i> , N.
1852		Tudor, Edward Owen, Esq., F.S.A. 1, <i>Portugal-street</i> , <i>Grosvenor-square</i> , W.
1857		Tudor, Henry, Esq. 12, <i>Portland-place</i> , W.
1876		Tufnell, Wm., Esq. 6, <i>Eaton-square</i> , <i>S.W.</i> ; and <i>Hatfield-place</i> , <i>Hatfield-Peveral</i> .
1864		Turnbull, George, Esq., C.E., F.R.A.S. <i>Rosehill</i> , <i>Abbots Langley</i> , <i>Herts</i> .

Year of Election.		
1878		Turnbull,* Walter, Esq. <i>Mount Henley, Sydenham-hill, S.E.</i>
1870		Turner, Lieut.-General Henry Blois (Bomb. Eng.). 131, <i>Harley-street, W.</i>
1874		Turner, H. G., Esq. (Madras Civil Service). 14, <i>St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1874		Turner, Jos. Edward, Esq. 30, <i>King-street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1863		Turner, Thomas, Esq. 36, <i>Harley-street, W.</i>
1878	s.	Turton, Lieut. W. H., R.E. 1, <i>Abbey-gate-street, Colchester.</i>
1867		Tweedie, Colonel Michael, R.A. 3, <i>Champion-terrace, Herbert-road, Woolwich, S.E.; and Army and Navy Club, S. W.</i>
1865		Tweeddale, The Most Hon. The Marquis of. 25, <i>St. James's-place, S. W.</i>
1864		Twentyman,* A. C., Esq. <i>Castlecroft, near Wolverhampton.</i>
1863		Twentyman, William H., Esq. <i>Ravensworth, St. John's-wood-park, N. W.</i>
1849		Twiss, Sir Travers, D.C.L., F.R.S. 3, <i>Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1874		Twite, Charles, Esq. <i>Castle-house, St. Agnes, Scorrier, Cornwall.</i>
1858	p.	Twyford, Captain A. W., 21st Hussars. <i>Governor, York Castle.</i>
1865		Tyer, Edward, Esq., C.E., F.R.A.S. <i>Ashwin-street, Dalston, E.</i>
1862		Tyler,* George, Esq. 24, <i>Holloway-place, Holloway-road, N.</i>
1873		Tyler, W. James, Esq. 106, <i>Cannon-street, E.C.</i>
1876		Ulliyett, Henry, Esq., B.Sc. <i>Dover-road, Folkestone.</i>
1862		Underhill, Edward Bean, Esq., LL.D. <i>Derwent-lodge, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, N. W.</i>
1868		Unwin, Howard, Esq., C.E. <i>Oxford-court, 109A, Cannon-street, E.C.</i>
1877		Vacher,* E. P., Esq. <i>Oak-hill, Surbiton.</i>
1844		Vacher,* George, Esq. <i>Oak-hill, Surbiton.</i>
1872		Vallentin,* James R., Esq. 55, <i>Cow-cross, E.C.</i>
1874		Valentine, William J., Esq.
1878		Van Campen, Samuel Richard, Esq. 137, <i>East 21st Street, Gramercy-park, New York, U.S.</i>
1862		Vander Byl,* P. G., Esq.
1876		Vanrenen, Lieut.-Col. Adrian Deneys (Bengal Staff Corps). 24, <i>Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, W.</i>
1875		Vans-Agnew, Robert, Esq. <i>Carlton Club, S.W.; and Barnbarrock, Wigtonshire, N.B.</i>

Year of Election.		
1879		Vaughan, Right Rev. Herbert (Bishop of Salford). <i>Bishop's-house, Salford.</i>
1856		Vaughan,* James, Esq., F.R.C.S. <i>Builth, Breconshire.</i>
1880		Vause, Richard, Esq. <i>Durban, Natal. Care of Messrs. White and Holmes, 20, Mildmay-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.</i>
1852		Vavasour,* Sir Henry M., Bart. 8, <i>Upper Grosvenor-street, W.</i>
1855		Vavasseur, James, Esq. <i>Knockholt, near Sevenoaks, Kent.</i>
1880		Venables, Gilbert, Esq., B.A. 1, <i>Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1871		Vereker, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Smyth. <i>Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1863	p.	Vereker,* The Hon. H. P. LL.D. (H.M. Consul at Charante). 5, <i>Somer's-place, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1862		Verner, Edward Wingfield, Esq.. <i>The Aske, Bray, Ireland.</i>
1862		Verney,* Capt. Edmond H., R.N. <i>Rhianva, Bangor, North Wales.</i>
1830	C.	Verney,* Sir Harry C., Bart., M.P., F.R.A.S. <i>Travellers' Club, S.W.; and Claydon-house, Bucks.</i>
1852		Verulam, Right Hon. James Walter, Earl of. <i>Gorhambury, near St. Albans; Barry-hill, Surrey; and Messing-hall, Essex.</i>
1879		Vickers, James Muschamp, Esq. <i>Mitcham-grove, Mitcham.</i>
1857		Vincent, John, Esq. 2, <i>Ulster-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1865		Vincent,* M. C., Esq., Professor of Economic Geology and Metallurgy; Inspector of Mines, &c. <i>Cincinnati, U. S.; and 127, Strand, W.C.</i>
1871		Vine, Staff-Comm. Wm. W., R.N. <i>Care of Messrs. Hallett and Co., St. Martin's-place, W.</i>
1858		Vines, William Reynolds, Esq., F.R.A.S. <i>Care of Sydney H. Vines, Esq., Christ's College, Cambridge.</i>
1874		Viney, Rev. Josiah. <i>Fernwood, Highgate, N.</i>
1872		Vivian, Hon. H. Crespigny, C.B. <i>Foreign-office, S.W.</i>
1863		Vivian, Major Quintus. 17, <i>Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.</i>
1876		Vivian, Capt. Ralph. 24, <i>Grosvenor-street, W.</i>
1876		Vyse, Griffin William, Esq. <i>Rotâs, West Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1863		Wade, R. B., Esq. 13, <i>Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1863		Wade, Sir Thos. F., K.C.B., H.B.M. Minister Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary, and Superintendent of Trade. <i>Peking, China. Care of R. B. Wade, Esq., 13, Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.</i>
1877		Wadham,* Edward, Esq., J.P. <i>Milwood Dalton, Lancashire.</i>
1873		Wagner,* Henry, Esq., M.A. 13, <i>Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1881		Wagstaff, James Poole, Esq. <i>Potton-manor, Beds; and Gransden-lodge, Highbury, N.</i>

Year of Election.		
1853		Wagstaff,* William Raester, Baron, M.D., M.A.
1876		Wainwright, Chas. Jas., Esq. <i>Elmhurst, East End, Finchley, N.; and 251, High Holborn, W.C.</i>
1880		Wainwright, Lieut. Laurence A. <i>Berwick-Basset-vicarage, Swindon, Wilts.</i>
1867		Waite,* Rev. John.
1871		Wakley, Thos. Finsbury Septimus, Esq., C.E. <i>College-terrace, Guernsey.</i>
1874		Walburn, Edmund, Esq., M.A., Principal of Grosvenor College. <i>366, Brixton-road, S.W.</i>
1874		Walkem, Hon. Geo. Anthony. <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1870	p.	Walker,* Albert, Esq. <i>Auckland Club, New Zealand.</i>
1875		Walker, Capt. Arthur Campbell (Royal Body Guard). <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1862		Walker, Major-General Sir C. P. Beauchamp, K.C.B. <i>97, Onslow-square, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1861		Walker, Edward Henry, Esq. (H.M. Consul at Corunna). <i>Care of Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross.</i>
1879		Walker, Colonel Forestier W. E., C.B. <i>The Manor-house, Bushey, Kent; and Guards' Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1863		Walker,* Frederick John, Esq. <i>The Priory, Bathwick, Bath.</i>
1872		Walker, Capt. J. Campbell (Madras Staff Corps). <i>Care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.</i>
1859		Walker,* Major-General James T., C.B., F.R.S., Royal Engineers (Supt. Gt. Trig. Survey of India). <i>Dehra Doon, India. Care of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1873		Walker, John, Esq. <i>351, Brixton-road, S.W.</i>
1861		Walker,* John, Esq.
1858		Walker,* Lieut.-Colonel John (H.M.'s 66th Foot). <i>Broom-hill, Colchester.</i>
1871	p.	Walker,* Capt. J. B. <i>Care of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co., 48, Castle-street, Liverpool; and Old Calabar, near Bonny, West Africa.</i>
1864	p.	Walker, R. B. N., Esq. <i>Wanderers' Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1874		Walker, Robert, Esq. <i>39, Lombard-street, E.C.</i>
1880		Walker, Thomas, Esq., J.P. <i>Staincliffe, Seaton Carew, Durham.</i>
1861		Walker, Rev. William. <i>School-house, Reading.</i>
1866		Walker, William, Esq., F.S.A. <i>48, Hilddrop-road, Tufnell-park, N.</i>
1874		Walker, W. Fredk., Esq. <i>Moore-park-villas, Walkham-green, S.W.</i>
1868		Walkinshaw, William, Esq. <i>Hartley-grange, Winchfield, Hants.</i>
1854	p.	Wallace,* Alfred Russel, Esq. <i>Nutwood-cottage, Frith-hill, Godalming.</i>
1861		Wallace, Rev. Charles Hill, M.A. <i>3, Harley-place, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1879		Waller, Gerald, Esq. <i>Hoe-street, Walthamstow, Essex.</i>
1864		Waller, Rev. Horace. <i>The Rectory, Twywell-by-Thrapston, Northampton-shire.</i>
1863	p.	Wallich, George C., Esq., M.D. <i>Swinton, 3, Christchurch-road, Roupell-park, Brixton, S.W.</i>
1872		Wallroth,* Chas. Henry, Esq. <i>Woodclyffe, Chislehurst.</i>

Year of Election.		
1874		Walls, William, Esq. 2, <i>Belhaven-terrace, Glasgow.</i>
1876		Walpole, Lieut. Robert Horace, R.N. 4, <i>Dean-street, Park-lane, W.</i>
1863		Walpole, Rt. Hon. Spencer, M.P., F.R.S. 109, <i>Eaton-square, S.W.</i>
1878		Walrond, Sir J. W., Bart. 54, <i>Grosvenor-street, W.</i>
1879		Walter, Capt. Fred. Edw., R.H.A. <i>Gibraltar.</i>
1853		Walter, Henry Fraser, Esq. <i>Papplewick-hall, near Nottingham.</i>
1873		Waltham,* Edward, Esq. <i>Watcomb-house, St. Anne's-place, Streatham-hill, S.W.</i>
1863		Walton, J. W., Esq. 41, <i>Great Marlborough-street, W.</i>
1864		Walton, R. G., Esq., C.E. <i>Bombay.</i>
1877		Ward, Charles, Esq. <i>Newcastle, Natal, South Africa. Care of Dr. H. Buss, Blenheim-lodge, Turnham-green, W.</i>
1876		Ward,* Christopher, Esq. <i>Saville-place, Halifax.</i>
1853		Ward,* George, Esq.
1874		Ward, John, Esq. <i>Lenox-vale, Belfast. Care of J. A. Rose, Esq., 11, Salisbury-street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1878		Ward, John Edward, Esq. <i>Elm-house, Grosvenor-road, S.W.</i>
1868	p.	Ward, Captain the Hon. Wm. John, R.N., A.D.C. 44, <i>Charing-cross, S.W.</i>
1875		Warden, Edmund M., Esq. <i>Wyberlye, Burgess-hill, Sussex.</i>
1862		Wardlaw, John, Esq. 44, <i>Prince's-gardens, Hyde-park, S.W.</i>
1876		Warner, Rev. Geo. Townsend. <i>Newton-college, S. Devon.</i>
1877		Warner,* J. H. B., Esq. <i>Quorn-hall, Loughborough; and Conservative Club, S.W.</i>
1876		Warrand, Colonel W. E., R.E. <i>The Bught, Inverness.</i>
1872		Warre, Rev. Edmond, M.A. <i>Eton College.</i>
1869		Warre, Lieut.-General H. J., C.B.
1874	p.	Warren, Lieut.-Col. Charles, R.E., C.M.G. <i>Brompton-barracks, Chatham.</i>
1869		Warren, Charles, Esq. 17, <i>Hanover-street, Peckham, S.E.</i>
1862		Warren, Major Richard Pelham. <i>Worting-house, Basingstoke.</i>
1876		Waterfield,* O. C., Esq. <i>Temple-grove, East Sheen.</i>
1867		Waterhouse, George Marsden, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Morrison and Co., 4, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</i>
1874		Waterhouse,* Major Jas., Bengal Staff Corps (Assistant Surveyor-General of India). <i>Surveyor-General's-office, Calcutta. Care of Messrs. Trübner and Co., 59, Ludgate-hill, E.C.; and 40, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.</i>
1875		Waters, J. H. Ernest, Esq.
1874		Waters, T. J., Esq.
1874		Watherston, Rev. Jno. Dundas. <i>The Lecturer's House, Monmouth.</i>
1862		Watney, John, Esq. 4, <i>Ironmonger-lane, E.C.</i>
1875	p.	Watson, Capt. Chas. Moore, R.E. 25, <i>Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.</i>
1859		Watson, James, Esq. 24, <i>Endsleigh-street, W.C.</i>
1860		Watson, James, Esq. <i>Langley-house, Langley, Bucks.</i>
1874		Watson, Sir James. 9, <i>Woodside-terrace, Glasgow.</i>
1880		Watson, James L., Esq. <i>Killinghall, Ripley, Yorkshire.</i>

Year of Election.	
1876	Watson, Jno. Gibson, Esq. 20, <i>Clanricarde-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1861	Watson, John Harrison, Esq. 28, <i>Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, W.</i>
1875	Watson, Lieut. Joseph, R.N.R. 22, <i>Bancroft-road, Mile-end-road, E.</i>
1872	Watson, Robert, Esq. <i>Falcott-house, North-hill, Highgate, N.</i>
1867	Watson, Robert Spence, Esq. <i>Moss Croft, Gateshead-on-Tyne.</i>
1870	Watson, Thos., Esq. (Portuguese Vice-Consul, Cape Town). <i>Care of J. R. Thomson and Co., St. Peter's-chambers, E.C.</i>
1880	Watson,* William, Esq., F.M.S. <i>Care of Capt. Inglis, 8, Water-street, Liverpool.</i>
1876	Watson, Wm. Livingstone, Esq. <i>Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.</i>
1878	Watts, Rev. Arthur. <i>Training-college, Durham.</i>
1872	Watts, H. Cecil, Esq. <i>Lindfield-house, Lindfield, Surrey.</i>
1872	Watts, John, Esq. <i>Eastington-house, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.</i>
1874	Waugh, Fras. Gledstanes, Esq., M.A. <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1879	Wavell, Lieut-Col. A. H. (Assistant Adjutant-General). <i>Pietermaritzburg, Natal.</i>
1867	Waveney, Lord, F.R.S., &c. 7, <i>Audley-square, W.; and Flixton-hall, Harleston.</i>
1872	Webb, Geo. P., Esq. <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1877	Webb, Captain H. G. <i>Norton-barracks, Worcester; and Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1876	Webb, J. C., Esq., M.D. 42, <i>Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.</i>
1875	Webb, Locock, Esq., Q.C. 5, <i>New-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1858	Webb,* Capt. Sydney. <i>Riversdale, Twickenham.</i>
1862	Webb,* William Frederick, Esq. <i>Newstead Abbey, Notts; and Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, S.W.</i>
1865	Webster, Alphonsus, Esq. 44, <i>Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.</i>
1866	Webster, George, Esq.
1874	Webster, James Hume, Esq. 14, <i>Chapel-street, Park-lane, W.</i>
1879	Webster, Robert G., Esq. <i>Library-chambers, Garden-court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1874	Wedd, George, Esq. 51, <i>Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, S.W.</i>
1860	Weguelin, Thomas Matthias, Esq., M.P. 57½, <i>Old Broad-street, E.C.</i>
1872	Weise, Jno., Esq. 103, <i>St. George's-road, Pimlico, S.W.</i>
1874	Weiss, Foveaux, Esq. 33, <i>Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1878	Weiss, Hubert Foveaux, Esq., F.R.C.S. 33, <i>Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.</i>
1878	Welby, Reginald Earle, Esq. 95, <i>Jermyn-street, S.W.</i>
1851	Weller, Edward, Esq. 34, <i>Red-lion-square, W.C.</i>
1880	Wells,* Capt. Henry Lake, R.E. (Assistant Director of Telegraphs). <i>Teheran, Persia.</i>
1873	Wellings, Henry, Esq.
1853	C. Wellington,* Arthur Richard, Duke of, Major-General, K.G., D.C.L. <i>Apsley-house, W.; and Strathfieldsaye, Hampshire.</i>
1870	Wells,* Arthur, Esq. <i>Nottingham.</i>

Year of
Election.

1870	West, Raymond, Esq. (Bomb. Civ. Service).
1873	West, William Nowell, Esq. 30, <i>Montagu-street, Russell-square, W.C.</i>
1872	Westendarp, Charles H., Esq. 19, <i>Stanley-crescent, Kensington, W.</i>
1873	Western, W. T., Esq. 11, <i>Montague-villas, Richmond.</i>
1875	Westgarth, Wm., Esq. 10, <i>Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1863	Westlake,* John, Esq. 16, <i>Oxford-square, W.</i>
1853	Westmacott, Arthur, Esq. <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1874	Westmacott, E. Vesey, Esq. <i>Haddenham, Ely.</i>
1852	Weston, Alex. Anderdon, Esq., M.A. 74, <i>Queen's-gate, S.W.</i>
1862	Westwood, John, Esq. 24, <i>Coleman-street, E.C.</i>
1878	Whalley, Daniel, Esq. 62, <i>Threadneedle-street, E.C.</i>
1866	C. Wharncliffe, Right Hon. The Earl of. 15, <i>Curzon-street, W.</i>
1861	Wharton, Rev. J. C. <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1874	Wharton, Robert, Esq. <i>Hurley, Great Marlow, Bucks.</i>
1876	Wharton,* Commr. Wm. Jas. Lloyd, R.N. <i>H.M.S. 'Fawn.'</i>
1858	Wheatley, G. W., Esq. 156, <i>Leadenhall-street, E.C.</i>
1879	Wheeler,* Edward, Esq. <i>Care of A. Wheeler, Esq., Worcester-park-house, Surrey.</i>
1880	Wheeler, Stephen, Esq. <i>Allahabad. Care of Messrs. Allen, Brothers and Co., 12, Albion-place, London-wall, E.C.</i>
1869	Whichelow, Rev. James Shearer. 13, <i>Gore-crescent, Victoria-park, N.</i>
1853	Whinfield,* Edward Wrey, Esq., B.A. <i>Severn-grange, Worcester.</i>
1867	Whitaker, Thomas Stephen, Esq. <i>Everthorpe-hall, East Yorkshire; and Conservative Club, S.W.</i>
1881	Whitbread, Samuel H., Esq. 10, <i>Ennismore-gardens, S.W.</i>
1868	Whitby, Rev. Thomas, M.A., &c. <i>Christ Church-vicarage, Plymouth.</i>
1880	White, Alfred Oswald, Esq.
1857	White, Arthur D., Esq., M.D. 56, <i>Chancery-lane, W.C.</i>
1879	White, Augustus, Esq. 3, <i>Grove-villas, Muswell-hill, N.</i>
1873	White, Francis W., Esq. <i>Hankow, China. Care of H. C. Batchelor, Esq., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.</i>
1878	White, Rev. G. Cosby. <i>Newland, near Malvern.</i>
1875	White, Geo. F., Esq. 1, <i>Porchester-gate, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1857	White, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., J.P. 96, <i>Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, S.W.; and The Lodge, Hillingdon-heath, near Uxbridge.</i>
1862	White, Jas. Thos., Esq. 4, <i>Clarendon-place, Hyde-park, S.W.</i>
1874	White, Owen, W., Esq. <i>Piersfield, South Streatham.</i>
1879	White, Robert, Esq. 86, <i>Marine-parade, Brighton.</i>
1869	White, Robert Owen, Esq. <i>The Priory, Lewisham, S.E.</i>
1866	White, W. A., Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, <i>Bucharest. Care of G. C. Rowland, Esq., Librarian's Dept., Foreign-office, S.W.</i>
1863	White,* Wm. O., Esq. 10, <i>Lime-st., E.C.; and Barnsfield, near Dartford, Kent.</i>
1873	Whitehead,* Chas., Esq., F.S.A. <i>Barming-house, Maidstone.</i>
1874	Whitehead, Colonel F. George.

Year of Election.		
1873		Whitford, John, Esq. 21, <i>Alfred-street, Liverpool.</i>
1874		Whitmee, Rev. S. J. 17, <i>Leinster-square, Rathmines, Dublin.</i>
1878		Whittingham, W. B., Esq. <i>North View, The Drive, Walthamstow; and 91, Gracechurch-street, E.C.</i>
1865	P.	Whymper, Edward, Esq. <i>Town-house, Haslemere; and 45, Lambeth-road, S.E.</i>
1875		Whyte, Jas., Esq.
1869		Whytt, Ebenezer, Esq. <i>The Grove, Highgate, N.</i>
1873		Whytt, P. Falconer, Esq. <i>The Grove, Highgate, N.</i>
1873		Wickenden,* Geo. Thos., Esq., F.Z.S. 9, <i>Cornwall-residences, York-jate, N.W.; and Hanover-square Club, W.</i>
1871		Wiggins,* Joseph, Esq. 4, <i>The Elms, Sunderland.</i>
1878		Wild, Dr. John James. <i>Care of Messrs. Barthes and Lowell, 14, Great Marlborough-street, W.</i>
1870		Wilder, Frederick, Esq. <i>Purley-hall, Reading.</i>
1867		Wilkins, J. E., Esq. 4, <i>Paper-buildings, Inner Temple, E.C.</i>
1860		Wilkinson,* Major A. Eastfield, R.A. <i>Oudh Commission, India; 7, Cavendish-place, Brighton; and Army and Navy Club, S.W.</i>
1879		Wilkinson, Edw., Esq. 10 <i>New-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1865		Wilkinson, Dr. G. 4, <i>St. John's-wood-villas, St. John's-wood, N.W.</i>
1875	P.	Wilkinson, Capt. J. Fenwick. 2, <i>Wilton-villas, Codrington-road, Ramsgate.</i>
1865		Wilkinson, J. J., Esq. 3, <i>Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1879		Wilkinson, John Sheldon, Esq. 4, <i>St. James's-place, S.W.</i>
1874		Wilkinson, Joseph, Esq. <i>York.</i>
1878		Wilkinson, Col. Josiah. <i>Highgate, N.</i>
1879		Wilks, Ezra Tompkins, Esq. <i>Mayfield-road, Dalston; and 6, Coal-exchange, E.C.</i>
1872		Willans,* John Anderson, Esq. 119, <i>Lupus-street, S.W.</i>
1878		Willans, William Henry, Esq. 23, <i>Holland-park, W.</i>
1879		Williams, Charles, Esq. 22, <i>Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.</i>
1876		Williams, Conyngham O., Esq. <i>New Leeds-college, Leeds.</i>
1880		Williams, David, Esq. <i>Pateley-bridge, near Leeds, Yorkshire.</i>
1881		Williams, Edwin, Esq. 29, <i>Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, W.</i>
1863		Williams, Frederick G. A., Esq. <i>Chapel-stairs, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.</i>
1856		Williams, Henry Jones, Esq. 12, <i>Hereford-gardens, Park-lane, W.; and 82, King William-street, E.C.</i>
1856		Williams, Henry R., Esq. 183, <i>Camden-road, N.W.</i>
1876		Williams, John Francon, Esq. <i>Care of Messrs. Geo. Philip & Sons, Caxton-buildings, Liverpool.</i>
1873		Williams, John Robert, Esq. <i>Junior Carlton Club; and Fir-grove, Bromborough, Cheshire.</i>
1868		Williams,* Michael, Esq. <i>Tregullow, Scorrier, Cornwall.</i>
1875		Williams,* Montague, Esq. <i>Woolland, Blandford, Dorset.</i>
1881		Williams, Ralph C., Esq. 27, <i>Victoria-street, S.W.</i>
1878		Williams, Sparks H., Esq., F.S.A. 8, <i>Holland-road, Kensington, W.</i>
1874		Williams, Rev. Watkin Herbert. <i>Vicar of Bodelwgddan, nr. St. Asaph, N. Wales.</i>

Year of Election.		
1857		Williams, Major-General Sir Wm. F., Bart., G.C.B., D.C.L. <i>Army and Navy Club, S. W.</i>
1867		Williams, W. Rhys, Esq., M.D. <i>Royal Bethlehem Hospital, S.E.</i>
1878		Willis, Chas. E., Esq. 14, <i>John-street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1873		Willis,* Major-General G. H. S., C.B. <i>United Service Club, Pall-mall, S. W.</i>
1859		Willoughby, Henry W., Esq. 32, <i>Montagu-square, W.</i>
1870		Wills, Peter Turner. 54, <i>Gresham-street, E.C.</i>
1867		Wills, William Henry, Esq., M.P., J.P. <i>Frognaal-rise, Hampstead, N. W.; and Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.</i>
1876		Wilmot, Alex. Esq., J.P. <i>Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, S. A. Care of R. White, Esq., Mildmay-chambers, 82, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.</i>
1868		Wilson, Alexander, Esq. <i>Gatewick-house, Beckenham.</i>
1875		Wilson,* Capt. Chas. P. <i>Marine Department, Board of Trade, St. Katharine's Dock-house, Tower-hill, E.</i>
1880		Wilson, Rev. Charles Thomas. <i>Pavenham, Bedford.</i>
1869	C. p.	Wilson, Lieut-Col. Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., R.E. 5, <i>Lansdowne-terrace, Rodwell, Weymouth.</i>
1875		Wilson, Edw. D. J., Esq., M.A., &c. <i>Airlie-house, Camberwell-grove, S.E.</i>
1875	p.	Wilson,* Dr. John Smith. 4, <i>Oak-villas, St. Ann's-road, Stamford-hill, N.</i>
1877		Wilson, Major-General J. 14, <i>St. James's-square, S. W.</i>
1872		Wilson, Robert B. W., Esq.
1862		Wilson,* Robert Dobie, Esq. 15, <i>Green-street, Grosvenor-square, W.</i>
1869		Wilson, Samuel King, Esq. 3, <i>Portland-terrace, Regent's-park, N. W.</i>
1879		Wilson,* Sir Samuel. <i>Melbourne.</i>
1854		Wilson,* Admiral Thomas.
1866		Wiltshire, Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.G.S., F.L.S. 25, <i>Granville-park, Lewisham, S.E.</i>
1868		Winch,* W. Richard, Esq. <i>North Mymms-park, Hatfield.</i>
1870		Winchester, C. A., Esq. <i>Oriental Club, W.</i>
1875		Winchester, The Most Hon. the Marquis of. 1E, <i>Albany, W.; and Amport St. Mary's, Andover.</i>
1873		Windram, James, Esq.
1863		Wingate, J. F., Esq. 18, <i>Albion-street, Hyde-park-square, W.</i>
1876		Winser, Thomas Boorman, Esq. <i>Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
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Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG—the sum of Five Pounds—for successful competition in Geography at the Society of Arts examination.

1872.—**Colonel Henry Yule**, C.B.—Founder's Medal—for the eminent services he has rendered to Geography in the publication of his three great works, 'A Mission to the Court of Ava,' 'Cathay, and the Way Thither,' and 'Marco Polo.'

Mr. Robert Berkeley Shaw—Patron's Medal—for his Journeys in Eastern Turkistan, and for his extensive series of Astronomical and Hypsometrical Observations, which have enabled us to fix the longitude of Yarkand, and have given us, for the first time, the basis of a new delineation of the countries between Leh and Kashgar.

Lieut. G. C. MUSTERS, R.N.—a Gold Watch—for his adventurous Journey in Patagonia, through 960 miles of latitude, of which 780 were previously unknown to Europeans.

KARL MAUCH—the sum of Twenty-five Pounds in acknowledgment of the zeal and ability with which he has devoted himself, for a series of years, to the Exploration of South-Eastern Africa.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS:—

Physical Geography.—S. E. SPRING RICE, Eton College (Gold Medal).

A. S. BUTLER, Liverpool College (Bronze Medal).

Political Geography.—W. G. COLLINGWOOD, Liverpool College (Gold Medal).

W. C. GRAHAM, Eton College (Bronze Medal).

EDUCATIONAL PRIZE:—

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS—the sum of Five Pounds—for successful competition in Geography at the Society of Arts Examination.

1873.—**Mr. Ney Elias**—Founder's Medal—for his survey of the Yellow River of China, in 1868; and for his recent journey through Western Mongolia.

Mr. H. M. Stanley—Patron's Medal—for his discovery and relief of Dr. Livingstone.

Mr. THOMAS BAINES—a Gold Watch—for his long-continued services to Geography, and especially for his journeys in South-Western and South-Eastern Africa.

Captain CARLSEN—a Gold Watch—for his discoveries in the Arctic Seas, and for having circumnavigated the Spitzbergen as well as the Nova Zembla groups.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS:—

Physical Geography.—W. C. HUDSON, Liverpool College (Gold Medal).

W. A. FORBES, Winchester College (Bronze Medal).

Political Geography.—S. E. SPRING RICE, Eton College (Gold Medal).

A. T. NUTT, University College School (Bronze Medal).

1874.—**Dr. Georg Schweinfurth**—Founder's Medal—for his discovery of the Uelle River, beyond the South-western limits of the Nile basin; and for his admirable work, 'The Heart of Africa,' in which he has recorded the results of his travels.

Colonel P. Egerton Warburton—Patron's Medal—for his journey across the previously unknown Western Interior of Australia; from Alice Springs, on the line of overland telegraph, to the West Coast near De Grey River.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS :—

Physical Geography.—LOUIS WESTON, City of London School (Gold Medal).

FRANCIS CHARLES MONTAGUE, University College School (Bronze Medal).

Political Geography.—WILLIAM HARRY TURTON, Clifton College, Bristol (Gold Medal).

LIONEL JACOB, City of London School (Bronze Medal).

1875.—**Lieut. Weyprecht**—Founder's Medal—for his explorations and discoveries in the Arctic Sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

Lieut. Julius Payer—Patron's Medal—for his journey and discoveries along the coast of Franz-Josef's Land, between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

W. H. JOHNSON—Gold Watch—for services rendered to Geography while engaged in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India among the Himalayas.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS :—

Physical Geography.—HENRY ALEXANDER MIERS, Eton College (Gold Medal).

ARCHIBALD EDWARD GARROD, Marlborough College (Bronze Medal).

Political Geography.—SIDNEY H. B. SAUNDERS, Dulwich College (Gold Medal).

WM. C. GRAHAM, Eton College (Bronze Medal).

1876.—**Lieut. V. Lovett Cameron**, R.N.—Founder's Medal—for his journey across Africa from Zanzibar to Benguela, and his survey of the Southern half of Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. John Forrest—Patron's Medal—in recognition of the services to Geographical Science rendered by his numerous successful explorations and route-surveys in Western Australia.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS :—

Physical Geography.—JOHN WILKIE, Liverpool College (Gold Medal).

WALTER NEW, Dulwich College (Bronze Medal).

Political Geography.—THOMAS KNOX, Haileybury College (Gold Medal).

W. M. H. MILNER, Marlborough College (Bronze Medal).

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDAL :—

F. H. GLANVILL, Devon County School (Silver Medal).

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS :—

JOHN WILKIE, Liverpool College (Silver Medal).

H. M. WARD, Bridgnorth Grammar School (Bronze Medal).

1877.—**Captain Sir George S. Nares**, R.N., K.C.B.—Founder's Medal—for having commanded the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6; also for his Geographical services in command of the *Challenger* Expedition.

The Pundit Nain Singh—Patron's Medal—for his great journeys and surveys in Tibet and along the Upper Brahmaputra, during which he determined the position of Lhása, and added largely to our positive knowledge of the Map of Asia.

Captain A. H. MARKHAM, R.N.—a Gold Watch—for having commanded the Northern Division of sledges in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6, and for having planted the Union Jack in $83^{\circ} 20' 26''$ N., a higher latitude than had been reached by any previous Expedition.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS:—

Physical Geography.—WALTER NEW, Dulwich College (Gold Medal).

ARTHUR SMYTH FLOWER, Winchester College (Bronze Medal).

Political Geography.—WILLIAM JOHN NEWTON, Liverpool College (Gold Medal).

JOHN WILKIE, Liverpool College (Bronze Medal).

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS:—

H. C. TEMPLE, Brighton Grammar School (Silver Medal for Physical Geography, and Silver Medal for Political Geography).

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS:—

JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, Chatham Institute, Liverpool (Silver Medal).

JAMES EDWIN FORTY, City Middle-Class School (Bronze Medal).

1878.—**Baron F. von Richthofen**—Founder's Medal—for his extensive travels and scientific explorations in China; also for his great work in which the materials accumulated during his long journeys are elaborated with remarkable lucidity and completeness.

Captain Henry Trotter, R.E.—Patron's Medal—for his services to Geography, in having conducted the Survey operations of the late Mission to Eastern Turkistan, under Sir Douglas Forsyth, which resulted in the connection of the Trigonometrical Survey of India with Russian Surveys from Siberia; and for having further greatly improved the map of Central Asia.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS:—

Physical Geography.—WILLIAM JOHN NEWTON, Liverpool College (Gold Medal).

CHRISTOPHER MOUNSEY WILSON, Clifton College (Silver Medal).

Political Geography.—WILLIAM WALLACE ORD, Dulwich College (Gold Medal).

GEORGE ARNOLD TOMKINSON, Haileybury College (Silver Medal).

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS:—

P. W. EVANS, Cardiff (Silver Medal for Physical Geography).

J. HAYNES, West Buckland (Silver Medal for Political Geography).

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS:—

ARTHUR EDWIN RESTARICK, North London College School (Silver Medal).

FREDERICK WILLIAM KELLETT, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School (Bronze Medal).

1879.—**Colonel N. Prejevalsky**—Patron's Medal—for his successive Expeditions, route-surveys, in the years 1870–3 to Mongolia and the high plateau of Northern Tibet—unexplored country; also for his journey from Kulja to Lob-Nor in 1876–7, and for his published narratives of his travels.

Captain W. J. Gill, R.E.—Founder's Medal—for the important Geographical work along the northern frontier of Persia in 1873, and in Western China and Tibet in 1877; and especially for the traverse-survey made by him during the latter journey, and the very complete maps of his route.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS :—

Physical Geography.—MATTHEW GEORGE GRANT, Liverpool College (Gold Medal).

FRANK TAYLOR SHARPE, Liverpool College (Silver Medal).

Political Geography.—DAVID BOWIE, Dulwich College (Gold Medal).

CLAUDE L. BICKNELL, Harrow School (Silver Medal).

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS :—

J. R. DAVIS (Silver Medal for Physical Geography).

MISS HELEN JONES (Silver Medal for Political Geography).

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS :—

ALLAN DANSON RIGBY, Liverpool College (Silver Medal).

ERNEST EDWARD KELLETT, Kingswood School, Bath (Bronze Medal).

1880.—**Lieut. A. Louis Palander**—Founder's Medal—for his services in connection with the Swedish Arctic Expedition, under Prof. A. E. Nordenskiöld, in the *Vega* in 1878–9.

Ernest Giles—Patron's Medal—for his explorations and surveys in Australia in 1872–6.

Bishop Crowther—Gold Watch—in recognition of his services to Geography on the River Niger.

E. H. Bunbury—Vote of Thanks by the Council in acknowledgment of the value of his 'History of Ancient Geography.'

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS :—

Physical Geography.—DAVID BOWIE, Dulwich College (Gold Medal).

ALBERT LEWIS HUMPHRIES, Liverpool College (Silver Medal).

Political Geography.—FREDERICK JAMES NAYLOR, Dulwich College (Gold Medal).

THEODORE BROOKS, London International College (Silver Medal).

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS :—

MISS A. S. WESTBURY (Silver Medal for Physical Geography).

W. HORNSBY (Silver Medal for Political Geography).

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS :—

GEORGE WIGHTMAN POWERS (Silver Medal).

THOMAS COKE HILLARD (Bronze Medal).

1881.—**Major Serpa Pinto**—Founder's Medal—for his remarkable journey across Africa, from Benguela to Natal, during which he explored nearly 500 miles of new country, defined the fluvial systems of the southern slopes of the Benguelan Highlands, and fixed the position of numerous places by a series of astronomical observations.

Benjamin Leigh Smith—Patron's Medal—for having, in a steamer built and fitted at his own expense for the purpose of Arctic exploration, made important discoveries along the south coast of Franz-Josef Land; and for his previous geographical work during three former expeditions, also equipped by himself, along the north-east land of Spitzbergen.

SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS :—

Physical Geography.—ROBERT GALBRAITH REID, Dulwich College (Gold Medal).

SYDNEY EDKINS, City of London School (Silver Medal).

Political Geography.—THEODORE BROOKS, London International College (Gold Medal).

CHARLES T. KNAUS, Dulwich College (Silver Medal).

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS PRIZE MEDALS :—

GEORGE FREDERICK TINNEY, Park Grammar School, Plymouth (Silver Medal for Physical Geography).

FREDERICK GEORGE HARRIS, Elmfield College, York (Silver Medal for Political Geography).

PRESENTATION
OF THE
ROYAL AND OTHER AWARDS.

(At the Anniversary Meeting, May 31st, 1880.)

ROYAL MEDALS.

THE ROYAL MEDALS of the year for the Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery have been awarded by the Council as follows:—

The FOUNDER'S MEDAL to Lieutenant A. LOUIS PALANDER, in recognition of the services rendered by him to geography, as Commander of the *Vega* in the late Swedish Arctic Expedition under Professor Nordenskiöld, during which he safely navigated the ship along the unsurveyed shore of the Asiatic continent for nearly 3000 miles, and took the leading part in charting the coasts of Northern Asia.

The PATRON'S MEDAL to Mr. ERNEST GILES, for having led four great expeditions and several minor ones in Australia, chiefly between the years 1872 and 1876, and making valuable route-surveys, geological and botanical collections, and publishing descriptions of all these journeys. The two most notable explorations were from Beltana to Perth, distance from east to west 2500 miles; and from Champion Bay to the Overland Line of Telegraph, from west to east 2000 miles: according to the map by the Surveyor-General of Australia, representing Mr. Giles' four great explorations, 6000 miles were traversed, 20,000 square miles of which are coloured as newly discovered. Mr. Giles was honourably mentioned five times, for his discoveries and collections, in the Annual Addresses of the Royal Geographical Society, for the years 1873-4-5-6-7.

His Excellency Count PIPER, Swedish Minister, attended to receive the Medal on behalf of Lieutenant Palander. The PRESIDENT addressed him in these words:—

“Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, I have to ask you to do them the favour of conveying to Lieutenant Louis de Palander the Founder’s Gold Medal, which the Council of the Society have awarded him, in recognition of the services rendered by him to geography, as Commander of the *Vega* in the late Swedish Arctic Expedition, during which he safely navigated the ship along the unsurveyed shore of the Asiatic continent for nearly 3000 miles.

“In asking your Excellency to undertake this office on behalf of the Society, I am sure, both from the interest which the King of Sweden has personally taken in the recent expedition which under the guidance of Baron Nordenskiöld has achieved the feat of making the North-Eastern Passage for the first time, and from the keen interest which you yourself, to my own knowledge, feel in the progress of Arctic discovery, the task will be an agreeable one. Lieutenant de Palander, who, I need hardly say, was invited to attend our Anniversary Meeting to-day, has been prevented from accepting our invitation for a reason which is all-sufficient. He has been called upon for active service in the Royal Swedish Navy, and such obligations supersede every other engagement.

“I shall have occasion in the Address which, in accordance with the usual custom, I shall have shortly to deliver upon the progress of geographical discovery for the past year, to allude to the voyage of the *Vega*. The perseverance, foresight, and high scientific qualifications of Baron Nordenskiöld are so well known and are so highly appreciated by all geographers, that I need not allude to them further than to state that the Council of the Royal Geographical Society recorded the following Resolution, which I desire to place in your Excellency’s hands, with the request that you will be so good as to transmit it to Baron Nordenskiöld:—

“ ‘The completion of the North-East Passage under the initiation and direction of Baron A. E. Nordenskiöld is the greatest geographical event of the year, and the name of this distinguished geographer and explorer would undoubtedly have been proposed for the award of one of the Royal Medals for 1880, had he not already, in 1869, received a Medal for the leading part he took in the Swedish expeditions to Spitzbergen of 1868 and previous years.

“ ‘In acknowledgment of the eminent services to geography rendered by Baron Nordenskiöld, it is unanimously resolved that he receive the thanks of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and be elected an Honorary Corresponding Member.’

“Lieutenant de Palander since 1868 has been associated with Baron Nordenskiöld in the various expeditions which culminated in the achievement of the North-Eastern Passage; the command of the *Vega* was confided to him at the express wish of Baron Nordenskiöld. It is due to his high qualities as a sailor and as a commander that the *Vega* has passed safely through her adventurous voyage. He has had the singular good fortune of bringing back his whole crew without a single death having occurred among them. The track of the *Vega* passed close to the shores of the Asiatic continent for nearly 3000 miles of what may be considered unknown ground; for the charts of this region were, as might have been expected, deficient in every respect: incidental dangers and obstructions by close as well as drift ice and by fogs were frequently encountered; the general shallowness of the sea, so shallow as repeatedly to hazard the grounding of the ship, and to require piloting boats ahead, added materially to the anxieties of the situation. A thorough and a bold seaman was required for the enterprise; and Lieutenant de Palander has proved himself by its success deserving a high place among modern navigators. He is an accomplished geographer as well as a skilful navigator. His modest narrative, characteristic of the man, published in ‘Blackwood’s Magazine’ for last March, must commend itself to geographers as alike clear and brief, and as embracing the salient points of this memorable expedition.

“Lieutenant de Palander has received from his Sovereign the rewards to which he is justly entitled, and I beg to offer to him through your Excellency my hearty congratulations, and to express the satisfaction of the Council that we have been able to enrol his name upon the list of the Medallists of the Royal Geographical Society.”

His Excellency Count PIPER, having received from the President the Medal for Lieutenant Palander, a copy of the Resolution of the Council, and the Diploma of Honorary Membership for Professor Nordenskiöld, thus replied:—

“MY LORD, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—It is my agreeable duty to receive on behalf of Baron Nordenskiöld and Captain de Palander these tokens of high distinction which the Royal Geographical Society has awarded to them, and to express their deep gratitude for the honours conferred upon them, and their regret that unavoidable circumstances have prevented them from being present on this occasion. In reply to the eloquent words with which his

Lordship has accompanied the delivery to me of these honours, I think I cannot do better than read to you a translation of the speech addressed by His Majesty King Oscar to Baron Nordenskiöld and his companions of the *Vega* at the banquet given by His Majesty to them on their arrival at Stockholm.

“The crew of the *Vega* having entered the banquet hall at the close of the banquet, His Majesty proposed, in the following terms, a toast in honour of the *Vega*’s voyage of discovery:—

“‘Genius strikes out for itself new paths. Manly purpose and strong will break through all hindrances. Enterprise and prudence make newly-formed combinations sources of universal good.

“‘Bartolomeo Diaz, Vasco di Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magelhäens, James Cook, and men of like stamp, travelled to new countries over unknown seas. The world’s trade followed in their track—a messenger of wellbeing and civilisation.

“‘But while new portions of the globe were lit up by the torches of discoverers, clouds and darkness rested still upon a portion of the ancient world. The fetters of polar ice lay yet unbroken on the north coast of that very part of the globe which has been spoken of as the cradle of the human race.

“‘It has been reserved as a privilege for our own times to break many of its icy fetters, and that flag of Sweden which we love waves high over the first ship that has sailed round Asia.

“‘The entire civilised world, at times with feelings of anxiety, at other times lost in admiration, has followed the *Vega*’s adventurous and glorious voyage. The great work has been now accomplished—an entire people welcomes with unanimity and shouts of joy its heroes who have striven, and trusted, and conquered.

“‘An entire people greets you, Baron Adolph Nordenskiöld, as foremost on that heroic roll—you who have long since been known to fame as an Arctic inquirer—you, the circumspect leader of those men by whom, after centuries of fruitless effort, the attempt to discover a North-East Passage has been brought to a successful issue.

“‘At your side stands a member of the Swedish Navy, Captain Louis de Palander, the *Vega*’s energetic, undaunted Commander. You are both of you surrounded by a stout-hearted host of explorers, your officers and crew, who, having shared your toils and dangers, come now to share the honours which you have won.

“‘Chroniclers for all future time will preserve with feelings of veneration the account of the *Vega*’s northern voyage, and at the

same time bear testimony to what the manhood of Northmen can accomplish.

“ ‘Our beloved Fatherland has won a new laurel-wreath, to be laid on the altar of memory by the side of many that were won in days gone by. All honour to the men by whom that wreath has been won.

“ ‘In the name of the Swedish people, and in my own name, I bring to you all a tribute of gratitude and admiration.’

“ This royal speech was hailed with intense enthusiasm throughout Scandinavia, and the feeling which it created will, I can assure you, revive by what has been said and done this very morning.”

Turning next to Mr. R. W. Giles, who was in attendance to receive the Medal on behalf of his kinsman, Mr. Ernest Giles, the PRESIDENT said :—

“ The Council of the Royal Geographical Society are anxious, in distributing the Gold Medals of the year, to take into their consideration the geographical discoveries in different parts of the world, and they are especially anxious to give every due weight to the claims of explorers in the British Colonies. I have great pleasure in announcing that the ‘Founder’s Medal’ will be awarded to Mr. Ernest Giles for having led four great expeditions through the interior of Western Australia in the years 1872–6, during which 6000 miles of route were surveyed, and 20,000 square miles of new country discovered. Mr. Ernest Giles has performed eminent service to geography in having led expeditions which have traversed the whole western interior of Australia; from Adelaide to Swan River, and from Champion Bay to the central line of electric telegraph. He has also carried out numerous minor but not less important explorations. The value of his services has been testified to by the Surveyor-General of Australia and by our successive Presidents in their Annual Addresses from 1873 to 1877. The interesting paper in which he described his journey from South to Western Australia in 1875, is published in the ‘Journal’ of the Society for 1876.

“ Mr. Ernest Giles is in Australia, but his relative, Mr. R. W. Giles, will receive the Medal on his behalf.”

Mr. R. W. GILES said he very much desired that his kinsman could have been present, not only to receive the medal, but to have heard the kind words that had been expressed with regard to his labours. He would take care that his kinsman was informed

of the interest with which his travels had been regarded by those who held the high position of chiefs of geographical science. This was not the first occasion on which the Royal Geographical Society had been pleased to mark their approbation of Mr. Ernest Giles' contributions to the geography of Australia, and this accentuation of their approval would be received by him with the utmost gratitude and satisfaction. If he were present, he would abstain from any words which might be regarded as egotistic or laudatory of his own work, but he would be most anxious that those who had contributed to his success should not be forgotten. He would first name Mr. E. Giles' firm and fast friend Baron von Müller, of Melbourne, who was the discoverer of the discoverer—the first to recognise in Mr. Giles the capacity which justified his being entrusted with the lives of men and the conduct of an important expedition. He not only recognised that, but he backed up his opinion by substantial support in order to enable Mr. Giles to commence his first very ill-equipped expedition. He also exerted himself greatly to promote the second expedition, which, though it met with a considerable amount of success, failed in the great object of crossing to the western coast. Those expeditions were conducted with horses, and he trusted that they would be the last that would be so conducted. It was well known that the *crux* of Australian exploration was contained in one word, water; and it could be easily understood how the necessity of providing a supply of water for a cavalcade of horses must add to the difficulties of an explorer. The only unhappy consequence that attended his horse expeditions was the loss of his poor companion Gibson, who perished in 1874, during the second expedition. Upon that occasion Mr. Giles exhibited an unselfish courage which had never been found wanting in any of the noble band of explorers. Unhappily, the sacrifice of himself which he appeared to make for the safety of his comrade failed, for Mr. Gibson, to whom he gave up his only horse, lost his way and his life. The later expeditions, which were in all respects successful, were conducted with camels. The first was of a minor character. Its objects were limited, and it had no general geographical importance, but at the same time it brought out into very strong contrast the qualities of horses and camels. One part of the expedition involved the traversing a tract of country 220 miles in width, absolutely devoid of water. Eight days were occupied in crossing it, during which the camels had not a drop of water. The horses that accompanied

them were supplied with the store which the camels carried, but they all ultimately perished. The second Camel expedition succeeded in crossing the country from the telegraph line to Perth, on the western coast. They also made a return journey somewhat further to the north. The camels were supplied by the enterprise and sagacity of the Hon. Thomas Elder, of Australia, who was well known as the most distinguished promoter of Australian exploration. He was quite sure that his relative would scorn to take the praise which he had been able to acquire by means of these invaluable animals, without rendering his tribute of thanks to Mr. Elder for the services he had rendered in entirely altering the character of Australian exploration. He was unable to find words adequately to express his thanks for the honourable distinction which his relative had received, but it would be received with as much gratitude as it had been honestly earned.

OTHER AWARDS.

The PRESIDENT addressed Mr. R. N. CUST, who attended to receive the Presentation Watch which had been awarded to Bishop Crowther, of Western Africa; he said:—

“The Council of the Royal Geographical Society have unanimously voted a Testimonial Watch to Bishop Crowther, the native Missionary Bishop of Western Africa, in recognition of the services he has rendered for the past forty years to geographical science, by the assistance given to successive expeditions on the River Niger. He accompanied the expedition under Captain Trotter in 1841, and again in 1854. In 1857 he was a member of the exploring party under Dr. Baikie, and since then he has repeatedly ascended the Niger, besides traversing the neighbouring countries by land; and the descriptions he has given of the people and their languages, and the trade and products of the country, have greatly added to the sum of our geographical knowledge.

“Mr. Cust, I place this watch in your hands, as a friend and correspondent of Bishop Crowther, who is at present in Africa, preparing for another journey, with the request that you will forward it to him on the first convenient opportunity. I have the more pleasure in requesting you to undertake this duty, on account of the interest which you have taken in the very important subject of the organisation of a body of trained explorers to be selected from the educated natives of Africa.”

Mr. CUST said he thanked the Society in the name of Bishop Crowther for the great honour conferred upon him. He would recall to the recollection of the members that Bishop Crowther was a released slave. There was still a great work to be done in Africa, and he trusted that some of those now present would live to see a negro explorer come in person to receive the Gold Medal of the Society for explorations properly done and scientifically reported.

The PRESIDENT then read the following Resolution, which had been passed by the Council of the Society relative to Mr. E. H. Bunbury's recently published work, 'A History of Ancient Geography':—

"The Council of the Royal Geographical Society desire to record their appreciation of Mr. E. H. Bunbury's literary labours in the production of 'A History of Ancient Geography,' a work of the highest value, combining accurate scholarship with large observation, and displaying a thorough acquaintance with modern geographical discovery, as well as with classical literature.

"It is unanimously resolved that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to Mr. Bunbury by the President, the Earl of Northbrook, with the best thanks of the Council for the service he has rendered to geographical science and culture."

Having read the Resolution, the President placed a copy of it in the hands of Mr. Bunbury.* After which Major-General Sir H. C. RAWLINSON rose and said he was very glad of this opportunity of offering his testimony, such as it was, to the very great value of

* Mr. Bunbury has since sent to the Council the following letter of acknowledgment:—

"35, ST. JAMES'S STREET, *June 2nd*, 1880.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return you my best thanks for the honour you have done me by the Resolution transmitted to me by your President, Lord Northbrook—a distinction for which I was certainly unprepared. While I deeply feel how far my work is from meriting the praises you have been so kind as to accord to it, or from attaining the standard to which I would fain have aspired, it is with a proud satisfaction that I find that the result of many years of conscientious labour has been such as to merit the approbation of so distinguished a body as the Council of the Geographical Society. Their approval is indeed a rich reward for all my labours. It is the more especially gratifying to me, that having been so many years a Member of the Society—I was elected in 1839—during which I have been unable to contribute in any way to the progress of geographical knowledge, I should, before the close of my career, be found worthy of this public testimonial that I have been able to do something towards the advancement of that science which has been an object of interest to me from my earliest youth.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"EDWARD H. BUNBURY.

"To the Council of the Royal Geographical Society."

Mr. Bunbury's work. Its preparation must have involved an immense amount of reading and research, the results of which had been thoroughly utilised by its author. Perhaps the award of the Royal Geographical Society which was now granted to him did not possess the supreme and world-wide authority of a Degree of the French Academy, but it was at any rate a deliberate expression of the opinion of the best English geographers, who had been engaged all their lives in geographical studies. For his own part he could only say that if such a work had existed in his earlier days it would have saved him years of labour, and he could say the same on behalf of his brother, the translator of 'Herodotus.' He trusted that Mr. Bunbury's book, compendious and exhaustive, as it was, would become a standard work of reference, and would find a place in the library of every geographer and scholar, and that ultimately it would become a text-book in the educational establishments of England.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' PRIZE MEDALS.*

The Medals had been awarded this year as follows by the Examiners, who were, for PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, Commander V. L. Cameron, R.N., and for POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, F.R.S.; the special subject for the year being "Western Africa, between the Sahara, the territory of Egypt, the Equatorial Lakes, and the sixth parallel of south latitude."

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—*Gold Medal*.—David Bowie, Dulwich College. *Silver Medal*.†—Albert Lewis Humphries, Liverpool

* The Society's medals awarded to successful competitors in Geography at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations have been, since our last report of results, as follows:—

OXFORD (June 1877).—*Silver Medal*.—John Edward Lloyd, Chatham Institute, Liverpool. *Bronze Medal*.—James Edwin Forty, City Middle-Class School.

CAMBRIDGE (December 1877).—*Silver Medal* (Physical Geography).—P. W. Evans, Cardiff. *Silver Medal* (Political Geography).—J. Haynes, West Buckland.

OXFORD (June 1878).—*Silver Medal*.—Arthur Edwin Restarick, North London Collegiate School. *Bronze Medal*.—Frederick William Kellett, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School.

CAMBRIDGE (December 1878).—*Silver Medal* (Physical Geography).—J. R. Davis, Banbury Centre. *Silver Medal* (Political Geography).—Miss Helen Jones, Notting Hill Centre.

OXFORD (June 1879).—*Silver Medal*.—Allan Danson Rigby, Liverpool College. *Bronze Medal*.—Ernest Edward Kellett, Kingswood Schools, Bath.

CAMBRIDGE (December 1879).—*Silver Medal* (Physical Geography).—Miss A. S. Westbury, Newcastle (Staffordshire) Centre. *Silver Medal* (Political Geography).—W. Hornsby, York Centre.

† The Silver Medal was awarded by the Examiner to Frank Taylor Sharpe, Liverpool College, but having already once gained that Medal (1879), he was disqualified by the Rules from receiving it a second time.

College. *Honourably Mentioned*.—Gustave Isidore Schorstein, City of London School; Sydney Edkins, City of London School; Philippe Joseph Hartog, University College School; Henderson McMaster, Liverpool College; Robert Galbraith Reid, Dulwich College.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.—*Gold Medal*.—Frederick James Naylor, Dulwich College. *Silver Medal*.—Theodore Brooks, London International College. *Honourably Mentioned*.—Charles Theodor Knaus, Dulwich College; Charles E. Mallet, Harrow School; William H. David Boyle, Eton College; Allan Danson Rigby, Liverpool College; Matthew George Grant, Liverpool College; Charles James Casher, Brighton College.

Mr. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD said that, in the absence of Mr. F. Galton, the Chairman of the Public Schools' Prizes Committee, it fell to him, as a Member of the Committee, to announce the result of the recent examinations. Before doing so he wished to make some remarks suggested by a tabular statement before him, showing the number of candidates who had submitted themselves for examination in each year, since the prizes were founded in 1869. Such a comparison showed rapid oscillation rather than any steady advance. In 1869 we began with 81 candidates, the number falling, in 1871, to 23. In 1876 the number rose again to 54, and this year stood at 32, which was somewhat below the average. This result must not, he thought, be looked on as discouraging. The large numbers at the commencement were doubtless due to ignorance of the nature of the examination, which was not confined to the old-fashioned school topography, a mere list of names to be learnt by rote, but aimed at testing the knowledge of boys in scientific geography. To prepare boys for the Society's examinations required considerable attainments in the teacher, and it is not every school, not even every public school, which is fortunate in the possession of adequate instructors. One of the results of the examinations would probably be to supply the first requisite of sound teaching—a number of competent teachers—under whom many schools might rival the successes won for Dulwich and Liverpool College under Dr. Carver and the Rev. George Butler. There was, he believed, no doubt that the importance of Geography as a branch of education was now generally recognised. Indirectly it fulfilled the first requisites of an educational subject, by inculcating at the same time accuracy in details and the habit of drawing from them broad conclusions. Whatever branch of science the

student might follow up, he would find a knowledge of the conditions of the earth's surface, such as is supplied by physical geography, a staff in his hand. In the more prominent, but perhaps lower, walks of life such a knowledge was of great service. In the future those soldiers who best knew how to use their maps would win most battles, the merchants who best understood physical conditions would make most money, and the nation whose statesmen were scientific geographers would have the most scientific of all possible scientific frontiers. Turning to the detailed results of the last examination, he would point out that of the 52 Schools which had been invited to compete, 10 only had sent candidates. The Examiners, in their Report to the Committee, speak very highly of the quality of the work done: Dulwich College had been most successful, securing both the Gold Medals, the Gold Medallist in Physical Geography having last year obtained the same position in Political Geography. Liverpool College was again successful, and the London International College had carried off a prize, and the City of London School had obtained a creditable position.

Commander CAMERON introduced the Prize Medallists in Physical Geography, and Admiral Sir ERASMUS OMMANNEY those in Political Geography.

The PRESIDENT, in presenting the Medals, said with regard to Dulwich College, which had carried off both the Gold Medals, he would by permission of the Meeting make one or two observations regarding that institution. Having had the honour two years ago of presenting the prizes to the boys at Dulwich College, and thus becoming acquainted with the head-master, Dr. Carver had written a letter to him containing some remarks on the study of geography in schools which he thought would be of interest to the Meeting. He enclosed a copy of the school list, and at the same time said:—"You will see from these lists that Bowie, the Gold Medallist in Physical Geography, obtained the prize of his form in 'Form Work,' and was bracketed for the prize in 'Greek and higher classics' with Naylor, the Gold Medallist in Political Geography. Your Lordship will, I am sure, regard these facts as not altogether immaterial. They show at any rate that the proficiency of these boys in geography has not been attained by any special 'cramming' or by the sacrifice of their general culture to one conspicuous but passing success. To me the success of the College in the competition of the Royal Geographical Society has been particularly

gratifying, and just for this reason, because it has been obtained not by boys making 'modern' subjects their specialty, but by boys who were prepared to bring well-trained and cultivated minds to bear upon any subject to which their attention might be directed."

To David Bowie, the Gold Medallist in Physical Geography, the PRESIDENT said:—"I have great satisfaction in handing you this Medal. A strong proof how well it is deserved is furnished by your having gained, as Mr. Freshfield has told us, last year the Gold Medal in the other branch of the science, Political Geography, and were honourably mentioned in the examination of the year previous." To the Silver Medallist, A. L. Humphries, the PRESIDENT said:—"This is the fifteenth Medal gained by the school to which you belong, Liverpool College—a striking testimony to the skill and success with which geography is studied in that institution, and to the pains taken by its eminent head-master, the Rev. George Butler."

Mr. R. N. CUST, at the invitation of the President, announced the special subject of next year's examination as being "Polynesia, including New Zealand."

The ballot for Members of Council for 1880-81 then took place. The result was announced by Mr. Henriques, one of the Scrutineers, who said that the list recommended by the present Council had been voted; a few dissentient votes only having been recorded. The list is as follows (the names of new Members, or those who change office, being in *italics*).

President: Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*: Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.; Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; *Sir Barrow H. Ellis*, K.C.S.I.; Captain F. J. O. Evans, R.N., C.B., F.R.S.; Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.S. *Treasurer*: Reginald T. Cocks, Esq. *Trustees*: Lord Houghton, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Sir John Lubbock, Bart, F.R.S. *Secretaries*: Clements R. Markham, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.; R. H. Major, Esq., F.S.A. *Foreign Secretary*: Lord Arthur Russell, M.P. *Members of Council*: *John Ball, Esq.*, F.R.S.; *Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart.*; Robert Needham Cust, Esq.; James Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S.; Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Douglas W. Freshfield, Esq.; Colonel H. H. Godwin-Austen; *J. K. Laughton, Esq.*; Lieut.-General Sir J. H. Lefroy, R.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; Sir William L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.; *Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Bart.*, G.C.B.; *Captain Sir G. S. Nares*, R.N., K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, C.B., F.R.S.; Colonel Sir

Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; *Lord Reay*; Major-General C. P. Rigby; S. W. Silver, Esq.; General R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.; *Sir Richard Temple, Bart.*, G.C.S.I.; Major-General Sir H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., F.R.S.; Sir Harry C. Verney, Bart., M.P.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK proposed a vote of thanks to the President for having taken the Chair on this occasion, and also for the very able and interesting Address which he had delivered. It was full of points of great interest and originality. He was sorry to say that the Society had to take leave of his Lordship as their President. That was a sentiment which he was sure was generally shared in by all the Fellows, who must be perfectly aware how much they were indebted to any one in Lord Northbrook's position who left the duties of one of the highest offices of State to be present with them if only for an hour on the present occasion. It was a matter of great importance to the interests of geography generally, that men of the rank and position of Lord Northbrook should be seen to take an active interest not only in the Geographical Society generally, but to give hours of time and labour in attending to a great many administrative details, in order to maintain the prestige which the Society had already succeeded in securing, and to extend its usefulness. As a Member of the Council he (Sir R. Alcock) had constant opportunity of seeing how sedulously and anxiously Lord Northbrook attended to the administrative duties of the President. Of course they were very glad to know that they were to have such a successor as Lord Aberdare, but that did not diminish their regret in losing the service of Lord Northbrook.

Admiral Sir G. H. RICHARDS seconded the Resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. J. K. LAUGHTON to the retiring Members of Council, the Committees, the Auditors, and the Scrutineers. It was seconded by Admiral NOLLOTH, and unanimously agreed to.

A D D R E S S

TO THE

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting on the 31st May, 1880.

By the Right Hon. the EARL OF NORTHBROOK, First Lord
of the Admiralty, PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT addressed the Meeting as follows:—

I have on the present occasion to solicit your indulgence because, having been much occupied lately in other affairs, I have not been able to give all the attention I could have wished to the preparation of the Address on the progress of geographical discovery during the year which is customarily given by the President at the Anniversary Meeting. I will proceed, however, without further preface, to lay before you such observations as I have been able to put together, on the subjects that appear to me to be of chief interest.

The general progress of the Society during the past year has been described in the Report of the Council, but I may briefly notice, with satisfaction, the promise of success which attends a measure that was adopted soon after I became President. I allude to the scheme for giving practical instruction to intending travellers in the use of instruments and in surveying. The result of this attempt to improve the scientific training of travellers is encouraging, and several pupils have received instruction before undertaking journeys to unknown or little-known parts of the world. There is every reason to expect that the system will bear valuable fruit hereafter, and that many travellers will receive suitable training for their work, and thus very materially increase its value.

It has been, as you are aware, the custom in these Addresses to embody notices of the deaths of distinguished Fellows of the

Society. This year and last, in accordance I think with a general desire on the part of the Fellows, the Address of the President has been much shortened, and a large part which used to be included in the Address itself is now added in the form of appendices. It has been thus with regard to the Obituary. A record of the Fellows who have died during the past year, prepared by the Assistant Secretary, will appear as an appendix to my Address. But some of our deceased Fellows were so eminently distinguished by their services, in one department or another, that it would not be right for me to omit special notice of them on the present occasion. Two of these were well-known geographers connected with the Society. One, Mr. R. B. SHAW, was a Gold Medallist, whose travels in Kashgar and the neighbouring countries obtained for him a wide reputation, and who served the Government of India, when I had the honour of being connected with that country, in posts of great responsibility, losing his life at last in the performance of his duty as Resident at the Court of Mandalay. His career was described by me at some length at one of our Evening Meetings; but I cannot avoid on this occasion renewing my testimony to his high merits both as a geographer and as a public servant. The second was one of the most distinguished young geographers of the present day, Mr. KEITH JOHNSTON, who as you know died in charge of the expedition which had been sent by the Royal Geographical Society to Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. Mr. Keith Johnston was commencing his practical work of exploration; but although he has lost his life in the service of geographical discovery, he has left behind him, as many of you are aware, works of the highest interest and importance, which have been recently given to the world. His volume upon Africa, and his general work on Geography, which have been recently published by Stanford, are, I believe, some of the best geographical works that have been produced for many years. Turning from those whom we lament as being more especially connected with geographical exploration, to others whom we have seen among us as Fellows of the Society, there are some that I am bound to mention. On the list is the name of one who was well known in the political world before the Reform Bill of the year 1832, as a man of great promise and distinction, and of high honour and integrity—I mean Sir RICHARD VYVYAN—who, besides his eminence in the political world, had a high scientific reputation. Although he had not made his appearance in the metropolis during the latter

part of his life, living as he did in retirement in Cornwall, he has left among those who knew him—and I have met several of them—a reputation for great ability. Another man of eminence has passed away, whom we have seen among us in London constantly—Sir JOHN SHAW LEFEVRE—a distinguished mathematician, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, one of those men who, though not very prominently before the public, have often done more real service to their country than those whose names are more bruited in the arena of political strife. For many years he was one of the permanent Secretaries of the Board of Trade, and his well-known face was seen afterwards at the table of the House of Lords, where he was Clerk of Parliaments. He was much beloved in private life, and a man of high literary and scientific knowledge. There has passed from among us also another man of considerable political distinction—Lord HAMPTON—who was known so long in the House of Commons as Sir John Pakington, filling with credit and ability high offices of State, and taking a leading part in every matter in which the welfare of his fellow-countrymen was concerned, and particularly in the encouragement of education. We have, lastly, lost a man who had a still wider reputation in Lord LAWRENCE, who showed throughout all his career to what high distinction the simple, honest, energetic performance of duty will lead a man. Having occupied the highest positions in the Civil Service of India, having been one of the foremost to restore the Empire at the time of its greatest peril, he filled for five years with great advantage to India the office of Governor-General, and on his return to this country showed, by his acceptance of the Chairmanship of the London School Board, and other duties of a similar character, that he was desirous to the best of his ability, and to the end of his life, to continue that simple life of duty which was his distinguishing characteristic.

Turning to the main subject of this Address, the most important geographical achievement of the year is undoubtedly the completion of the North-East Passage by Professor (now Baron) Norden-skiöld. The great merit of this feat is the far-seeing sagacity with which the plan of action was carefully thought out in every detail. So admirably were all the preparations made, and the best way of meeting difficulties considered, that chance scarcely entered into the calculations of the great Swedish explorer. The *Vega* did not sail until her leader made two personal reconnaissances, and had carefully weighed the bearings of all existing information. It was

the merest accident that prevented the North-East Passage being effected in one year, instead of the ship being detained, as it was, till the beginning of the next year.

No explorer more fully deserved the great success which has attended his efforts; and he and his gallant followers have received the warmest congratulations from the geographers of all civilised nations. Professor Nordenskiöld and his gallant companions have been received with acclamation wherever they have appeared, and the only thing I have to regret is that his visit to this country happened at a time when it was impossible for us to do him the honour that we had intended and prepared for him. As soon as I heard of his expected arrival, I thought, on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society, that I was right in asking His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be so kind as to take the chair at a banquet which we proposed to give him. His Royal Highness at once, and with the greatest cordiality, acceded to my request, and every preparation was made for the dinner, when unfortunately that great annual annoyance in this country, the east wind, which prevailed at that time, prevented the *Vega* coming up the Channel, thus delaying the arrival of Professor Nordenskiöld for a week, and upsetting all our arrangements. One of our other periodical epidemics, the General Election, took place at the same time, and it was, in consequence, absolutely impossible to bring together a number of people sufficient to make it worth while to ask Professor Nordenskiöld to a banquet, when his arrival, on Good Friday, was at length announced. But however much we may regret that we were unable then to entertain the explorers, some delay may not ultimately be a disadvantage to the interests of geography, because, putting aside our desire to compliment a great explorer, it would not have been easy for Professor Nordenskiöld at that time to have entered as fully as he would have wished into what is really the important matter for the interests of geography, namely, the commercial results which may be expected to follow from the voyage of the *Vega*, and the lessons which may be gained from it in respect to the application of further exploration and discovery in those quarters. Professor Nordenskiöld, with whom I was in communication when he was in England, thought that some time had better elapse before he addressed a Meeting of the Society, so that he might be able to bring together carefully his views of the results of the expedition, and invite a discussion in the place, which I, without presumption, may say is almost the centre of the geographical world.

I had a letter from Professor Nordenskiöld the other day, in which he expressed his great regret at not being able to attend our Anniversary Meeting, part of which I should like to read to you. He says:—"Unfortunately I am at present so engaged in arranging the collections brought home by the *Vega* expedition, in preparing the publications, in private business, in practical consultations for opening up trade on the Siberian rivers, and, worst of all, in answering hundreds of letters arrived during an absence of nearly two years, that it is impossible for me to leave Stockholm during several months. I especially regret not to be able to partake in the discussion which it seems to be the intention of the Royal Geographical Society to propose. Would it not be advisable to postpone this discussion to the next autumn, when we shall know the results of the several enterprises of this summer?"

"The steamer *Nordenskiöld* is re-equipped by Mr. Sibiriakoff in Yokohama for a voyage from Japan along the northern shores of Siberia to the Atlantic, and *I am quite persuaded that my namesake's anchor will next October be safely dropped at Tromsö or Hammerfest*. Several Scandinavian shipowners have the intention to send ships this summer to the Obi or the Yenisei, &c. &c."

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, it appears to me probable that Professor Nordenskiöld will be able to accept the invitation which my successor will, I have no doubt, give him to attend one of the Meetings of this Society in the course of the autumn. Up to the present time, from an able memorandum which Professor Nordenskiöld addressed to the King of Sweden, and of which he was good enough to give me a copy, it appears that he has arrived at the following conclusions, which I will venture to read to you. He sums up his opinion in four short sentences. He says:—

"1. The route by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the northern coast of Siberia may be frequently traversed in a few weeks by a suitable steam-vessel, manned by experienced sailors, but it is not likely from the acquaintance which we now have with the glacial sea of Siberia that this route will become in its entirety of substantial importance to trade.

"We may now assume that no difficulty exists for the utilisation as a commercial route of the sea voyage between Europe and the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei.

"3. In all probability the sea route between the Yenisei and the Lena, and between the Lena and Europe, may be also used as a commercial route, but it will not be possible to go to the Lena and to return to Europe in the same summer.

“ 4. Further explorations are necessary in order to decide on the possibility of opening out commercial maritime relations between the mouth of the Lena and the Pacific. The experience acquired by the expedition shows that it is possible to bring by this route from the Pacific into the basin of the Lena steam-vessels, heavy engines, and other articles which cannot be conveniently transported on sledges or by wheel conveyance.”

It must be obvious, from the mere statement of these results, of what great value to the commerce of Siberia and the northern part of Central Asia the voyage of the *Vega* may be. We shall watch with the greatest interest the further expeditions which have been mentioned by Professor Nordenskiöld, and we shall listen with great interest when he comes among us to expound his own views more fully developed upon this subject. Although of late years we have not supplied from this country many expeditions, or any expeditions, for the discovery of the North-Eastern Passage, yet we feel the interest in it which must be felt by all Englishmen in discoveries and adventures which have been commenced by this country. We all remember that the first man to command an expedition into those seas was an Englishman, Willoughby, who, with the whole of the crews of his two ships, perished of cold; and we also know that from the other side, by Captain Cook, an attempt was made to discover the North-East Passage in the inverse direction by Behring Strait and Siberia. Therefore we, as Englishmen, feel a deep interest in the solution of this problem, although our great Arctic explorers have in more recent years confined themselves to the North-West and not the North-East Passage. I must not, however, omit to mention the name of Captain Joseph Wiggins, who engaged in the exploration of the Kara Sea at the same time as Professor Nordenskiöld.

The examination of any part of the vast unknown region surrounding the North Pole is interesting to geographers, and discovery in this direction seems to have a peculiar fascination for maritime explorers. A year seldom passes without some effort being made to add to our knowledge in the far north. During last summer two voyages of reconnaissances were undertaken in this direction, one by the Dutch under Captain de Bruyne, and the other by our Associates, Sir Henry Gore Booth and Captain A. H. Markham, R.N. The Dutch officers actually sighted Franz-Josef Land, while our countrymen attained a remarkably high latitude at a very late period of the navigable season. I understand that,

in the coming season, Mr. Leigh Smith, whose name is already honourably associated with Arctic yachting, will make a voyage of reconnaissance which, if circumstances prove favourable, may become a voyage of discovery. The American expedition, which sailed from San Francisco last year for Behring Strait, is believed to have wintered in the pack, and tidings of it may soon be expected.

I have quite recently received information that the Government of the United States have decided upon sending out another Arctic Expedition, viâ Smith Sound, under Captain Howgate. This is a project which has been some time under consideration, but has only now been matured. It is intended to make a temporary station for Arctic observation and discovery in the latitude of $81^{\circ} 40'$, on or near the shore of Franklin Bay. The expedition will consist of twenty-five people, who are to go up there in the *Gulnare*, a steamer of 200 tons. The proposal is that they should endeavour to push on to the North Pole by slow degrees during several seasons. The Board of Admiralty have placed at the disposal of this expedition the depôts of provisions left by Sir George Nares in Smith Sound in the years 1875 and 1876, and we shall feel an interest in seeing what our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic may succeed in doing in this matter.

Turning from the Arctic regions to another region where much geographical work remains to be done—the Asiatic continent—we find that the operations of surveyors accompanying the columns which have invaded Afghanistan have added largely to our knowledge. Not only have positions been more correctly fixed, and large tracts mapped with greater accuracy than before, but new passes have been explored, and extensive districts visited which were previously unknown to Europeans. Much of this valuable work has been already described in our 'Proceedings,' and it has been embodied on the new maps published by General Walker. It will not, therefore, be necessary for me to dwell upon the actual work at any length; but I cannot refrain from calling attention to the gallantry of the surveyors, and to the dangers and difficulties they encountered in performing their arduous tasks.

We hear of Captain Samuells calmly surveying at Ali Musjid under the fire of the enemy's guns, and of his continuing his observations after a cannon ball had passed between the legs of his plane table. It is with regret that I have to record the subsequent death of this promising officer from a fever brought on by exposure.

More recently we have received accounts of the distinguished gallantry of Captain Leach, another surveyor—gallantry which won for him the Victoria Cross. He was engaged, with a small escort, in surveying on a spur of the Safid Koh Range, when he was surrounded by the enemy. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, but Captain Leach, not expecting any attack, was only armed with a pistol. Receiving, however, a rifle from a wounded Sikh, he made a brave defence, even after his arm was cut open from the elbow to the shoulder, and he brought his men away, after having with his own hand killed five of the assailants. Captain Woodthorpe has been continuously employed in the Kurram and Khost valleys. He was attacked on the Paiwar Kotal when carrying a message for Sir F. Roberts, having unexpectedly come upon a concealed breast-work, and found himself within a few paces of the enemy. His pistol-stock was shattered by a bullet, and his life was saved by his pocket sketch-book, the bullet only penetrating and spoiling twelve of his sketches, and grazing his side. A few days afterwards he was shot again through the other pocket, but this time he shot his assailant right through the Koran that he was carrying, and he preserves the perforated volume as a trophy. Mr. G. B. Scott behaved with distinguished gallantry when his party was attacked in another part of the frontier. Woodthorpe, Holdich, and Martin, have served through all the fighting at Kabul; Major Tanner made a daring attempt to penetrate into the Kaffir country; while Colonel Campbell and Captains Beavan, Heaviside, Rogers, Wylie, Strahan, and Gore have encountered similar difficulties in the useful work they have done in the Kabul and Candahar regions. Captain Showers, who explored the north and east boundaries of the Pishin Valley, was murdered by the Kahars in a recent skirmish. Mr. G. B. Scott from the northern side, and Captain Martin from the Kurram Valley, have successfully ascended the Sikaram Peak, 15,620 feet above the sea, the loftiest point along the ridge of the Safid Koh.

Further to the east, Colonel Tanner, after returning from his attempt to reach the Kaffir country, surveyed an area of about 2000 square miles round the Gilgit Valley, and along the course of the Hunza River, where he made a series of very beautiful sketches, which have been photographed. Some progress has also been made this year in the solution of the great geographical question relating to the course of the Brahmaputra. The exploration of the upper course of the Sanpo has been extended further

eastward to a place called Gyala Sindong, a fort situated within a hundred miles of the highest point to which the Dihong has yet been ascended from Assam. In order to solve the question, Lieutenant Harman is arranging for a number of logs of timber, specially marked, to be floated down from Gyala Sindong into the Assam Valley. The intervening mountainous region is occupied by the Abors, a wild tribe, offering determined resistance to any one attempting to pass through their country. General Walker has resumed his system of exploring through the medium of trained natives, and some useful work has lately been done in this way. Our Gold Medallist, the Pundit Nain Sing, now too old for travelling, is performing good service by instructing and training his younger successors.

The expedition to Tibet of that accomplished and persevering traveller, Colonel Prejevalsky, has for the present, according to recent news, failed in its main object of reaching Lhasa, the opposition of the Lamas to his progress southward proving insurmountable. Many months appear to have been spent by him in the remote and little-known regions to the north of the elevated and desert plateau which leads to the Tibetan capital; and, although foiled in their chief object, we may expect that so well equipped a party have not been idle, but have profited by their opportunities to glean a rich harvest of scientific observations. The same cause, namely, the jealousy of the priestly governing class in Tibet proper, has led also to the failure of the Austrian Scientific Expedition, with which Count Szechenyi was associated, and to which I alluded in my Address on opening the Session in November. Turned back in his last attempt by a threat of armed resistance, Count Szechenyi finally abandoned the attempt and turned south by way of Yunnan and Burmah. He has now returned to Europe.

It was decided last year that instead of embodying the Annual Report which the Hydrographer of the Navy has been kind enough to furnish for the Address of the President it should be printed as an appendix to the Address. You will see on referring to the Report for the present year that much useful work is in progress in various parts of the world. Thus Captain Wharton will have completed the surveys upon which he is engaged in the Sea of Marmora this autumn. In China, Captain Napier is about to commence the survey of Hainan Straits, giving access to the Treaty Ports of Hoihow and Pakhoi; and in Japan, Commander Aldrich has completed the survey of Van Diemen Straits.

But the most interesting survey operations during the past year have probably been those in South America, where Captain Maclear has completed the survey of the Trinidad Channel, adjoining the Straits of Magellan. A knowledge of this Channel will, it is expected, conduce to the more secure navigation of those tempestuous seas. The colonial coast survey of South Australia is nearly completed, and that of Western Australia is progressing. The small sailing schooners employed in the Western Pacific are doing good work among the numerous reefs and scattered islands of that sea.

It is interesting and important to know that the Telegraph Companies, and among them more especially the Telegraph Maintenance Company, of which Vice-Admiral Sir George Richards is the Chairman, are giving great assistance from the deep-sea soundings towards the acquirement of a true knowledge of the configuration of the bottom of the ocean.

The steam-ships of war employed on surveying duties abroad during the past year have been the *Alert*, *Magpie*, *Fawn*, and *Sylvia*, with a hired steam-vessel on the coast of Newfoundland, and, until December last, another on the coast of Queensland. Small but serviceable schooners have been employed in the West Indies, South Australia, Fiji, and the islands of the Western Pacific; another of these useful vessels is on her way to Western Australia. On the Home Station there are two steam-vessels, one a sloop-of-war, and the other hired.

Altogether the number of *officers* of all ranks employed in these vessels is 72 and the crews 600.

The increased activity in African exploration which dates from the expeditions sent out, ten years ago, in search of Livingstone, has continued without abatement during the past year. It is now participated in by many civilised nations, and directed towards various objects, philanthropic and commercial, as well as scientific. The year has not, however, been marked by any of those great exploits in Central African discovery and travel which attracted so much public attention at former periods during the last decade. The journey across South-Central Africa from Benguela to Natal by Major Serpa Pinto, which was the last of this class, belongs to the year previous, having been completed in the spring of 1879, and recorded in the last Anniversary Address. Shortly after the termination of our Session, we were honoured by a visit from this distinguished Portuguese traveller, who then laid before us the

interesting account of his travels which was published in our 'Proceedings' for last August. The full narrative of his expedition, with a map, which he had intended to publish in London during the winter, has unfortunately been delayed through his illness, which compelled him to return to Lisbon in the autumn, leaving his work unfinished—a delay the more to be regretted as the work is to contain the results of the numerous series of astronomical observations taken by Major Pinto at many places on his march, the true positions of which are a great desideratum in the geography of that part of Africa.

We may claim as probably the most remarkable event in African exploration during the year, the journey across the previously unknown tract of country separating the two great lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, accomplished by Mr. Thomson, the young geologist, who, as you are aware, succeeded to the command of our East African Expedition on the death of Mr. Keith Johnston. Nearly the whole route of our expedition, in fact, since the event which deprived it of its accomplished leader, has been through previously unexplored country, and although the skilled hand was absent who could have delineated its cartography with the requisite accuracy, we may gratefully acknowledge the clearness and excellence of the descriptions of the various districts and their inhabitants which are given in the reports of Mr. Thomson, who, as a young and inexperienced man of only twenty-one years of age, was called upon to assume the responsibilities of command almost at the commencement of the journey. Mr. Johnston died at Behobeho, about 120 miles distant by road from the coast, on the 28th of June last. After a delay of five days, the expedition resumed its march towards the interior, and on the 18th of August reached the great central plateau, 6700 feet high, across which its route lay nearly to the shores of Lake Nyassa. Mr. Thomson has given us a lucid description of the configuration of this tract of new country, nearly 400 miles in length. In approaching the shores of the lake he crossed the lofty flat-topped ridge, to which previous travellers had given the name of the Konde Mountains, and was able to ascertain the height and define the nature of this great physical feature, which, viewed from a vessel navigating the lake, appears like a precipitous mountain range. Thomson reached the northern shores of Nyassa on the 22nd of September, and started for Lake Tanganyika on the 28th, reaching Pambete, on the southern shores of the last-named, on the 4th of November.

The width of the belt of land which separates these two great navigable lakes was found to be 250 miles. The march offered no special difficulties, although it was found that instead of a tract of level country, convenient for a portage between the lakes, the belt forms part of the great interior plateau averaging 4700 feet above the level of the sea. From Pambete, after a rest of a few days only, Mr. Thomson resumed his journey over the difficult and rugged country which forms the western side of Tanganyika as far as its drainage outlet, the Lukuga River. This he visited, and soon after crossed the lake to Ujiji, where he received fresh supplies for his large party (whom he had left in camp on the south-western shores of the lake), and then recrossed for the purpose of carefully examining the Lukuga previous to returning to the east coast by the southern end of the lake, and thence by a new route to Kilwa. His last letter, written at Ujiji on the 12th of January, informs us that he expects to reach the coast in June.

The interval between the two lakes, which may be considered the most interesting part of Mr. Thomson's journey, was crossed almost at the same time by Mr. James Stewart, of the Livingstonia Mission on Lake Nyassa, who, starting from a point 20 or 30 miles further south than Mr. Thomson, reached Tanganyika a day only after him. Mr. Stewart, I am glad to learn, secured on the shores of Lake Tanganyika fifteen sets of lunar observations. These, when computed, will aid us in fixing the longitude of this important point in Central Africa, and thus add greatly to our exact geographical knowledge of the whole region. If to these two journeys I add the visit of Mr. Hore, of the London Missionary Society's station at Ujiji, to the Lukuga outlet, in April 1879, during which he had the good fortune to settle the much-debated question of the drainage of this great fresh-water lake, by seeing the Lukuga flowing out as a swift river, I have mentioned the three chief additions to our geographical knowledge of Africa which have been made during the year.

The expeditions of the Belgian International Society now on foot in equatorial Africa are making steady progress. The leading object, as you are aware, of these undertakings is not exploration, but the establishment of centres of civilising influence and commerce at various points in the African interior. The first of these stations was founded in August last by M. Cambier, leader of the original expedition, at Karema, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, about 140 miles south of Ujiji. M. Cambier was

joined by Messrs. Popelin and Carter, with the Indian elephants (one only of which remained), in December. Another reinforcement (the fourth expedition), under Messrs. Burdo, Roger, and Cadenhead, was far on its march when last heard of in February. So far the operations of the Society on the eastern side of Africa : on the western side great efforts are being made by the expedition under the charge of Mr. H. M. Stanley to overcome the difficulties of the ascent of the Congo ; the aim being to carry steam launches in sections along the rugged banks of the river, past the long series of falls and rapids to the navigable waters of the upper river. This accomplished, few difficulties remain in the way of reaching Nyangwé, whither, according to the last reports, a portion of the Tanganyika party are about to proceed.

Incidentally, much new and valuable information has been gleaned by the various parties sent out by the International Society, not only in geography but in other branches of science. We owe, for instance, to Dr. Dutrieux, a member of the first expedition, compelled on account of ill-health to return to Europe, an excellent treatise on the endemic diseases of Eastern Africa, and on the acclimatisation of Europeans in that region. Much has been added also to the geography of the whole eastern interior along the lines of route of the various parties, and especially of the section lying between Mr. Stanley's route, to the south-west of Unyanyembe, and the shores of Lake Tanganyika at Karema. The latitude of the latter place has been fixed by the observations of M. Cambier at $6^{\circ}47'50''$ S.

In other parts of the equatorial lake region there is little to record of direct additions to our geographical knowledge. I have already alluded to the important observations of Mr. Hore, with regard to the Lukuga outlet. The missionary party to which he belongs have since established a new station across the lake, at Mtowa, in a district of much geographical interest, and of great beauty and fertility. New boats have been built, and this remote fresh-water sea, stretching nearly 400 miles from north to south, through the heart of Africa, is now frequently navigated by the members of the party. In addition to the Belgian station at Karema, we have recently learnt that the German African Society are also sending out a party to found a similar settlement on the south-eastern shores of the lake, the Society having devoted to the expense of the undertaking the results of last year's public subscription in Germany, amounting to 16,000 marks, to which the

King of the Belgians has added a contribution of 40,000 francs. The French Expedition, supported by a munificent grant from the French Chambers, has come to a termination for the present by the death of its energetic leader, M. Debaize, at Ujiji, on the 12th of December. With regard to the Victoria Nyanza, you have had an opportunity of learning what has been recently done by the Church Missionary Society party at Uganda, on the north-western border of this great lake, from the lips of two members of that Mission who read papers to the Society at one of our recent Meetings. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, who has made a longer stay in this interesting region than any other European, and has frequently navigated the lake in various directions, gave us on that occasion a brief account of the country of Uganda and its people, and Mr. Felkin described the remarkable journey of the party on their return to Egypt by land through the countries of the Upper Nile, the obstruction of the river by the frequently recurring dense growth of aquatic vegetation having rendered it impossible to descend by boat. Mr. Wilson will probably be induced soon to give to the world a fuller account of his experiences in the countries bordering the great lake, which, after much controversy, seems now admitted to be the chief source of the Nile. Mr. Felkin, one of the very few Europeans who have had the good fortune to visit both the Albert and the Victoria lakes, may also be able to enlighten us with regard to the true relation which these great reservoirs bear to each other, and to the Nile.

In Western Africa, besides the International Expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley, there are two missionary parties working towards the Upper Congo, one under Mr. A. McAll, sent out by the "Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission," and another under the Rev. Mr. Comber, of the Baptist Missionary Society. Both gentlemen have had lessons in the use of instruments, under the system of scientific instruction recently established by our Society, and will no doubt add much to our geographical knowledge when they reach the remoter districts. At present Mr. Comber, who has been refused the road viâ Makuta, is trying to reach Stanley Pool by the somewhat circuitous route of Zombo: Mr. McAll's intention is to try the northern side of the Congo. The Portuguese Expedition, under Messrs. Capello and Ivens, returned to Lisbon in December last, with a rich harvest of scientific observations, having explored, since Major Serpa Pinto separated from them at Bihé, the region of the Middle and Lower Quango, and other

portions of the interior drained by the great southern tributaries of the Congo. In the same region the numerous skilled travellers sent out during the past few years by the German African Society have contributed greatly to extend our knowledge of this vast extent of imperfectly known country, extending from the Quanza to the distant capital of the renowned potentate the Muata Yanvo; one of these travellers, Dr. Buchner, the last sent out, is now engaged in working his way from the Portuguese settlements eastward towards Lunda. Further north the distinguished French traveller, M. Savorgnan de Brazza, is making a second journey to the upper waters of the Ogowé, having been charged by the French African Committee with the mission to found a civilising station at some favourable point in the western interior of the continent, in co-operation with the Belgian International Society. He left Europe for the purpose in December last. The French Government made a grant of 22,000 francs towards the expenses of this expedition. The recent explorations in the Niger system are the last to which it is necessary to allude in reviewing geographical progress in Western Africa. A paper on this subject was read at our Meeting of the 22nd of March by Mr. Edward Hutchinson, giving an account of the voyage up the River Binué of the missionary steamer *Henry Venn*, which ascended to a much higher point than had yet been reached by Europeans, and added 140 miles to our knowledge of the course of the river. The paper was illustrated by an excellent chart of the new portion of the river, drawn during the voyage by Mr. Flegel, a member of the expedition.

Between the upper course of the Binué visited by the *Henry Venn* and the great northern bend of the Congo, delineated by Mr. Stanley, there remains a vast tract of Central Africa still totally unexplored, its boundaries on the west being the hills forming the watershed of the Ogowé, and on the east the country explored by Schweinfurth to the west of the White Nile. This *terra incognita* has proved to be quite inaccessible from the settlements on the west coast at Calabar and in Loango, and the approaches to it by way of the Upper Nile are full of difficulties; the experienced Saharan traveller, M. Gerhard Rohlfs, conceived, therefore, the bold idea of reaching it from the north. I have already, in the remarks made on opening the present Session, alluded to this expedition; it must suffice now to record that M. Rohlfs, having been driven back and plundered by the fanatical Suia tribe of the

Kufara oasis, at a time when he was preparing to march forward to Waday, has finally abandoned the attempt as impracticable, and returned to Germany. His scientific assistant remains behind, intending, on the receipt of further supplies from Berlin, to make a fresh start viâ Bornu and Lake Chad.

In South-Eastern Africa some additions have been recently made to our knowledge by the Rev. Chauncy Maples and other members of the Universities' Mission, who have made excursions of considerable extent in the neighbourhood of their station at Msasi, north of the Rovuma. The Sultan of Zanzibar, who has recently hoisted his flag on this river, which forms the southern boundary of his dominions, sent last summer a boat expedition to ascertain the practicability of reaching by water the extensive coal-fields on the banks of the Liende, a tributary of the Rovuma, with the result of proving that this river is useless for the purpose of navigation. Some parts of the country, however, according to the interesting account given us by Mr. Maples, are fertile and salubrious, and the whole district promises to become at no distant day of much commercial importance.

In Southern Africa, where there is now but little unexplored territory left for geographical enterprise, a new interest has been given to the interior region lying between the Diamond Fields and the Zambesi, by the zeal and eloquence of the young Bohemian traveller Dr. Holub, who has twice appeared before us during the present season, and gratified us with an account of the varied regions and peoples he lived amongst during his seven years' wanderings. Although unprovided with instruments to enable him to make exact observations, Dr. Holub has contrived, by indomitable patience and industry, in jotting in his field-books the bearings and configuration of country on each day's march, to bring back a vast amount of new and interesting geographical information. This has been embodied in the map which is published in the June number of our 'Proceedings.'

The name of *Henry Venn*, so appropriately given to a missionary steamer, reminds me of a subject to which I wish briefly to allude. I have seen with very great regret a pamphlet in which it is asserted that in one of the missionary stations in Africa the treatment of natives has been by no means satisfactory. The pamphlet that I have read is evidently an *ex parte* statement of the case, and it is impossible for me to express an opinion upon the truth or otherwise of the charges. All I would say is that nothing in my

opinion could be more entirely alien to the feelings of Henry Venn, who of all men I ever knew was the most interested in missionary work, and the wisest conductor of missionary operations—than that missionaries of any kind should be betrayed into using physical force to control the natives of the country to which they are sent. Missionaries must be prepared if they go to foreign countries to carry their lives in their hands. They have lost them on former occasions, and it is needless for me to say a man in that position, taking the message of the Gospel to the natives of Africa, is bound to lose his life rather than to offer physical force in his own defence.

Colonel Gordon, who stayed a short time in England between the termination of his service in Egypt and his departure for India, made to me a suggestion which I may allude to here as one of some consequence. He thought it very advisable that the Sultan of Zanzibar should select some Englishman in whom he has confidence, and give him some kind of jurisdiction over those outlying parts of the country over which the Sultan claims authority, in order that he might exercise some control over Europeans, who may now be expected to travel in very much greater numbers in the interior. Colonel Gordon suggested, in point of fact, that this officer, whoever he might be (and his selection he would leave entirely to the Sultan of Zanzibar), should fill a position somewhat similar to that which Colonel Gordon himself filled on the confines of Egypt. He evidently felt considerable apprehension, and I am afraid there is some ground for it, that what we may call filibustering expeditions may be started into the interior of Africa, and that in some cases the conduct of Europeans may not be creditable or conducive to the civilisation of Africa.

In other parts of the world there is little to record in the way of geographical discovery. The most important journey is probably the expedition of Mr. Alexander Forrest in North-Western Australia, which has yielded abundant fruit in the discovery of a large extent of new and fertile country, besides the settlement of a number of geographical questions. Many explorations of minor extent have also been successfully carried out in the same continent, and some interest has been excited by the supposed discovery of traces of one of the survivors of the ill-fated Leichhardt Expedition of 1848 who had been living till recently with a tribe in the centre of Australia. Our Associates, Mr. E. W. Lamb, of Brisbane, and Mr. Eccleston Du Faur, of Sydney, who have obligingly com-

municated all details to us, are now engaged in endeavouring to recover the papers of this supposed survivor, who is recently dead. In South America, Mr. E. Whymper has succeeded in ascending Chimborazo and other famous peaks in Ecuador, and we have had an excellent account from Mr. im Thurn of his recent journeys in the interior of British Guiana. I must not omit to mention, before I conclude, the graphic description which Mr. Wilfred Blunt has given us, this Session, of his journey in Central Arabia, which gave us much information regarding the caravan roads and the present state of the country; and the considerable additions made to our knowledge of China by Mr. Colborne Baber, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. Morrison, and others.

Having thus briefly alluded to the geographical events of the year, so far as I am able to describe them, I must in conclusion express my great regret that I feel it my duty to resign the office of the President of the Royal Geographical Society. My reasons, I am sure, will be obvious to all of you. Having had the honour of being placed in a position of considerable labour and responsibility, it would be impossible for me to attempt adequately to perform the duties of President of this Society in addition to heavy official work. Although I do not pretend to any scientific knowledge of geography, or to place myself for a moment in comparison with those who have filled the office of President of this Society with such distinction as Sir Roderick Murchison and Sir Henry Rawlinson, I will venture to say that there is no man who has filled the office who has felt a deeper interest in the success of the Royal Geographical Society. I expressed at the time when you were good enough to choose me to fill the office how much I felt my defects, and the imperfections which I might show in the performance of the duties; and if I have been able at all to discharge those duties to your satisfaction, it is entirely owing to the assistance which I have received from the members of the Council of the Society, from the Honorary Secretaries, and the Assistant Secretary. I desire to say lastly that I feel satisfied that you could not have made a better choice for the interests of the Society than in the selection of my successor, Lord Aberdare, to be your President. You know him well as a supporter of the Society, who has assisted you once or twice in times when assistance was necessary; and I can say that, having known him intimately for many years in political life and in the House of Commons, I am convinced that from his knowledge of business and his high literary and intel-

lectual qualifications, he is eminently suited to fill the office to which you have nominated him to-day.

Before I sit down I should be omitting a pleasing task if I did not record again, as those who have filled the position which I now fill always have recorded, my sense of the courtesy of the London University in allowing us the use of this hall, without which the papers, written by those who have interested us during the past year, would not have found a suitable place wherein they could be read and discussed.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

We have to regret the loss by death this year of no fewer than sixty-six Fellows. In accordance with the procedure established on the commencement of the new monthly issue of our 'Proceedings' last year, biographical notices of those who had distinguished themselves during their lives as explorers and travellers, or by their works in various departments of geography, have been published at once, or as soon as practicable after their decease. Thus, during the past twelve months records have appeared of the careers of Mr. KEITH JOHNSTON, Mr. R. B. SHAW, Major HERBERT WOOD, Dr. MULLENS, General W. C. MACLEOD, Professor ANSTED, Mr. GEORGE LONG, Mr. W. HEPWORTH DIXON, Dr. ARTHUR LEARED, Captain DAVID HOPKINS, and Mr. CLEMENT WILLIAMS. But besides these, our death-roll includes the names of many who, although not geographers, had distinguished themselves in other walks of life, and who cannot be passed over without especial mention, failing a detailed biography, which does not come within our province; a brief reference is therefore made to the achievements or public services of these eminent men in the following summary.

Excluding, then, those mentioned above, whose notices have already appeared in the 'Proceedings,' the list of our deceased members, in alphabetical order, stands as follows:—Mr. J. P. ALLEN; Mr. W. BURGESS; Mr. THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, who died on the 12th of July last; Mr. EDWARD BLORE, D.C.L., F.R.I., F.S.A., the eminent architect and antiquarian, who died in September, within a few days of having attained his ninetieth year; Rev. W. T. BULLOCK, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chaplain to Her Majesty at Kensington Palace, and Honorary Secretary to the Colonial Bishops' Fund; Mr. THOMAS BROOKS; Sir W. BAGGE, Bart., M.P.

for West Norfolk; Mr. JULIUS BEERE; Mr. W. A. MORGAN BROWNE; Mr. S. BOOKER; Mr. J. BOOTH; Mr. R. CLUTTERBUCK; Mr. CAPEL CURE; Mr. E. W. COOKE, R.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., the well-known landscape painter, who died on the 4th of January; Mr. A. A. HAY CURRIE, C.E.; Lieutenant-General RODOLPH DE SALIS, C.B., who had served with distinction as a cavalry officer throughout the Crimean War, and in India during the Mutiny, and who died on the 13th of March last; Colonel W. ELSEY; Mr. EDWARD ENFIELD; Dr. J. MURRAY FOSTER; Captain C. J. F. SMITH FORBES, Deputy-Commissioner of Tharawadi in British Burmah, who died on the 28th November last; he was the author of the work 'British Burmah and its People,' and of two important philological papers published in the 'Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society' for April 1878, on "Thibeto-Burman Languages," and on "The Connection of the Mons of Pegu with the Kols of Central India," which displayed his great abilities as a linguist and ethnologist; Mr. W. E. FRERE; Mr. C. LEWIS GRUNEISEN; Mr. C. W. GRAY; Mr. W. HARRISON, F.S.A., F.G.S.; Mr. KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, M.P.; Mr. ALFRED HEAD; Mr. J. L. HADDAN, M.I.C.E., who had occupied himself much with the study of mechanical contrivances for facilitating transport in thinly-peopled countries, and read a paper before our Society on the 25th of March, 1878, on the subject entitled "On Overcoming Geographical Obstacles to African Trade by Economical Animal and Mechanical Expedients"; The Right Hon. Lord HAMPTON, G.C.B., F.R.S., a statesman of distinction, who died on the 9th of April, in the eighty-first year of his age—he had been a Fellow of our Society since 1853; Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER KETTLE, a nephew of the eminent Geographer, Mr. A. G. Findlay, and grandson of Mr. Alexander Findlay, one of the original members of the Society. He had been specially trained by his uncle to continue his hydrographical work, and had shown considerable ability in this eminently practical branch of geography. He died in October last at the early age of twenty-seven. Lieut.-Colonel E. R. KING; Colonel W. K. LOYD; Mr. JOSEPH WILSON LOWRY, one of the oldest members of our Society, his name appearing in the original list of members in 1830, who died on the 15th of June last at the age of seventy-six. He was well known as an engraver of scientific subjects, for which his early training and his mathematical knowledge and artistic tastes qualified him in a very high degree. Amongst his principal works are the plates of fossils and sections illustrating the Reports of the Geological Survey of the United

Kingdom, nearly all of which were executed by him. Major-General the Right Hon. Sir THOMAS AISKEW LARCOM, R.E., K.C.B., F.R.S., who was Director of the Ordnance Survey in Dublin from 1828 to 1846, and afterwards Commissioner of the Board of Parks and Public Works in Ireland. During his service in Ireland he was employed on various Government commissions, including that of the Census, and organised a system of agricultural statistics. He died on the 15th of June last, at the age of seventy-eight. Lord LAWRENCE, G.C.B., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, whose splendid public services in the Punjab, and during the critical period of the Indian Mutiny, will for ever give him a prominent place in British annals, died on the 27th of June last in the sixty-ninth year of his age. During the years of his residence in London, after his retirement in 1869, he was a frequent visitor at our Evening Meetings, and spoke at various times with effect on geographical subjects connected with our Indian Empire. Sir J. G. SHAW LEFEVRE, M.A., D.C.L. F.R.S., who was highly and justly esteemed during his long career for his ability, zeal, and industry in urging forward and rendering practicable many measures for the public weal. He died on the 20th of August, at the age of eighty-three; he was one of the oldest members of our Society, having joined in 1833. Mr. THOMAS LONGMAN, head of the well-known firm of Longman and Co., died in September last, at the age of seventy-five; Mr. A. U. MACKINLAY; Mr. J. REMINGTON MILLS, late M.P. for Wycombe; Mr. F. MANNING; Mr. A. MACEachen; Mr. H. C. MERCER; Captain J. A. MACVICAR; Mr. WM. NICOL, formerly M.P. for Dover; Mr. C. C. PITCAIRN; REV. Dr. A. RALEIGH, the eminent Nonconformist Minister and Chairman of the Congregational Union for 1868, who died on the 19th of April; Mr. M. H. STANTON; Sir GEORGE STEPHEN; Mr. ANDREW SWANZY, the enterprising West African merchant, who equipped many scientific expeditions, generally with natural history objects, to explore the interior in the neighbourhood of his factories on the Gold Coast; the chief of these undertakings was that under the command of Mr. Winwood Reade up the Assinie River, an exploration which immediately led to the journey of the same traveller to the sources of the Niger, in which he was assisted partly by Mr. Swanzy and partly by the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone; Mr. J. TODD; Sir R. R. VYVYAN, Bart., F.R.S; Mr. E. B. WEBB, C.E.; Mr. J. WHISHAW, F.S.A.; Mr. L. N. WALFORD; Dr. W. G. WOTTON, M.D.; Rev. J. E. WHITE.

ADMIRALTY SURVEYS*.—Following a long-established custom, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty presents to the Society the following condensed statement of the work performed, under the direction of the Lords Commissioners, during the year 1879, in the examination and charting of the seaboard in various parts of the globe:—

The surveying parties engaged on the coasts of the United Kingdom in H.M.S. *Porcupine* and the hired steam-vessel *Knight Errant*, under Staff-Captain Parsons and Staff-Commander George Stanley, have been actively employed; the former re-surveying the Solent Channel, the shoals off Saint Helen's in the Isle of Wight, as also the bar of Portsmouth Harbour, and that of Salcombe River on the Devonshire coast. Plans of the anchorages at Lynmouth, Minehead, Watchet, Porlock, Morte Bay, and at Lundy Island, all in the Bristol Channel, were executed by Staff-Commander Stanley. Both vessels, in the finer part of the somewhat exceptionally stormy summer season of 1879, ran several sectional lines of soundings across the English Channel, and also at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, in order to verify and amend the soundings of existing charts; many of these recorded depths being not only of an early, but of an uncertain date. This service is being continued, with special attention to accuracy of detail, not only in the interests of modern navigation but as reliable data for future reference.

On Foreign Surveys, the disposal of H.M. ships has been as follows:—*Fawn*, employed in the Sea of Marmora; *Magpie*, on the coasts of China; *Sylvia*, on the coasts of Japan; *Alert*, in the inner navigable channels between Magellan Strait and the Gulf of Peñas; *Sparrowhawk* (schooner), at Jamaica; *Alacrity* (schooner), Fiji group.

Surveying parties, in hired vessels, have been employed on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, as also in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia.

In the Sea of Marmora, Captain Wharton and his assistants in the *Fawn* have made considerable progress. From Erekli on the north, eastward to the Gulf of Ismid, and thence westward to Mudania Bay and Papa Island, the shores with their adjacent soundings have been admirably charted, on scales varying from one to six inches to the sea mile, and a comprehensive triangula-

* By the Hydrographer, Captain F. J. O. Evans, R.N., C.B., F.R.S.

tion thrown over the whole sea. The completion of this work may be expected in the autumn of the present year.

On the seaboard^{East} of China, Captain Napier and his staff in the *Magpie*, visiting the Gulf of Tong King and Hainan Island, have surveyed the Treaty-ports of Pakhoi and Hoihow; determined the position of Guie Chau Island and Cape Cami, including a partial examination of the shoal ground off this headland. Proceeding northward, an extended search for the Actæon shoal was instituted: this reported danger in the neighbourhood of the Shantung promontory, and lying 'in the highway of navigation for ships proceeding to the Gulf of Pechili, having long perplexed seamen; the search, however, was not successful. A comprehensive survey of the entrance of the Yang-tsze-kiang, extending from Shaweishan Island and the Tungsha banks as a seaward boundary, upwards to Bush Island above the Wusung River, including enlarged plans of the outer and inner bars of this river, is also nearly completed.

In Japan Commander Aldrich and staff in the *Sylvia* have completed the Goto Islands; also the west coast of Kiusiu from Da Sima to Odimara Bay, including the Kosiki group and the off-lying islands from the western part of Van Diemen Strait. A preparatory triangulation of the coast from Odimara Bay to Cape Cochrane on the east coast of Kiusiu has also been made. The charts of the seaward approaches to Western Japan from the ports of China are thus approaching a satisfactory completion.

After six years' service on the coasts of Japan, the *Sylvia* will return to England in the autumn of this year. H.M.S. *Flying Fish*, an armed sloop, of modern type, will take her place, under the command of Lieutenant R. F. Hoskyn, this officer having taken an active part in the surveying duties on which the *Sylvia* was engaged during the whole of her foreign service.

On the western coast of South America, H.M.S. *Alert*, with an efficient staff of surveyors—in the early part of the year under Sir George Nares, and subsequently under Captain Maclear—has been employed on arduous service, chiefly in a critical examination of the ship channels adjacent to the 50th parallel of latitude. Trinidad Channel—directly opening into the Pacific Ocean—with Concepcion Channel leading from the inner waters north of Magellan Strait into Trinidad Channel, have all been surveyed, together with their numerous ports and temporary anchorages likely to be useful to passing shipping. Innocentes Channel, leading to Concepcion

Channel from the now well-known Guia narrows, has also been examined and charted.

Trinidad Channel opens out a clear passage *to* the Pacific Ocean 160 miles to the north of Magellan Strait; and although not so secure of approach *from* the Pacific as the well-known entrance into that strait by Cape Pillar and the Evangelists, it will be found a valuable addition to our knowledge of these waters, as enabling ships passing into the Pacific to avoid the heavy sea frequently experienced in the higher south latitude. Similar in feature to Magellan Strait, the ocean entrance of Trinidad Channel is shoal, having only 40 fathoms water in the deepest part, the depths gradually increasing to 300 fathoms in the inner channels. The southern shores are bounded by bold, rugged mountains, rising abruptly from the sea; whilst on the northern side a low wooded country lies between the sea and the rugged spurs of distant snow-clad mountains: both shores are cut up into numerous bays and inlets. In the later months of the year very few natives were seen; it is understood that at this season the Fuegians leave the inner waters for the outer seaboard, in pursuit of seals.

During the winter months, the *Alert*, having refitted at Coquimbo, then visited St. Felix and St. Ambrose islands, and obtained a series of ocean soundings in an area unexplored by the *Challenger* in 1875. These islands appear to be unconnected with the South American continent, for soundings obtained midway gave a depth of 2250 fathoms (rad. ooze), with a bottom temperature of 33°·5 F., both depth and temperature thus corresponding to the general bed of the South Pacific Ocean. Neither do they join the Juan Fernandez group, for the depths between reached 2000 fathoms. These several scattered islands thus appear to rise from a submarine plateau as isolated mountains. Captain Maclear describes St. Ambrose Island as volcanic, composed entirely of lava arranged in horizontal strata very marked, intersected vertically by dykes of basalt: vegetation is scant, and the island is without water: though frequented by sea-birds, the sides are too steep and rugged for guano to collect.

JAMAICA.—The survey of the northern shores from Falmouth Harbour to Morant Point has been completed during the past year in the *Sparrowhawk* by Lieutenant Pullen and his assistants, together with well-sounded plans of the several intermediate ports; these will doubtless prove of value to steam-shipping engaged in local traffic. The seaboard of Jamaica, with an examination of the

adjacent bank of soundings extending to 100 fathoms, is now completed, and the part recently surveyed prepared for the engraver.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.—Staff-Commander Maxwell, with his two assistants in the hired steam-vessel *Gulnare*, has made good progress in the survey of the shores of Notre Dame Bay. In addition, several sectional lines of soundings have been run between the north-western shores of Newfoundland and the opposite Labrador coast, in aid of navigation in the thick and foggy weather prevalent in this region. Advantage was taken of a brief period of fine weather in the summer months for a close examination of that part of the Great Newfoundland Bank, on which the Virgin Rocks and what is known as their eastern shoals crop up (from moderate depths of 30 to 35 fathoms) into knolls carrying in places as little as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms. The depths of even 9 fathoms on the eastern shoals are dangerous at times to shipping, from the turbulent sea produced in their neighbourhood in bad weather.

Both the absolute position and the configuration of these dangerous spots may now be relied on. Staff-Commander Maxwell in this examination cleared away many doubtful shoal soundings which had found place on the charts.

AUSTRALIA.—In Western Australia, Staff-Commander Archdeacon and Navigating Lieutenant Tooker have completed the coast-line eastward of King George Sound to the meridian of 120° east longitude; this includes the Mary Ann River near the east Mount Barren of Flinders. This active party will now be aided by a schooner (*Meda*), specially built and equipped in England for surveying service on the more remote parts of the extensive seaboard of this colony.

In South Australia, the survey of our shores has nearly approached completion, Staff-Commander Howard and staff in the schooner *Beatrice* having reached the province boundary at the head of the Great Australian Bight. Much local work has also been done at the Lower Murray River.

In Queensland, Staff-Commander Bedwell and staff in a hired steam-vessel have made considerable progress to the north of his former year's work. The survey of 1879 includes the area between the mainland stretching from Slade Point in $21^{\circ} 10' \text{ s.}$, to Whitsunday Island in $20^{\circ} 15' \text{ s.}$, and thence to the Barrier Reefs abreast. This large space, including the Cumberland Islands and their numerous off-lying rocks and sandbanks, has been sounded over,

many assumed dangers removed, and correct positions assigned to others.

It is to be regretted that this survey was suddenly and unexpectedly brought to a close on the part of the Government of Queensland on the last day of 1879, financial reasons being assigned as the cause.

WESTERN PACIFIC OCEAN.—The schooner *Alacrity*, under Lieutenant Moore, has been actively at work among the eastern islands and reefs of the Fiji group. Those between Lakemba and Ongea have been charted in detail; the year's survey further extending to those forming the boundary of the important Nanuka passage. A triangulation has also been effected of a large area in the north-east portion of the group generally.

In this region, Lieutenant G. E. Richards, in H.M. schooner *Renard*, has done work among the Duke of York Islands, a prominent group in the channel between New Britain and New Ireland; as also in Blanche Bay, on the former of these islands.

Lieutenant Houghton, in H.M.S. *Beagle*, has also added to our knowledge of the southern shores of New Guinea between the meridians of $148\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $150\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east. Additions to the topography of the coasts of this region are from time to time received from the London Missionary Society for our charts. The zealous co-operation of the agents of this Society deserves special mention.

Especial thanks are due to Lieutenant Bower, of H.M.S. *Danae*, for additions to the hydrography of the several islands visited by that ship, notably at the Solomon and Admiralty groups.

Among the useful additions to hydrography made by the officers of the Royal Navy in 1879 is a sketch-survey of that part of the west coast of South Africa lying between False Cape Frio in $18^{\circ} 27'$ s., and Walfisch Bay in $22^{\circ} 50'$ s.

This examination, made in H.M.S. *Swallow* by Commander Warren and Navigating Lieutenant Baynham, resulted from an expedition which had been organised by the Colonial authorities at the Cape of Good Hope for the relief of a party of destitute Trek Boers, but which failed owing to the impossibility of landing the horses and stores provided on any part of the coast northward of Walfisch Bay, although, from report, at least one place of shelter as far north as latitude 19° was believed to exist.

The general results of the *Swallow's* examination show that the coast is comparatively free from danger, except in lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$ s. and

21° 10' s., where breakers extend one to two miles from the shore : there are no harbours, no places at which landing may be effected in ordinary weather, and no anchorages except those of a temporary character.

A running survey of the greater part of this open and sandy desert line of coast was made in 1825, by that accurate observer Captain W. F. W. Owen, in H.M.S. *Leven*. This survey has been compared with that made in the *Swallow* ; the agreement is very satisfactory, and the incorporated work on a suitable scale for the seaman is on the eve of publication.

As advancing our knowledge of the configuration of the beds of several seas and oceans, hydrography is much indebted to commercial firms engaged in laying submarine telegraph cables. Conspicuous in these enterprises is the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. That accomplished geographer, Vice-Admiral Sir George Richards, the able managing director of this Company, has placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, for incorporation on their charts, more than 550 deep-sea soundings obtained by the experienced captains of their small steam fleet.

The extent of the operations may be judged when the record gives depths varying from 1000 to 2200 fathoms between Ireland and Newfoundland ; in the Red Sea, from 300 to 1200 fathoms ; and from 300 to 2100 between Aden and Bombay ; along the entire length of the east coast of Africa, from Natal to Aden, in depths varying from 200 to 1400 fathoms ; between Java and Port Darwin, in North-West Australia, from 500 to 1630 ; and between Hongkong and Manilla, depths reaching to 2350 fathoms.

The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, through their engineer, Mr. R. K. Gray, has also contributed a valuable series of deep-sea soundings in the Bay of Biscay. The painstaking accuracy bestowed on this series has added to the delineation of the 100-fathoms' edge of the bank of soundings extending from the French shores on the 46th parallel of latitude.

Acknowledgments are also due to Sir James Anderson, the managing director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, for contributions in the same field.

The Hydrographic Department during the past year has issued 205 Notices to Mariners ; an increase indicative of much activity in the interests of commerce over the globe. Thirty-two Hydrographic Notices have also been published, in 323 octavo pages.

In addition to the usual Tide Table and Light Lists—gradually

expanding from the activity just referred to—the following revised editions of Sailing Directions have been published :—

Bristol Channel.

China Sea Directory, vol. ii.—This embraces the navigation of the China Sea between Singapore and Hongkong.

Africa Pilot, Part I.—This volume includes the West Coast of Africa to the River Cameroons; with the Azores, Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands.

Africa Pilot, Part III.—This volume includes the South and East Coasts of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Guardafui, together with the islands in the Mozambique Channel.

Australia Directory, vol. ii.—Comprises the East Coast, Coral Sea and Torres Strait, South-Eastern Coasts of New Guinea, and Louisiade Archipelago.

There are also preparing for early publication: ‘Mediterranean Pilot,’ vol iii.; ‘The West Coast of Hindostan Pilot’; and ‘The Norway Pilot,’ Part II.

Since the statement of last year, sixty-two new plates of charts and plans have been published; many of these represent original work, and all may be considered of immediate interest to seamen. 2040 chart plates have received corrections and additions, some of these in extended and important details; notices of these latter are now advertised as in the case of newly published charts. 192,060 charts have been printed, during the financial year, for Her Majesty’s Service, and for the use of the general public.

INDIAN SURVEYS FOR THE YEAR 1878–1879.—The principal triangulation of all India has now so nearly approached completion—on the lines originally laid out by Colonel Everest—that only one party was employed on it during the official year 1878–79. This party, under Lieut.-Colonel Branfill, was engaged in completing the Madras Coast Series, a chain of triangles running from Madras to Cape Comorin, and designed to supplement the somewhat restricted and insufficient operations of Colonel Lambton in the early part of the century, and to supply a means of connection between the Surveys of India and Ceylon. Of secondary triangulation some important pieces of work were carried out during the year under review. The Eastern Frontier Series, having been carried along the Tenasserim portion of the peninsula, arrived at a point not much more than 130 miles distant in a direct line from Bangkok,

the capital of Siam. On the other hand, owing to the extraordinary length of the Malay Peninsula, the distance by sea between the two points is fully 2000 miles. It was thus considered desirable in the interests of exact geography that the two localities should be directly connected and a check supplied on the maritime surveys executed along the coasts. With the co-operation of the Siam Government the line of triangles was successfully laid by Captain Hill up to within 25 miles of Bangkok, though the intricate and unfavourable conformation of the ground in the narrow tract on the British side of the frontier line, coupled with exceptionally heavy rains, occasioned unusual difficulties to the surveyors. During the current season (1879-80), the operations were to consist of the completion of the branch series to Bangkok, and the extension of the principal series to the southernmost point of Tenasserim. Here the Indian triangulation will be brought to an appropriate termination, and a base of verification measured with the Colby apparatus of compensation bars and microscopes. A branch series of secondary triangulation, extended from a side of the Great Indus Series and commenced in the previous season, was continued by Mr. Price across the flat woodless waste of desert between Jacobabad and the Bolan Pass, and thence up through Quetta to the boundary of Pishin in Southern Afghanistan. In the southern part of British Burma the triangulation was carried down to Cape Negrais, its southern extremity, whence the position of the Alguada Lighthouse was determined, and for a short distance along the coast in the Rangoon District. The beacons to be erected on the site of the Krishna Lighthouse (which so mysteriously disappeared in 1878) will be determined by a traverse survey.

Turning to the topographical operations carried on in British territory, we observe that the Gwalior and Central India Survey party, under Captain Strahan, were chiefly engaged on surveys of the Luni River, which discharges into the Runn of Cutch, and of the city of Oodepur. Another party operated in various tracts in the Khandesh districts, and some of the native states in the vicinity of the Tapti, while to the north a party under Major Wilmer completed a good out-turn of work in Gwalior, Indore, and other adjacent independent native states.

In the east of India, the party engaged hitherto on the survey of the Khasia and Garo Hills, south of the Brahmaputra River, was transferred to the southern portions of Cachar and Sylhet, where

Major Badgley conducted a survey, partly revenue and partly topographical, of tracts which included various tea grants and estates. Of these no proper survey had previously existed, and the want thereof was supposed to be costing Government heavily in fraudulent zemindari claims. Of the various tribes encountered in the course of his operations, Major Badgley reports that both the Tipperahs and Manipuris are pleasant people; the former being excellent hands at jungle-cutting (an important qualification from a surveyor's point of view) and bringing down a hill-side of bamboo like corn before a reaper. The Sylhettias, on the other hand, are strong, cowardly, and morose, and quite uncompromising in their hatred of Europeans, whom they molest in every possible way.

In Rajputana a very large expanse of country still awaits survey, though this is being gradually diminished by the considerable areas mapped year after year. The year under review formed no exception to this rule, and under Lieut.-Colonel Depree a large out-turn of triangulation and detail survey was completed in Bikanir, Jodhpur, and Shaikhawati. The cessation of famine works in Mysore operated beneficially on the topographical survey of that province, in enabling surveyors who had been temporarily detached for famine duties to be retransferred to their legitimate work. Triangulation was carried on along the boundary between Mysore and South Canara, and the detail survey of this long-debated frontier line will be continued till finished. In Guzerat the survey operations are of threefold nature, viz. a topographical survey, the same with certain additions required for revenue purposes, and a special forest survey on a larger scale (4 inches to the mile) of the Dangs. This latter tract so far as surveyed consists of one mass of hills of bold and complicated features and wild aspect, densely covered with forest trees, which make the progress of the survey very tedious. The forests also lie in a notoriously unhealthy tract of country which it is not safe to enter till March, when three-fourths of the season is over. It will be readily understood therefore that this survey is one of unavoidably slow progression.

Revenue surveys on the two-inch scale have been conducted in the Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts of the North-West Provinces, together with larger scale surveys of some of the riparian villages in the Umballa district, for the purpose of determining alluvial and diluvial disputes. The topographical operations in the Peninsula of Kattywar lay chiefly in the Hallar and

South Prants of the province, and embraced part of the inhospitable and difficult tract called the Gir, a well-known refuge for outlaws and marauders. This survey had not been conducted the previous season, owing to the scarcity of water in that locality; the next year (1878-9) the rainfall was ample, but was succeeded by so unhealthy a season that the people of the surrounding districts died in thousands. Notwithstanding this serious drawback the survey was successfully completed in about six weeks, and preparations made for the extension of the work into Cutch during 1879-80. A revenue party was employed in continuation of previous seasons in the Ahmadabad and Puná Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, where the work is now fast approaching completion. Arrangements have therefore been made for the transfer of this party to the Konkans, where there is enough to occupy the two so-called "Deccan" parties for four or five years to come. Up till the 11th of September, 1878, the party was under the charge of Captain E. W. Samuells, but on the outbreak of the Afghan war this officer was ordered to accompany the Khaibar column. After narrowly escaping from the enemy's artillery fire while surveying at the battle of Ali Musjid, this brave and zealous surveyor unfortunately fell a victim to fever, on the 21st of December. The other Deccan party was under the charge of Major Hutchinson, its regular chief, Major H. C. B. Tanner having been also called to the seat of war in Northern Afghanistan. The operations were chiefly confined to the Sholapur district. *Muzawar*, or village surveys, on the four-inch scale, progressed in the Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Rawalpindi, Sirsa, and Jhelum districts of the Punjab, and cadastral surveys in the Banda, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Budaun, and Ghazipur districts of the North-West Provinces. Besides these, cadastral surveys of the Khorda Government estate (Purí district) and of certain irrigated tracts in the Cuttack district were conducted, as well as in Cachar, where a resettlement of the district is pending, in certain estates of the Lohardugga district and in the Hanthawaddy (late Rangoon) district of British Burma. For this last survey Burmans were employed as field-surveyors instead of Hindustanis, and this measure has been found both politic and economical, though the Burmese are said to be difficult to keep at work and to be adepts at "fudging." Finally, revenue surveys of certain estates in the Kamrup district of Assam, and of various tracts around Darjiling, including one of the town itself, were in progress. Lieutenant Harman, R.E., under whose charge

the last-named survey was placed, is now carrying on a topographical survey of Native Sikkim, of which our knowledge has hitherto been derived from Dr. Hooker's survey, and of which a better acquaintance was very desirable. He anticipates acquiring in the course of his operations much geographical information respecting the adjacent trans-frontier districts, without being compelled to cross the British frontier.

Geographical Operations in Afghanistan.—Geographical science has benefited greatly from the very complete arrangements for surveying which have been made in connection with and consequent on the military campaign in Afghanistan. On the outbreak of the war experienced surveyors were attached by the Surveyor-General of India to each of the four columns formed, and the results have been to enlarge most considerably our knowledge of a country respecting which we had been compelled to remain in comparative ignorance for many years.

Captain Beavan carried a route survey from near Kusmore along the Dera Bugti road as far as Lehri, from the foot of the Bolan Pass to within a short distance of Quetta, and from Quetta to Candahar. He then accompanied General Biddulph's force to Girishk, the well-known fort which commands the passage of the Helmund on the road to Herat, surveying the line of road and also as much of the country round Girishk as opportunity afforded. On returning to Candahar he was employed with other officers in making a survey of the country round Candahar within a radius of 12 miles. Captain M. W. Rogers carried a route survey from Quetta to Candahar, and also accompanied General Hughes' force on its march from Candahar to Kelat-i-Ghilzai by the direct route up the Tarnak, returning by the Argand-ab River. Captain W. J. Heaviside carried a route survey from Quetta to Candahar, checked by occasional latitude observations, besides surveying the Kadanai Valley lying north-east of the Kwaja Amran range, with the aid of Captain T. Holdich (who has since been deputed to Kabul) and subsequently, still in company with the last-named officer, carrying a rapid but most valuable survey of the new Tal-Chotiali route from Balozai in the Pishin Valley to Fort Munro on our frontier. The rapidity with which this important survey was made, the march being executed at the average rate of 12 miles a day, made it impossible to carry a continuous triangulation across the entire breadth of country; thus after a time Captain

Holdich had to depend on his plane-tabling alone without any extraneous check, but its eventual connection with the trigonometrically fixed point of the Sulimanis shows that the work was fairly accurate. From first to last it embraced an area of about 5000 square miles. Lieutenant Gore had been specially deputed to Quetta in order to make a survey of the Pishin Valley, which he accomplished on the half-inch scale. He also accompanied an exploring party under Captain Wylie over the Toba Plateau, and another under Captain Showers (since unhappily slain by Kakars) round the east and north boundaries of Pishin, and across a new tract of country stretching from Quetta into the Kadanai Plains. Lieutenant Hobday was also usefully employed in carrying a route survey from Chaman to Candahar, and in the operations round the last-named city. The general control of the survey operations in Southern Afghanistan rested with Lieut.-Colonel W. Maxwell Campbell, who took advantage of a visit to Shorawak to make a route survey of about 150 miles, closing on Quetta, through new country between Pishin and the great southern desert of Afghanistan. He then took observations at Quetta for determining the difference of longitude between that place and Candahar by means of the newly-established telegraph line, and subsequently accompanied Captain Wylie and Lieutenant Gore on their trip to the Toba plateau. Colonel Campbell also visited Kalat-i-Ghilzai in company with General Hughes' force in October last, after which he returned to India.

To the Kurram Valley column, under General (now Sir F.) Roberts, Captain (now Brevet-Major) Woodthorpe was attached as surveyor, he being subsequently joined by Captain Gerald Martin and Lieutenant Manners Smith. Captain Woodthorpe accompanied the first advance of the force up to the Paiwar Pass, and plane-tabled the country *en route*. He was present at, and took part in, the military operations of the 28th of November, and 2nd and 3rd of December, 1878. In the second of these actions he had a marvellously narrow escape, as in the dusk of the morning he went up by mistake to a breastwork occupied by the enemy, who did not discover his presence till he was within six yards, when they fired a volley at him. The stock of his pistol was smashed by a bullet, which grazed his side and drove a piece of his clothes into his sketch-book, which was considerably damaged, but he himself happily escaped uninjured. On the advance of the force he continued his plane-tabling up to the Shutar-gardan Pass, the

position of which was found to be very erroneous on the old maps. Captain Woodthorpe also accompanied the expedition to Khost, nearly the whole of which was mapped, and made a variety of reconnaissances in different directions, in the course of which many of the adjacent valleys and much of the southern watershed of the Safid Koh were mapped. He also ascended the lofty peak of Sikaram subsequently to Mr. Scott's visit thither, but was unable to do much from that point, owing to the unfavourable condition of the atmosphere. The total area amounted to about 3000 square miles, the scales of survey being one inch for routes and one-quarter inch for the geographical work.

On the formation of the Peshawur Column under General (now Sir Samuel) Browne, Major Tanner, Captain Samuells, and Mr. Scott were attached thereto for surveying purposes. Subsequently Captains Leach and Strahan joined the party. Major Tanner carried a continuous route survey from Ali Musjid to Jalalabad, reconnoitring the ground on each side as far as was practicable; and though it was not found possible to extend a triangulation from the British frontier, the work was nevertheless successfully connected with points fixed several years previously by Captain Carter and other officers. Jalalabad was thus found to be about five miles nearer to Peshawur than previously imagined.

In May, Major Tanner undertook an exploration into Kafiristan through the Kunar Valley and Chuganistan, and after several perilous adventures reached Aret; but there, owing to the hardships and exposures incident to the undertaking, he was attacked by fever, and compelled to abandon his design and return to Jalalabad. Captain Leach joined the force in January, and surveyed a good portion of the Bazar Valley and the country round Jalalabad, chiefly in the Shinwari country and on the northern slopes of the Safid Koh range. His work was cut short by a severe wound received in action with the Shinwaris, in which, however, his gallantry won him the Victoria Cross. His place was supplied by Captain Charles Strahan, who executed a survey of the country between Safid Sang and Surkpul, and also fixed several peaks on the Hindu Kush and in Kafiristan, besides others in the Safid Koh, Siah Koh, and Karkatcha ranges. In traversing the Hisarak district Major Stewart and Captain Strachan were for some time in a position of considerable peril, owing to the threatening conduct of the natives, who were within an ace of falling upon the party, but were eventually prevailed upon to desist. Mr. G. B.

Scott made a variety of sketches in the country south of the Kabul River, and between Jamrud and Dakka in the Bazar Valley and the Shinwari country. In surveying on the north bank of the Kabul River, Mr. Scott and his small escort were attacked by a strong party of Mohmands, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which he displayed great gallantry and good judgment, thereby probably saving his whole party from destruction. Later on Mr. Scott successfully ascended to the summit of the Sikaram peak of the Safid Koh (15,620 feet high), whence he determined the position of several distant peaks, including a very prominent peak to the north, which he describes as "a pyramid standing far above the heads of all the surrounding peaks of the Hindu Kush." A considerable amount of geographical information was also obtained to the north of Jalalabad in the Dasht-i-Gumberi Plain and Lughman Valley, from the Daronta Pass to the junction of the Alishang and Alingar rivers, and of the adjacent hills and river valleys.

The Surveyor-General of India has recorded in his Annual Report some very important remarks regarding the experience gained during the survey operations in Afghanistan. The result is to show the indisputable superiority of the plane-table for rapid, trustworthy sketching purposes, where this operation starts from a base, the length and azimuth of which are known, and is supplemented by a fair proportion of commanding positions and hill peaks which are susceptible of identification, and which thus supply a check upon the plane-tabling or theodolite surveys. As a further check on the accuracy of the work, several of the survey officers in Afghanistan were supplied with a 6-inch transit theodolite—an instrument which has a complete vertical circle, and an eye-piece fitted with a pair of "subtense micrometers," intended to measure small angles subtended by distant objects in the field of the telescope. By means of this "universal" instrument astronomical observations and the ordinary measurement of horizontal angles can be readily determined, as well as the distances of objects of known length; and though the instrument requires delicate manipulation, in skilful hands it is capable of yielding admirable results.

Trans-Himalayan Explorations.—The last Indian Survey Report contains accounts of these explorations beyond the British frontier, conducted by trained native surveyors. The first of these was a

journey along the lower valley of the Sanpo for some distance beyond the easternmost point to which the Tibetan portion of this great river had been traced. By this means the survey of this river, the identification of which with the Indian Bramaputra has been so long a matter of dispute, has been carried to Gyala Singdon, a fort situated within 100 miles of the highest point to which the Dihong has as yet been ascended. In order to place the identification of the two rivers beyond possibility of a doubt, Lieutenant Harman is arranging for a number of logs of timber to be specially marked and floated down from Gyala Sindong into the Assam valley. As the intervening belt of country is peopled by wild tribes called Abors, who have always offered a determined opposition to any attempt to pass through their country, this plan is probably the most feasible method of solving the problem.

Another exploration, also in south-eastern Tibet, was made in 1875-6, by a native called L——, who crossed the line of the Great Himalayas by the direct route between Sikkim and Shigatze, a line over the Kangra lama La pass, which, though it offers but few difficulties, is jealously guarded by the Tibetans, who maintain a fort at Ganpa Jong, just beyond the frontier. From Shigatze the explorer proceeded down the valley of the Sanpo, surveying as he went a previously unknown section of the course of that river as far as the town of Chetang. Eastward of that point he was told that it would be impossible to proceed without an escort, so he turned southwards, and with a slight deviation followed the route traversed by the Pundit Nain Sing, as far as Towang. But at this town he was seized and detained, and eventually sent back to Shigatze, from whence he made his way to Darjiling by the way followed by Captain Turner in 1783.

The last piece of geographical exploration on the part of a native deserving mention is an adventurous journey performed by "the Mullah," an intelligent Mahomedan, whose previous travels had revealed to us a considerable part of the geography of the Kunar and Indus Valley, and of the country about Yassin, all lying in the independent region between Afghanistan and Kashmir. His more recent investigations were carried on in the Swat Valley, which is now mapped out for us for the first time, as well as the Kandia Valley and the north-western part of the Indus Valley where that great river winds its course through independent ground before rejoining the British frontier near Amb. This region is one characterised by considerable wealth of timber, a peculiarity apparently

due to the copiousness of the rainfall which is deposited in great quantities south of the great range running south of Mastuj and Yassin, but very sparsely beyond it. In the districts to the north of that chain, Major Tanner successfully carried on a survey embracing an area of about 2000 square miles, about Gilgit and the course of the Hunza River. Hopes are entertained that with the co-operation of our Resident at Gilgit, Kunjut, Shimshal, and the unknown tracts lying about the western Muztagh may soon be examined by Major Tanner, and that officer may eventually be enabled to enter Kafiristan by way of Gilgit and Chitral, in preference to the more hazardous and difficult way from the Kabul Valley.

This review of the Indian Survey operations may be appropriately closed with a brief reference to the Indian tidal operations which have now been organised on a far more extended scale than previously. Under the superintendence of Captain Baird, tidal instruments were at work during the year 1878-79 at Bombay, Karáchi, Karwar, Madras, Vizagapatam, Paumben, and Beypur, and with the aid of the excellent tide-calculating machine recently constructed for the Secretary of State for India, by Mr. E. Roberts, of the Nautical Almanac Office, tide-tables for these ports, computed according to the Harmonic Analysis method, will, as it is anticipated, soon be available for the use of navigators in Indian waters.

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I.—*The Fifty Years' Work of the Royal Geographical Society.*
By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S., Secretary.

CHAPTER I.

THE FATHERS OF ENGLISH GEOGRAPHY.

THE Royal Geographical Society completed the fiftieth year of its existence on the 16th of July, 1880, and its fiftieth anniversary meeting took place on the 31st of May, 1880. In order to celebrate this auspicious event, and also to supply a useful means of reference to Fellows, I have been commissioned by the Council to write the present brief history of the Society. My plan is to give, in four introductory chapters, a condensed view of the ways and means by which the work undertaken by the Society was performed previous to the date of its formation, and of the circumstances which immediately led to its being brought into existence. The fifth chapter contains a history of the original formation of the Geographical Society. The sixth and seventh chapters are devoted to memorial accounts of the Presidents, Secretaries, and other leading members of the governing body. The eighth and ninth review the career of the Geographical Society with reference to the expeditions which it has helped, or actively promoted, including grants-in-aid, and awards in recognition of the services of eminent geographers and travellers. The history of the various publications of the Society, of the rise and progress of the library and map-room, and of the educational measures adopted by the Council, forms the subject of the tenth chapter; and the eleventh reviews the progress of the Society as regards members, finances, places of meeting, and

house accommodation. A comparative view of geographical knowledge when the Society was founded in 1830, and in 1880, with a notice of the work that still remains to be done, illustrates its career of laborious usefulness, and forms a fitting conclusion of the work.

The original objects of the Society were to collect, digest, and publish interesting and useful geographical facts and discoveries; to accumulate a collection of books on geography, voyages, and travels, and of maps and charts; to keep specimens of such instruments as are most serviceable to a traveller; to afford assistance, instruction, and advice to explorers; and to correspond with other bodies or individuals engaged in geographical pursuits.

It is obvious that as soon as the people of England began to foster and encourage maritime enterprise and the discovery of unknown countries, the need for some provision or other through which these objects might in part at least be attained would be felt and, to some extent, supplied. The record and preservation of the history of adventure and discovery, the utilisation of results, and the instruction of explorers by land and sea, became necessities so soon as England commenced her glorious career as a nation of discoverers and explorers. When Sebastian Cabot began to make the history of English maritime and inland discovery, it would have been strange indeed if some man or body of men had not arisen, at the same time, to write its first pages. The very fact that we can now enjoy the perusal of those early efforts of our countrymen is a proof that there was not wanting the will to perform, even then, the duties since undertaken by our Society. The fathers of English geography, the forerunners of the Geographical Society, who, during nearly three centuries, performed our work with zeal and ability, though often with insufficient resources and scant encouragement, ought not to be forgotten by their successors. In truth, the history of the Society properly commences with the efforts of those industrious geographers who did our work amidst many difficulties, from the time when Englishmen first began to emulate the adventurous deeds of the Portuguese and Spaniards who preceded them in the field of discovery.

Richard Eden is the Father of English Geography. He it was who first conceived the idea of performing, single-handed and with inadequate means, the duties which our Society proposed to itself more than two centuries afterwards. He it was who first collected together the records of geographical work, and provided the means of instruction to explorers and travellers. Coming up to London from Cambridge, where he had been a pupil of Sir Thomas Smith at Queen's College, young Eden

was a spectator of the gorgeous public entry of Philip and Mary. He describes himself as nearly lifted out of self-command by the excitement of the scene. He beheld the union of the Sovereign of the Indies with his own Queen, and he resolved, on the spot, to set about some work which might fitly commemorate the event.

Eden wrote his 'Decades of the New World' in 1555—a little black-letter volume, which he found great difficulty in getting printed, but which is a laborious and very precious collection of the geographical work of his day. He was the first Englishman who supplied to his countrymen the means of studying, in a collected form, the marvellous history of discovery which was then exciting the wonder and admiration of the age. Eden desired that England should emulate the deeds of those who were first in the field. He gave his countrymen translations from Peter Martyr, Oviedo, Gomara, Ramusio, Pigafetta; and added the earliest narratives of English voyages to Guinea and to the north. His laudable object was that "some memory thereof might remain to posterity, if contempt of knowledge should hereafter bury in oblivion so worthy attempts." Eden was the intimate friend of Sebastian Cabot, and attended him in his last moments; and he also knew the Arctic navigators Chancellor and Borough. It was at the request of Stephen Borough that Eden designed his translation of the 'Art of Navigation' by Martin Cortes, "for the increase of skilful pilots whereof then there were very few." So that he strove to do the work now undertaken by the Geographical Society, both by preserving the records of accomplished work and by providing the means of performing efficient service, and of receiving instruction. A new edition of his 'History of Travayle' was published with additions by Willes in 1577, and his translation of Cortes went through ten editions between 1561 and 1615.

The mantle of Eden fell upon a better known but not more zealous and conscientious worker in the cause of geography. Richard Hakluyt came of an old Herefordshire family, was educated at Westminster School, and elected a student of Christ Church in 1570. He very early took a deep interest in voyages and travels, and in all things connected with the naval glory of his countrymen, and he was indefatigable in collecting information. "His genius," says old Fuller, "inclined him to the study of history, and especially to the marine part thereof, which made him keep constant intelligence with the most noted seamen of Wapping, until the day of his death."

Hakluyt, like Eden, has given us an interesting account of the origin and growth of his love for geography. "I do

remember," he says, "that being a youth, and one of Her Majesty's scholars at Westminster, that fruitful nursery, it was my hap to visit the chamber of my cousin, a gentleman of the Middle Temple, at a time when I found lying upon his board certain books of cosmography, with an universal map. He seeing me somewhat curious in the view thereof began to instruct my ignorance. From the map he brought me to the Bible, and turning to the 107th Psalm, directed me to the 23rd and 24th verses where I read that they which go down to the sea in ships, they see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep. Which words of the Prophet, together with my cousin's discourse, took me in so deep an impression that I would, by God's assistance, prosecute that knowledge and kind of literature, the doors whereof (after a sort) were so happily opened before me."

From that time Hakluyt devoted his life to the cause of geography. At an early age he was appointed to read lectures at Oxford on that branch of knowledge, and "he was the first that produced and showed both the older and imperfectly composed, and the new lately reformed mappes, globes, spheres, and other instruments of this arte, for demonstration, in the common schooles, to the singular pleasure and general contentment of his auditory." In 1584 he went to Paris as chaplain to the Embassy, returning to England in 1588, and becoming Archdeacon of Westminster in 1602. While in Paris he translated the 'History of Florida' from the French, and was indefatigable in collecting geographical information. His great work, 'The Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of Englishmen made by sea or over land to the most remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth,' was published in 1589; and the large edition in three volumes in 1598-1600. Under his auspices also appeared the translations of Peter Martyr by Lok, of Leo Africanus by Pory, of Pigafetta's Congo by Hartwell, and of Mendoza's China by Parke. Hakluyt corresponded with Ortelius and Mercator, and worked as hard at the educational interests of geography as at the preservation and utilisation of its records. Personally acquainted with the leading travellers and explorers, he was also foremost in the encouragement of science and in promoting the construction of good maps and charts. He took a leading part in establishing the courses of lectures on navigation which were delivered at Sir Thomas Smith's house in Philpot Lane, by Edward Wright and Dr. Hood. It was for Hakluyt that Wright prepared the famous map of the world on the new projection in 1600, and it was Hakluyt who helped Molyneux in the construction of his famous globes. He

it was, too, who as Historiographer of the East India Company, prepared instructions and drew up lists of commodities to be obtained from and in demand at the various ports of the East.

Hakluyt had one great advantage over Eden. In the days of Elizabeth the interest of the nation was fully aroused on all questions relating to geographical research. Those were the times when the merchants of England were as liberal as they were wealthy; when no man asked the fatuous question *cui bono?* but when all, high and low, generously applauded the efforts of explorers, and when it was the highest ambition of the flower of England's sons to add to her fame by achieving discoveries in distant lands. Nor were the students of scientific geography less zealous or less successful than the adventurers by sea and land. Hakluyt, as President of an Elizabethan Geographical Society, would have gathered around him, for a Council, men of action such as Hawkins, Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher, Lancaster, Jenkinson, Gilbert and Davis; and mathematicians and cosmographers such as Hood and Wright, Digges and Molyneux, Dee and Hues, Harriott and Briggs. These were the fathers of our science.

Hakluyt died on the 23rd of November, 1616, at the age of sixty-three, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He left behind him a great number of manuscripts, which came into the hands of the Rev. Samuel Purchas, rector of St. Michael's on Ludgate Hill, in about the year 1620. These precious documents, with many others, much abridged and indifferently edited, were published in 1625 in the great work in five volumes, which its compiler entitled '*Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes.*' Want of funds is some excuse for the abridgments and deplorable omissions, for Purchas appears to have been in very embarrassed circumstances when he died in 1626, only ten years after Hakluyt's decease.

The forty years which intervened between the death of Purchas and the foundation of the Royal Society were troublous times, and geography could not flourish as in the days of the great Queen. Yet Englishmen were not altogether idle. The lectures at Gresham College were continued, one of its Professors invented the Gunter's Scale and introduced the measuring chain, and the great work of Hondius received an English dress. For this useful service we are indebted to a very gallant soldier. Though trained in camps from his boyhood, Henry Hexham ever cultivated a love for literary pursuits. When quite a young boy, he was the Governor's page during the siege of Ostend, and while Sir Francis Vere, roused suddenly from his bed, engaged a desperate storming party at push of pike, young Hexham calmly went on fastening his master's

points in the very thick of the fight. He also recorded the events of that memorable siege. He was at many a hard-fought battle and siege in after years, and he wrote the histories of the operations before Maestricht and Bois le Duc. It is to this military writer that we owe the grandest geographical work of the first Stuart period. The 'Atlas or Geographicke description of the regions countries and kingdomes of the world, represented by new and exact maps,' by Henry Hondius and John Johnson, was translated into English by Henry Hexham in 1636, "enlarged and augmented out of many worthy authors of my own nation." This superb atlas, in two folio volumes, brings the record of geographical work up to the time of the outbreak of the great civil war in England.

CHAPTER II.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE idea of forming a scientific Society in this country was entertained and partly developed during the Protectorate, and in 1665 the Royal Society was created for the improvement of natural knowledge. In the wide scope of its original objects the science of geography was included, but the share of attention that it received was never in proportion to its importance. From 1665 to 1848 the Royal Society printed 5336 papers in its 'Philosophical Transactions,' out of which only 77 were devoted to geography and topography, or very little over 1 per cent. The proportion in which the various sciences have received attention from the Royal Society is as follows:—

	Papers.		Papers.
Medicine and Chemistry ..	1949	Mathematics	285
Astronomy	621	Botany	280
Mechanics	461	Optics	206
Zoology	420	Miscellaneous	120
Electricity and Magnetism ..	416	Archæology	117
Geology and Mineralogy ..	384	Geography and Topography ..	77

These seventy-seven papers include a table of places whose positions have been fixed by astronomical observations, some memoirs on the construction of maps, methods of estimating distances, an account of a lake in Carniola (1669), of the Hudson's Bay Settlements (1770), of the Falls of Niagara (1722), of the Patagonians (1770), the Falkland Islands (1776), the North American Indians (1773 and 1786), and of Bogle's Mission to Tibet (1777). Eden and Hakluyt each did more for geography in thirty years than the Royal Society did in a century.

Still the science of geography owes much to the Royal Society. If little attention was given to the work of explorers, very much was done to improve the scientific methods by which explorers efficiently perform their work. The institution of the Greenwich Observatory in 1676 originated in the extension of navigation and the consequent importance of discovering a means of accurately determining longitude, and the Fellows of the Royal Society were appointed Visitors. The President of the Royal Society was an *ex officio* Member of the Board of Longitude which was established in 1713, and the Commissioners

conceived and matured the plan of the Nautical Almanac under the auspices of Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, the publication of which was commenced in 1767; while, under their superintendence, the survey of the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland was commenced in 1741. Rewards for northern discovery began to be offered by the Government in 1745, at the instance of the Royal Society, Christopher Middleton having, four years previously, made important discoveries in Hudson's Bay, including the Wager River and Repulse Bay.

But the most important geographical work which was done under the auspices of the Royal Society resulted from the necessity for observing the transit of Venus at far distant points on the earth's surface. The Government granted 4000*l.* to the Society for expenses. In 1769 Captain Cook sailed on his first voyage, accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, and in 1771 on his second voyage. The transit of Venus also led to the despatch of Mr. Wales to Hudson's Bay in 1769, who wintered at Churchill River, and contributed a paper on the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory to the 'Philosophical Transactions.' Meanwhile the persevering representations of Mr. Daines Barrington induced the Royal Society to submit a memorial to the Government, urging the desirability of sending an expedition to discover how far navigation was practicable towards the North Pole. The expedition of Captain Phipps in 1773 was the result, and thus commenced the glorious history of modern Arctic enterprise, undertaken from the desire of increasing—not wealth, but knowledge. Three years afterwards Captain Cook sailed on his third and last voyage, during which further discoveries were made in the Arctic regions, on the Pacific side. The great African traveller, James Bruce, returned from Abyssinia in 1774 and published his narrative in 1790.

The establishment of our Indian Empire also led to the necessity for surveys, and consequently to great advances in geographical knowledge. The careers of Rennell and Dalrymple were commenced in India, but their love for geography and their zealous devotion to its interests led them to continue their labours after their return home. In very different ways they were both geographers of the Elizabethan type.

James Rennell, as a thoughtful and scientific scholar, stands amongst the foremost in the front rank of English geographers. Born in 1742, he commenced life in the navy, and afterwards took service in the army of Lord Clive and rose to the rank of Major. As Surveyor General of Bengal he mapped the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, and surveyed the districts of Bengal and Bahar between 1763 and 1782. His famous map of India was published in 1788, and the memoir followed in 1792. His

great works on the geographical system of Herodotus and on the retreat of the Ten Thousand appeared in 1800 and 1816; and he devoted many years to the collection of log books, with a view to investigating the currents of the Atlantic. After he had reached his 87th year, Major Rennell still possessed all his intellectual faculties in full vigour, and devoted many hours of each day to his favourite pursuit. He was distinguished for true, patient, and persevering research; his critical judgment was seldom at fault, and his work is always reliable. He died on the 29th of March, 1830, a few months before the formation of the Geographical Society. Rennell, like Hakluyt, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Alexander Dalrymple was remarkable rather for his indefatigable industry in collecting geographical materials than for original criticism or research. Born in 1737, he went out to Madras in 1752, and acquired much nautical experience during a voyage to the Eastern Archipelago in 1759. When he returned home in 1777 he received the appointment of Hydrographer to the East India Company, and his labours are represented by 58 charts, 740 plans, and 50 nautical memoirs. He also published translations of voyages in the South Pacific, and many geographical tracts. Dalrymple was the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty, a post which he held from its creation in 1795 until a few months before his death in June 1808.

It has been seen that the Royal Society, by encouraging all investigations and discoveries which had for their object the advancement of scientific geography, and the improvement of methods of observation, and also by addressing the Government with a view to the despatch of important expeditions, did a great deal to advance the special objects of geographers. It was in the work of utilising and publishing the narratives of voyages and travels that the Royal Society failed. In this respect the labours of Eden and Hakluyt were continued by various compilers and publishers through the last century; for the demand for such information never slackened, as is clearly proved by the way in which these collections of voyages and travels continued to be published. ‘Harris’s Voyages,’ in two large folio volumes, appeared in 1705, and a new edition came out in 1764. In the interval ‘Astley’s Voyages,’ in four quarto volumes, were published in 1745-47; and ‘Churchill’s Collection of Voyages and Travels,’ containing several hitherto unpublished narratives, was issued between 1707 and 1747, and consisted of eight large volumes. ‘Pinkerton’s Geography’ was published in 1802, and his ‘Collection of Voyages and Travels,’ in seventeen quarto volumes, followed in 1808-14; while ‘Kerr’s Collection,’ in eighteen octavo volumes, came out

at Edinburgh from 1811 to 1824. There were also three valuable collections having special reference to voyages in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Dalrymple, in two volumes, gave the 'Spanish and Dutch Voyages in the South Pacific' (1770-71); Admiral Burney, who had served under Cook, supplied a more complete history of all the Pacific voyages in his valuable five volumes published from 1803 to 1817; and Dr. Hawkesworth gave an account of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook in his well-known three volumes published in 1773.

During all this period, while the Royal Society and the publishers and map makers were, between them, doing the needful work at home, and explorers were actively at work abroad, there was very urgent need for some central organisation, to guide, control, and advance the business of geography, and to watch more closely over its interests. The Royal Society was much occupied with the advancement of other branches of science, and geography received less of its attention than any other. Yet Sir Joseph Banks, so many years the President of the Royal Society, was not only an ardent geographer, but also a great traveller; and it will now be seen that he took a leading part in the establishment and conduct of a separate association, with the special object of promoting geographical discovery.

CHAPTER III.

THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, during his long and useful life, was ever a warm and active friend to geography. Born in 1743, of a good Lincolnshire family, he inherited Revesby Abbey when he came of age. While still at Eton and Christ Church his love for natural history, and especially for botany, attracted attention; and in 1766 he made a voyage to Newfoundland with his friend, Lieut. Phipps, the future Arctic explorer, to collect plants. Soon after his return he was appointed naturalist to Captain Cook's expedition, and was absent in the famous circumnavigation of the globe from 1768 to 1771. In 1772 he made a voyage to Iceland, and was elected President of the Royal Society in 1778, from which time he devoted himself to the duties of his office with the utmost zeal. He was habitually consulted by the Government, and was created a Baronet in 1781, a Knight of the Bath in 1795, and a Privy Councillor in 1797. Sir Joseph Banks was the first Englishman upon whom an order of knighthood was conferred for scientific services.

It was in 1788 that a company of ardent geographers, amongst whom was the President of the Royal Society, formed an association for promoting discovery in the interior of Africa. They saw that much of Asia, a still larger proportion of America, and almost the whole of Africa was unvisited and unknown. The very remarkable overland journey of Forster from India had recently added considerably to the stock of knowledge respecting Asia, and valuable additions were also expected from America, while the map of the interior of Africa was still a wide extended blank. A few names of unexplored rivers and of uncertain nations were alone traced upon it, with hesitating hand, on the authority of Edrisi and Leo Africanus. Desirous of rescuing their age from a charge of ignorance, and strongly impressed with a conviction of the utility of thus enlarging the bounds of human knowledge, a small body of geographers formed the plan of an Association for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa. Among the first members were the Earl of Galloway, Lord Rawdon, General Conway, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Adam Fergusson, Major Rennell, and Mr. Beaufoy. The African Association was formed on June

9th, 1788, and a Committee was invested with its management, and with the choice of persons to whom geographical missions should be assigned. This was the germ of the more fully developed Geographical Society of after years.

The first person who was selected for employment by the Association was Mr. Ledyard, an American by birth, who had been a corporal of marines in Cook's third voyage, and had become known to Sir Joseph Banks. Fired with a zeal for discovery, he afterwards resolved to attempt to make a journey across Europe and Siberia to Kamschatka, and thence overland to the east coast of America. But he was nearly destitute. He landed at Ostend with no more than ten guineas in his pocket, and made his way to Stockholm. Thence he walked northward across the Arctic Circle and round the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburg. He obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores to Yakutsk, and thence to Okzakoff. But, for some unexplained reason, he was suddenly arrested, hurried into a sledge with two soldiers, conveyed across Siberia again in the depth of winter, and left on the frontier of Poland with a warning that he would be shot if again found on Russian territory. He was quite destitute and, having begged his way to Königsberg, where he ventured to draw a cheque for a small amount on his kind-hearted friend Sir Joseph Banks, he thus succeeded in reaching England again. In this resolute and fearless traveller, Sir Joseph hoped to find the very man to execute the instructions of the Association. On the offer being made to him, Ledyard stated that he had always intended to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America. He, therefore, set out in June 1788, with orders to make his way from Sennaar to the River Niger. But the career of this remarkable man was brought to a premature close. He died of fever at Cairo, soon after his arrival.

The second emissary of the African Association was Mr. Lucas, who had been captured by a Salee rover, had been three years in captivity, and subsequently was Vice-Consul at Morocco. He undertook a journey to Fezzan, but only got as far as Mesurata, returning to Tripoli in April 1789. Mr. Lucas, however, collected a great deal of information at Mesurata respecting Fezzan and the countries to the south, which he forwarded to the Association. In March 1790 Major Rennell compiled a map of Africa from existing materials, including the reports of Lucas.

The next explorer was Major Houghton, who was to attempt to reach the Niger by way of the Gambia. He left England in October 1790, and news was received of him up to July 1791, but he is believed to have perished miserably on the road

to Timbuktu. As soon as the news of Major Houghton's death was confirmed, the Association at once engaged another explorer to follow the same route. This was Mungo Park, a young Scot of no mean talent, who had been regularly educated for the medical profession, and had just returned from a voyage to India. He was also able to observe with Hadley's quadrant, to work by dead reckoning, and was a competent naturalist. He set out in May 1795, and soon afterwards reached the Gambia. On the 2nd of December he started from Pisania for the interior, made a most remarkable journey and returned safely in 1797, after an absence of two years, having discovered the Niger, and collected information as to its course. The geographical illustrations of the journey of Mungo Park were written for the Association by Major Rennell. It is well known that Park was employed by the Government in another expedition in 1805, in which he perished. Many years afterwards his book of logarithms, long preserved by the natives, was brought down to the coast. It was presented by Sir John Glover to the Royal Geographical Society, and is now preserved in the Map Room as a precious relic of one of the glorious band of heroes who have perished in the cause of geography.

From the formation of the Association in 1788 until 1797 Sir Joseph Banks was its Secretary. In the latter year his numerous other avocations obliged him to resign that office. He became Treasurer, while Mr. Bryan Edwards undertook the duties of Secretary. Mr. Edwards died in 1801, and was succeeded by Sir William Young. The Committee for 1797 consisted of the Earl of Moira, Sir Joseph Banks, the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. Stuart, and the Secretary.

In 1798 Mr. Horneman, a well-trained German, was sent to Cairo, with orders to penetrate across the desert to Fezzan. He made a journey to Sinàh, visiting the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and went thence to Mourzouk, reaching Tripoli in August 1799. Thence he sent home accounts of the desert and the kingdom of Fezzan, respecting which Major Rennell again communicated valuable geographical illustrations. The next emissary was Mr. Nicholls, who furnished an account of Old Calabar, where he died in 1807.

Sir Joseph Banks did not confine his exertions in the cause of geography to the African Continent. He it was who obtained the order for forming a settlement at Botany Bay in Australia. It was also through his intervention that Manning obtained the aid and support of the East India Company, without which he could never have reached the capital of Tibet. Above all it was Sir Joseph Banks who, in conjunction with Mr. Barrow, the Secretary of the Admiralty, induced the Royal Society to resume the consideration of the question of

Arctic research. The objects were geographical discovery : to circumnavigate Greenland, to ascertain the existence of Baffin's Bay, to solve the question of the continuity of sea round the northern coast of America ; and to obtain other scientific results. They were noble and useful objects, fully justifying the despatch of expeditions to secure them. So thought the Royal Society, and so thought the Government. Sir Joseph Banks addressed a letter on the subject to Lord Melville, in November 1817, and the reply was favourable. This step in the cause of geography was one of the last important acts of the venerable President. He died on June 19th, 1820, after having presided over the Royal Society during a period of forty-two eventful years.

In the interval of ten years between the death of Sir Joseph Banks and the foundation of the Royal Geographical Society, the tendency of events was to make such an institution a necessity. The commencement of trigonometrical surveys in Great Britain and in British India, and the activity of surveyors both in the Royal Navy and the Bombay Marine, gave an extraordinary impetus to the work of instrument and map makers. Ramsden, Dollond, and Troughton exerted their ingenuity and talents to meet the requirements of Colby and Lambton ; while those able cartographers Arrowsmith and Walker, reproduced the ever-multiplying work of surveyors and explorers. Sir John Barrow, the Secretary of the Admiralty, took the position vacated by Sir Joseph Banks, as the foremost promoter of geographical research. Under his auspices the voyages of Parry, Lyon, Clavering, and Beechey, and the land journeys of Franklin were undertaken, which threw such a flood of light over Arctic geography, and excited such general interest in maritime adventure and discovery. He also procured the despatch of the Congo Expedition under Captain Tuckey, in 1816, and edited the narrative of its ill-fated leader. With equal interest he watched the journeys of Lyon and of Ritchie to Mourzouk, of Denham and Clapperton from Tripoli to Lake Chad ; and of the brave Clapperton in his second expedition, when he died at Sokatu in April 1827, but not until he had completed his route across Africa. Some heroic adventurers, like Tuckey and Clapperton, laid down their lives in the great cause. Many more returned home and gave their narratives to the world ; and so it came to pass that, year by year, an increasing number of eminent explorers and geographers, as well as of educated men taking an interest in geographical subjects, was assembled in London at one time. This naturally gave rise to a desire for intercommunion and association, and to the formation in the first place of a Club, which was the harbinger of a great and flourishing Society.

CHAPTER IV.

THE RALEIGH CLUB.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROKE was the founder of the Raleigh Travellers' Club, the immediate forerunner of the Geographical Society. The eldest son of Sir Richard de Capell Broke of Great Oakley in Northamptonshire, whom he succeeded in 1829, Sir Arthur Broke, who was born in 1791, had served in the army, and had all the spirit of an adventurous traveller. He was the author of 'Travels through Sweden and Norway' (1823), a work which gives a striking picture of the physical features of those northern lands. He also wrote 'A Winter in Lapland' (1827), and 'Sketches in Spain and Morocco' (1831).

Sir Arthur Broke conceived the idea of forming a most agreeable dining society composed solely of travellers. The world was to be mapped out into so many divisions corresponding with the number of Members, each division being represented by at least one Member as far as it might be practicable, so that the society collectively should have visited nearly every part of the known globe. He first communicated his idea to four friends, Colonel Leake, Mr. Legh, Captain Mangles, and Lieut. Holman, who warmly approved of it. They prepared a general list of the most distinguished travellers, and, a selection having been carefully made in accordance with the above principle, a circular was sent out in the summer of 1826, dated from the Alfred Club in Albemarle Street, and signed Arthur de Capell Broke. The number was at first limited to forty, and the meetings were to take place once a fortnight, commencing in November. The principal object of these meetings was announced to be the attainment, at a moderate expense, of an agreeable, friendly, and rational society, formed by persons who had visited every part of the globe.

The first dinner was held at Grillon's Hotel in Albemarle Street, and the second at Brunet's Hotel in Leicester Square. At the latter meeting it was resolved that the Club should be considered as constituted, and the name of the Raleigh Club, in honour of the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh, was proposed by Captain Broke and adopted.

Of the original Committee which formed the Raleigh Club,

Sir Arthur Broke was for many years the President. He died at his seat of Oakley in Northamptonshire, in December 1858. His friend Colonel William Martin Leake was an older man. He was born in London in 1777, the grandson of John Martin Leake, Garter King at Arms. Entering the Artillery in 1794, he was appointed on a mission to instruct the Turks. After a residence at Constantinople until 1800, he travelled through Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt in an official capacity, making a general survey of the country, the results of which were embodied in a valuable report. He was afterwards commissioned to visit and report upon the European provinces of Turkey, and Greece. Retiring from the army in 1823, he published several valuable works, including 'Researches in Greece,' 'Outline of the Greek Revolution,' 'Topography of Athens,' and 'Travels in the Morea and Northern Greece.' He died on January 6th, 1860, aged 83.

Captain Mangles entered the navy in 1800, serving in the *Narcissus* under Captain Ross Donnelly in the West Indies, and seeing much active service until the peace in 1815. He then travelled in the East with his friend Captain the Hon. C. L. Irby, the results of their tour being privately printed under the title of 'Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Syria, and Asia Minor.' This most popular work was first published in 1844. Devoting himself to the study of geography and hydrography, he published books on these subjects in 1849 and 1851. Captain Mangles died on November 18th, 1867.

Lieutenant J. B. Holman, R.N., was the well-known "Blind Traveller." He was obliged to leave the service owing to an illness resulting in loss of sight, when he was only 25, and he received an appointment as a Naval Knight at Windsor, with permission to travel. From 1819 to 1821 he wandered over various parts of the Continent, and the narrative of his travels passed through four editions. His next journey, from 1822 to 1824, was through Russia and Siberia without any servant, but trusting to his own sagacity, and to the sympathy which never failed him wherever he went, for safe conduct through all emergencies and perils. His book of Russian travels went through three editions. In 1834 appeared his 'Voyage round the World,' which Sir Roderick Murchison pronounced to be an extraordinary literary monument of energy and perseverance. His last journeys were through Turkey in Europe. Lieut. Holman died in 1858.

Sir Arthur Broke and his Committee worked so well during the winter of 1826, that by February 1827 the numbers of the Club were nearly completed. The following is a list of the original Members:—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Arthur de Capell Broke. | 20. Mr. Colebrooke. |
| 2. Colonel Leake. | 21. Captain Basil Hall, R.N. |
| 3. Mr. Legh, M.P. | 22. Mr. Andrew Knight. |
| 4. Captain Mangles, R.N. | 23. Mr. Marsden. |
| 5. Lieut. Holman, R.N. | 24. Mr. Murdoch. |
| 6. Mr. C. R. Cockerell. | 25. Sir Murray Maxwell, R.N. |
| 7. Mr. J. Rennie. | 26. General Stratton. |
| 8. Mr. G. Rennie. | 27. Captain C. Cochrane, R.N. |
| 9. Mr. Mackenzie. | 28. Mr. John Cam Hobhouse, M.P. |
| 10. Captain Corry, R.N. | 29. Captain Sabine, R.A. |
| 11. Captain Owen, R.N. | 30. Mr. Hanbury. |
| 12. Captain Chapman, R.A. | 31. Earl of Belmore. |
| 13. Captain Colquhoun, R.A. | 32. Viscount Strangford. |
| 14. Mr. Beechey. | 33. Viscount Corry, M.P. |
| 15. Major Abbey. | 34. Captain Weddell, R.N. |
| 16. Mr. Wise. | 35. Hon. Henry Corry. |
| 17. Mr. Baillie Fraser. | 36. Mr. Baily. |
| 18. Mr. Bankes. | 37. Mr. Barrow. |
| 19. Major the Hon. G. Keppel
(now Earl of Albemarle). | 38. Captain Marryat, R.N., C.B. |

To the first list were soon afterwards added the names of Sir John Franklin, Sir Edward Parry, Captain Beaufort, R.N., Captain Vidal, R.N., the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Captain Beechey, R.N., Sir George Staunton. Roderick Impey Murchison, proposed by Sir John Franklin and seconded by Major the Honourable George Keppel (Earl of Albemarle since 1852), was elected a Member of the Raleigh Club on February 1st, 1830.

The first regular meeting of the Club took place at the Thatched House at 6 o'clock on the 7th of February, 1827, when Mr. Marsden took the chair. The great Orientalist, who died in 1836, was then aged seventy-three, and no doubt the oldest Member present. Sir Arthur Broke presented a haunch of reindeer venison from Spitzbergen, a jar of Swedish brandy, rye-cake (*Flad Bröd*) baked near the North Cape, a Norway cheese (*Gammel Ost*), and preserved cloud-berries from Lapland, for the dinner. It was agreed that each Member should be invited "to present any scarce foreign game, fish, fruits, wines, &c., as a means of adding greatly to the interest of the dinners, not merely from the objects of luxury thus afforded, but also for the observations they will be the means of giving rise to." The evening passed with the greatest enjoyment, and it was agreed that a General Meeting of the Club should take place on the following Tuesday, February 13th, at the Thatched House, for the purpose of deciding upon the rules intended to be proposed. At this General Meeting Mr. Barrow was in the chair; and a set of rules was drawn up and confirmed.

From that time the dinners of the Raleigh Travellers always took place at the Thatched House. At the next one, on

February 19th, Captain Mangles presented some bread, made from wheat brought by him from Heshbon on the Dead Sea. Sir Arthur Broke contributed a brace of capercailzie (*coque de bois*) from Sweden. On March 5th, 1827, a ham from Mexico was presented for the dinner by Mr. Morier, and the health of that gentleman was accordingly drunk. At this time a rule was made that, as the object of the Club was that travellers may assemble in social converse, who have visited distant countries, particularly those that have been little explored, it should be required of Members who proposed and seconded a candidate to state his qualification in writing, such statement to be read from the chair when the candidate is proposed, and again when his ballot is about to take place.

In the year 1828 the names, amongst others, of the Honourable Richard Bootle Wilbraham, Mr. Bartholomew Frere, Captain George Back, R.N., Mr. Nicholas Garry of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Captain the Honourable C. L. Irby, R.N., were added to the list of Members. In 1829 Lieutenant H. Lister Maw, R.N.—the first Englishman who ever went down the Amazon from Peru to the Atlantic—Sir William Ouseley, Colonel Belford Wilson—aide-de-camp to General Bolivar—Francis Baring, Esq., who had just returned from South America, Robert Brown the distinguished botanist, and Captain Blackwood, R.N., became Members of the Raleigh Club.

Thus the most eminent Travellers in London were brought together, an interchange of ideas frequently took place, and the feeling that the creation of a more completely organised institution for the advancement of geography was necessary, gradually took a definite shape. The Raleigh Club had freshened up old memories, had kept alive an interest in geographical pursuits, and had prepared the way for more systematic work. It had "lubricated the wheels of science," an expression the origin of which was attributed, by Lord Ellesmere, to Lord Stowell. For this service the geographers of England are indebted to the happy inspiration of Sir Arthur de Capell Broke.

After the formation of the Geographical Society, the Raleigh Club continued to flourish, becoming more and more closely connected with the Society, until 1854, when the affiliation became complete and, with new rules, the name of Raleigh was dropped, and it became the Geographical Club. The subsequent history of these dining Clubs thus became a part of the history of the Society.

CHAPTER V.

FOUNDATION OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

ON Monday, the 24th of May, 1830, there was a numerously-attended General Meeting of the Raleigh Travellers' Club, with Mr. Barrow in the Chair. It was then submitted:—

“That a Society was needed whose sole object should be the promotion and diffusion of that most important and entertaining branch of knowledge—geography; and that a useful Society might therefore be formed, under the name of the GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON: that the interest excited by this department of science is universally felt, that its advantages are of the first importance to mankind in general, and paramount to the welfare of a maritime nation like Great Britain, with its numerous and extensive foreign possessions; that its decided utility in conferring just and distinct notions of the physical and political relations of our globe must be obvious to every one, and is the more enhanced by this species of knowledge being obtainable without much difficulty, while at the same time it affords a copious source of rational amusement; and finally that, although there is a vast store of geographical information existing in Great Britain, yet it is so scattered and dispersed, either in large books that are not generally accessible, or in the bureaus of public departments, or in the possession of private individuals, as to be nearly unavailable to the public.”

These propositions were unanimously accepted as sound and true. It was then suggested that the objects of such a Society would be—

“1. To collect, register and digest, and to print for the use of Members and the public at large, in a cheap form and at certain intervals, such new, interesting, and useful facts and discoveries as the Society may have in its possession, and may from time to time acquire.

“2. To accumulate gradually a library of the best books on geography—a complete collection of maps and charts from the earliest period of rude geographical delineations to the most improved of the present time; as well as all such documents and materials as may convey the best information to persons intending to visit foreign countries, it being of the greatest utility to a traveller to be aware, previously to his setting out, of what has been already done, and what is still wanting, in the countries he may intend to visit.

“3. To procure specimens of such instruments as experience has shown to be most useful and best adapted to the compendious stock of a traveller, by consulting which he may make himself familiar with their use.

“4. To prepare brief instructions for such as are setting out on their travels, pointing out the parts most desirable to be visited, the best and most practicable means of proceeding thither, the researches most essential to make, phenomena to be observed, the subjects of natural history most desirable to be procured, and to obtain all such information as may tend to the extension of our geographical knowledge. And it is hoped that the Society may ultimately be enabled from its funds to render pecuniary assistance to such

travellers as may require it, in order to facilitate the attainment of some particular object of research.

“5. To correspond with similar Societies that may be established in different parts of the world; with foreign individuals engaged in geographical pursuits, and with the most intelligent British residents in the various remote settlements of the Empire.

“6. To open a communication with all those philosophical and literary Societies with which geography is connected; for as all are fellow-labourers in the different departments of the same vineyard, their united efforts cannot fail mutually to assist each other.”

The meeting then proceeded to nominate a Provisional Committee, consisting of six Members of the Raleigh Club, namely Mr. Barrow, Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. Roderick I. Murchison, Mr. John Cam Hobhouse, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Mr. Bartle Frere; to consider and propose resolutions to be submitted to another General Meeting. These six Founders of the Society were representative men, and a history of the Society's origin would be incomplete without a retrospective notice of their previous careers.

John Barrow, who was born near Ulverstone in North Lancashire in June 1764, evinced an ardent love of adventure and travel from his early youth. He quitted his employment as a clerk in an iron foundry to go for a voyage to Greenland in a whaler. Soon afterwards he received an appointment on the staff of Lord Macartney's Embassy, and went to China; the results of his service on that occasion being a *Life of Lord Macartney*, and a book of *Travels in China and Cochin China*. In 1797 he accompanied Lord Macartney to the Cape of Good Hope on his important mission to settle the government there, and Mr. Barrow remained as Auditor-General of Accounts. He returned to England in 1803, and published his *Travels in Southern Africa*. The following year Lord Melville appointed him Secretary to the Admiralty. In this influential position he worked steadily and untiringly for the advancement of science, and especially for the spread of geographical knowledge. After the death of Sir Joseph Banks, it is to Mr. Barrow that all Government aid to geography is due, including the despatch of the Arctic Expeditions and of several exploring expeditions to Africa. In 1830 Mr. Barrow was certainly the warmest and most powerful friend to geographical science in this country.

Mr. Robert Brown was born at Montrose in 1773, the son of the Episcopalian minister of that place. For a short time he was an Assistant Surgeon in an infantry regiment, but, through the kindness of Sir Joseph Banks, his prospects in life were changed, and in 1801 he was appointed naturalist to the scientific expedition which sailed in that year for Australia. Returning in 1805, his collections and discoveries threw an

entirely new light on the geographical distribution of vegetable life. Afterwards, as Secretary and President, he was for many years the mainstay of the Linnean Society. Baron Humboldt bore witness to "the vast impulse which Robert Brown gave to the three great objects which must for ever remain attached to his name—the minute development of the relations of organisation in natural families, the geography of plants, and the estimate of their numerical proportions." He was known among scientific men as "*Princeps Botanicorum*," but he was ever a sincere friend to geography. Robert Brown contributed the botanical appendix to several important works, such as Parry's '*Voyages*,' Salt's '*Abyssinia*,' and Clapperton's '*Journey*.' He died in 1858, at which time he was President of the Linnean Society.

Roderick Impey Murchison was the son of Dr. Kenneth Murchison of Tarradale in Ross-shire, by a daughter of Mackenzie of Fairburn, and was born at Tarradale on the 19th of February, 1792. His mother's dearest friend was Miss Annie Robinson, daughter of the Provost of Dingwall in Ross-shire, the future wife of Mr. John Gladstone, and long before her marriage the mother of the Prime Minister often carried in her arms the child who was hereafter to be our revered President. Roderick Murchison lost his father when he was a child, and his guardians were Colonel Alexander and his godfather Sir Elijah Impey, old Indian friends of Dr. Murchison. His mother married again, and he was sent to school at Durham when he was seven ; but he always attributed the English accent, which he retained through life, to Sally the Dorsetshire lass, who taught him even before he was sent to school. From Durham he went to the military college at Great Marlow, and he was gazetted an ensign in the 36th regiment at the age of fifteen. His uncle General Mackenzie wrote of him as a charming boy, manly, sensible, generous, and warm-hearted. After a short service in Ireland, he sailed for Portugal in 1808, and was present at the battles of Rorica, Vimeira, and Coruña, returning home after Sir John Moore's disaster. In 1814 he exchanged into the cavalry, joining the Inniskilling Dragoons, but was disappointed in his object, which was to be sent to Belgium, where he would have taken part in the Waterloo campaign. His troop did not go, and the war came to an end. So young Murchison retired from the army, and in August 1815 he was married to Charlotte, the daughter of General Hugonin of Nursted House in Hampshire. After passing some time in Italy, the newly-married couple settled at Barnard Castle in Durham, and Roderick Murchison became one of the greatest fox-hunters in the north of England. His devotion to hunting led to their moving to Melton Mowbray, but in 1824 he sold his hunters and passed

the winter with his father-in-law at Nursted. It was at this time that he met Sir Humphrey Davy, when staying with his friend Mr. Morritt at Rokeby. The advice of this eminent savant, combined with the persuasions of his wife, finally changed Murchison's career, and he buckled to, with a will, at the study of geology. From that moment he devoted his life to science, first learning chemistry at the Royal Institution. In January 1825 he joined the Geological Society, and in 1826 became a Fellow of the Royal Society, continuing steadily at work both in the field and in the study. In 1828 he explored the volcanic region of Auvergne with his wife and Charles Lyell, continuing his geological tour into the Tyrol and Carinthia. He had accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Geological Society, and was fast rising into fame as a geologist when he joined this Committee of the Raleigh Club.

John Cam Hobhouse, born in 1786, was educated at Westminster School and at Cambridge, and in 1810 was the companion of Lord Byron in his travels through Albania and Greece. He published his well-known 'Journey through Albania' in 1813, and few works of travel have obtained a more lasting reputation. Succeeding to his father's baronetage in 1831, Sir John Hobhouse was the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett in the representation of Westminster from 1820 to 1833. He afterwards held the important posts of Secretary for Ireland, and President of the Board of Control, and he was created Lord Broughton in 1851. He died in his 83rd year on June 3rd, 1869. As Sir John Hobhouse he was a constant diner at the Raleigh Club, and took a keen interest in geography. He was on the Council of the Geographical Society in 1831, and again in 1857-58.

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was born in 1779, and went to India at an early age, in the Company's Civil Service. After serving during many stirring events in the Dakhan, Lord Minto selected him to conduct the difficult mission to the Afghans, and at Peshawur he collected a mass of new geographical information which was embodied in his 'Account of the Kingdom of Cabul' (1815). In 1810 he became Resident at Poona, and in 1819 was appointed Governor of Bombay. He discharged the duties of this important post with great ability during seven years, and the Elphinstone College is an enduring monument of his rule. After his return to England he devoted several years to the preparation of his admirable 'History of Mogul Rule in India.' He was on our Council in 1831, Vice-President in 1838-39, again on the Council in 1841; but his latter years were passed in literary retirement. He died on November 20th, 1859, in his 81st year.

Bartholomew Frere, brother of the Right Hon. Hookham Frere the intimate friend of Canning, was born in 1776, and educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He then entered the diplomatic service, and was for some time *Chargé d’Affaires* at Constantinople. He was a well read geographer and a scholar, and these accomplishments, as Sir Roderick Murchison bore testimony, were united with the finest qualities of the heart, a playful wit, and the most engaging manners. He served on the Council of the Geographical Society for nearly twenty years, dying in 1852.

Of these six Members, Mr. Barrow was the senior, and their meetings took place in his room at the Admiralty. They combined great experience and knowledge of the world with profound learning, and in Robert Brown and Roderick Murchison they had colleagues whose practical experience in the working of the Linnean and Geological Societies was of great use. They met several times during the end of May and beginning of June 1830, settled all the preliminary business, and drew up the rules for the new Society.

Meanwhile another Member of the Raleigh Club, Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., had, early in 1830, not only sketched out a well-conceived scheme for a Geographical Society, but had enrolled many names; and his zealous exertions, now heartily given to the Committee, materially furthered the successful progress of their work.

These then were the seven Founders of the Royal Geographical Society, whose names should ever be had in remembrance by English geographers: namely—

Sir John Barrow.
Sir Roderick Murchison.
Mr. Robert Brown.
Lord Broughton.

The Hon. Mountstuart
Elphinstone.
Mr. Bartholomew Frere.
Admiral W. H. Smyth.

Roderick Murchison went up the Rhine with his wife, and to Vienna in June 1830, and was absent until October; and in the following winter he was elected President of the Geological Society. This is the reason that his name does not appear in the subsequent proceedings, nor on the list of the first Council of the Geographical Society.

As soon as the Committee was ready to submit its Report, another meeting was held at the rooms of the Horticultural Society in Regent Street on July 16th, 1830, when the following Resolutions were adopted, and the Geographical Society of London was constituted.

“1. That the Society be called the Geographical Society of London.

“2. That the number of Ordinary Members be not limited, but that the

number of Honorary Foreign Members be limited as shall hereafter be determined.

“3. That the Council of the Society consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and twenty-one other Members, to conduct the affairs of the Society.

“4. That the election of the said Council and Officers be annual.

“5. That the office of President be not held by the same individual for a longer period than two consecutive years, but that he is eligible for re-election after the lapse of one year.

“6. That one of the four Vice-Presidents go out annually; he being eligible, however, for re-election after the lapse of one year, but the Treasurer and Secretaries may be annually re-elected.

“7. That seven of the twenty-one other Members constituting the Council go out annually, at the period of the General Election of the officers of the Society.

“8. That the Admission Fee of Members be 3*l.*, and the Annual Subscription 2*l.*, or both may be compounded for by one payment of 20*l.**

“9. That such part of the Funds of the Society as may not be required for current expenses be placed in the public securities, and vested in the names of three Trustees, to be hereafter appointed by the President and Council.

“10. That these three Trustees be Supernumerary Members of the Council.

“11. That early in November next a General Meeting be held to decide on a Code of Regulations and Bye-laws for the management of the Society, which the President and Council will in the meantime prepare to be submitted to the said meeting.

“12. And lastly that the following noblemen and gentlemen compose the Council and Officers of the Society for this year (1830):—

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. Viscount Goderich, F.R.S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S.
Lieut.-Col. Leake, F.R.S.

G. Bellas Greenough, Esq., F.R.S.
Capt. Sir John Franklin, R.N., F.R.S.

TREASURER.

John Biddulph, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Capt. Macnochie, R.N. Rev. G. Renouard (*Foreign and Hon. Sec.*).

COUNCIL.

Viscount Althorp, M.P., F.R.S.
Francis Baily, Esq., F.R.S.
Capt. Beaufort, R.N., F.R.S.
John Britton, Esq., F.S.A.
W. Brookedon, Esq.
Robert Brown, Esq., F.R.S.
Sir Arthur de C. Broke, F.R.S.
Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Capt. Sir Aug. Fraser, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., F.R.S.
W. R. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.

R. W. Hay, Esq., F.R.S.
J. Cam Hobhouse, Esq., F.R.S.
Capt. Horsburgh, F.R.S.
Colonel Jones, R.E.
Capt. Mangles, R.N., F.R.S.
Thomas Murdoch, Esq., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.,
F.R.S.
Capt. Lord Prudhoe, R.N., F.R.S.
Capt. Smyth, R.N., F.R.S.
H. G. Ward, Esq.”

* The Admission Fee and Annual Subscription continue the same. But now (1881) the composition, on entrance, is 28*l.*, or at any subsequent period 25*l.*, if the Entrance Fee be already paid.

As soon as these Resolutions had been adopted, Mr. Barrow the Chairman, delivered an address explanatory of the general views of the Society. He concluded from the fact that 460 names had already been enrolled on the list of Members that a favourable opinion had been formed of the utility likely to result from the labours of the Society. He spoke in the name of the Foundation Committee, and said that the degree of utility which would be really effected must depend on the attention and assiduity which the President and Council might bestow on the Society's concerns, quite as much as on the stock of knowledge they might bring to the consideration of the several subjects that would come before them. He looked with confidence to aid and zealous co-operation from officers, both of the army and navy. He urged that on the exactitude of the minutest details of hydrography mainly depended the safety of navigation, and looked forward to the completion of surveys and to extended observations on prevailing winds and currents. Every accession to hydrographical knowledge must be of great importance to navigation and therefore a fit object for promulgation by the Society. But he added that the Committee hoped that many valuable contributions on geographical subjects would be received from other individuals than those who are thus professionally qualified and invited to furnish them. Mr. Barrow went on to suggest the various branches of the subject which should occupy the attention of the traveller; and concluded with the hope that the Society would shortly be in a position to form a valuable geographical library, and a useful collection of maps and charts.

The list of 460 original Members contains 43 naval officers besides the King, 50 officers in the army, and 10 clergymen. It includes most of the leading statesmen of both parties, Wellington and Peel, Aberdeen and Ellenborough, Melville, Goderich, Herries, Bexley, John Russell, Althorp, Huskisson, and a dozen other Members of Parliament. Among botanists, Robert Brown, Bentham, Hooker and Lindley; among geologists, Buckland, Greenough, Sedgwick, De la Beche, Egerton, Lyell and Murchison enrolled themselves as original Members of the new Society; with Bailey, Whewell, Lubbock and Hallam, and the engineers Brunel and Rennie. With the great surveyors Colby and Everest, appear also the cartographers Arrowsmith and Walker, and the instrument-maker Dollond. With the Hydrographer Beaufort, the marine surveyors are represented by Beechey, Owen, King, Becher, Belcher, Blackwood, Sheringham, Denham, Washington, and Horsburgh, and soon afterwards FitzRoy, Graves, and Stokes. All the leading men

of every profession who either saw the importance of advancing the cause of geography, or were actively engaged in its pursuit, had rallied at the call of the Foundation Committee of the Geographical Society; and thus this new organisation, so urgently needed, and destined to work so much for good in the prosperous future that was in store for it, auspiciously commenced its career.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AUGUST 4TH, 1830.*

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| <p>The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., F.R.S., P.S.A.
 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., F.G.S.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederic Adam, G.C.B.
 John Adamson, Esq., F.S.A.
 <i>William Ainsworth, Esq.</i>
 James Alexander, Esq., M.P.
 <i>Captain J. E. Alexander.</i>
 J. M. Alsager, Esq.
 Viscount Althorp, M.P., F.R.S.
 10 Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.
 Captain Archer.
 Rev. Dr. Arnold, F.R.S., Master of Rugby School.
 Mr. Aaron Arrowsmith.
 Mr. J. Arrowsmith.
 William Astell, Esq., M.P., Chairman E.I.C.
 <i>John P. Atkins, Esq.</i>
 Thomas Rose Auldjo, Esq.</p> <p>Adolph Bach, Esq.
 John Backhouse, Esq.
 20 Alexander Baillie, Esq.
 George Baillie, Esq.
 Arthur Baily, Esq.
 Francis Baily, Esq., F.R.S.
 Sir F. F. Baker, Bart., F.R.S.
 Captain Bannister.
 Alex. Baring, Esq., M.P., F.H.S.
 Francis Baring, Esq.
 B. W. Barker, Esq.
 Rev. John Barlowe.</p> | <p>30 Thos. Barnes, Esq.
 John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S.
 Mr. B. B. Bate.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Batty, F.R.S.
 Captain H. W. Bayfield, R.N.
 Captain F. Beaufort, R.N., F.R.S.
 Henry de la Beche, Esq., F.R.S.
 Lieutenant A. B. Becher, R.N.
 The Right Hon. Sir J. Beckett, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
 His Grace the Duke of Bedford, F.S.A.
 40 Grosvenor Charles Bedford, Esq.
 Henry Bedford, Esq.
 Capt. Frederick Beechey, R.N., F.R.S.
 Capt. Edward Belcher, R.N., F.G.S.
 Frederic Debell Bennett, Esq.
 John Joseph Bennett, Esq.
 <i>George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S.</i>
 R. Bentley, Esq.
 Henry Berens, Esq., F.R.S.
 Joseph Berens, Esq.</p> <p>50 Captain J. Betham, E.I.M.
 The Right Hon. Lord Bexley, F.R.S.
 John Biddulph, Esq., F.H.S.
 Jonathan Birch, Esq.
 Captain Price Blackwood, R.N.
 William Blake, Esq., F.R.S.
 Major Blanchard, R.E.
 John Bolton, Esq.
 John Bonham, Esq.
 Captain Bowles, R.N.</p> <p>60 Lord Brabazon.
 Captain H. Rowland Brandreth, R.E.
 E. W. Brayley, Esq., F.S.A.</p> |
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* The names printed in *italics* are those of Fellows still alive at the fifty-first anniversary in 1881.

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| <p> Earl of Brecknock.
 Rev. Dr. Brereton, F.S.A.
 Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 John Britton, Esq., F.S.A.
 John Broadley, Esq., F.S.A.
 William Brockedon, Esq.
 William John Broderip, Esq., F.R.S.
 70 Sir Arthur de Capell Broke
 Bart., F.R.S.
 James Browne, Esq., M.P.
 Robert Brown, Esq. F.R.S.
 Thomas Brown, Esq.
 Wade Brown, Esq.
 M. I. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S.
 Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Bryce, C.B.
 J. S. Buckingham, Esq.
 Professor Buckland, F.R.S.
 J. William Buckle, Esq.
 80 C. Bullen, Esq.
 Captain F. Bullock, R.N.
 Dr. J. Bunny.
 Rev. Chas. P. Burney, D.D., F.R.S.
 Decimus Burton, Esq., F.S.A.
 Marquis of Bute, F.R.S.
 Archdeacon Butler, F.R.S.
 Captain Theophilus Butler.

 B. Bond Cabbell, Esq.
 Earl of Caledon, K.P., F.G.S.
 90 John Caley, Esq., F.R.S.
 John Carey, Esq.
 Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., F.R.S.
 Ralph Carr, Jun., Esq.
 W. Ogle Carr, Esq.
 John Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P.
 Samuel Cartwright, Esq., F.G.S.
 Viscount Castlereagh, M.P.
 Francis Chantrey, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.
 William Chaplin, Esq.
 100 Aaron Chapman, Esq.
 Dean of Chichester.
 J. George Children, Esq., F.R.S.
 Francis Cholmeley, Esq., M.P., F.H.S.
 John Christie, Esq.
 Earl of Clare.
 Dr. Chas. M. Clarke.
 Thomas Clarke, Esq.
 William B. Clarke, Esq.
 William Stanley Clarke, Esq.
 110 Sir George Clerk, Bart., F.R.S.
 Captain T. H. Shadwell Clerke.
 M. Waller Clifton, Esq., F.R.S.
 The Right Hon. Sir George Cock-
 burn, G.C.B., F.R.S.
 Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
 Rev. H. Coddington, F.R.S. </p> | <p> H. Colburn, Esq.
 Lieut.-Colonel Colby, R.E., F.R.S.
 <i>Viscount Cole</i>, M.P., F.G.S.
 Captain J. N. Colquhoun, R.A.
 120 Shelton Coulson, Esq.
 W. M. Coulthurst, Esq.
 Chas. T. Cox, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. R. Cradock.
 W. P. Craufurd, Esq., F.G.S.
 William Crawford, Esq., F.H.S.
 J. Crawford, Esq., F.R.S.
 The Right Hon. J. W. Croker, F.R.S.
 Mr. J. Cross.
 The Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P.
 130 Lieutenant-Colonel H. Custance.

 Richard Hart Davis, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
 Lieutenant R. K. Dawson, R.E.
 Lieutenant H. M. Denham, R.N.
 <i>Francis H. Dickinson</i>, Esq.
 Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson,
 K.C.B., R.A., F.S.A.
 John Disney, Esq.
 George Dollond, Esq., F.R.S.
 Lieut.-General Sir Rufane Donkin,
 K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Captain J. G. Doran.
 140 Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, Bart.,
 F.R.S.
 W. R. Keith Douglas, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Carlo Doyle.
 <i>Captain Charles Drinkwater</i>, R.N.
 Colonel Drummond, R.A.
 Edward Drummond, Esq.
 Lieutenant Thomas Drummond, R.E.
 Lord Ducie, F.R.S.
 Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.R.S.
 The Hon. Captain R. Dundas, R.N.
 150 Major W. B. Dundas, R.A.
 Lord Durham, F.G.S.
 Vice-Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham,
 K.C.B.

 A. Earle, Esq.
 H. Earle, Esq.
 Captain the Hon. W. Edwards.
 Sir P. de Malpas Grey Egerton,
 Bart., F.G.S.
 Lord Eliot, M.P.
 The Right Honourable Lord Ellen-
 borough, F.H.S.
 Edward Ellice, Esq., F.H.S.
 160 Captain the Hon. George Elliot, R.N.
 The Hon. G. Agar Ellis, M.P., F.R.S.
 The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
 Charles Enderby, Esq. </p> |
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 Gen. E.I.C., F.R.S.
- John Fairlie, Esq.
 Doctor Falconer.
 W. Falconer, Esq.
 Lieut.-Colonel Fanshawe, R.E.
- 170 Alexander Findlay, Esq.
 William Henry Fitton, Esq., M.D.,
 F.R.S.
 Captain Adolphus Fitzclarence, R.N.
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 R.A., F.R.S.
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 John Fuller, Esq., F.H.S.
- 180 John Galt, Esq., F.S.A.
 James Gardner, Esq.
 Nicholas Garry, Esq., Dep. Gov.
 Hudson's Bay Company, F.H.S.
 Henry Gawler, Esq.
 Davies Gilbert, Esq., M.P., P.R.S.
 Earl of Glasgow, F.R.S.
 Right Hon. Visct. Goderich, F.R.S.
 Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq., F.R.S.
 James Gooden, Esq., F.S.A.
 Adam Gordon, Esq.
- 190 Major H. W. Gordon, R.A.
 Sir I. Willoughby Gordon, Bart.,
 G.C.B., F.R.S.
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 John Edward Gray, Esq., F.G.S.
 G. B. Greenough, Esq., F.R.S.
 Thomas Green, Esq., M.P.
 Col. Greenwell, A.D.C. to the King.
Rev. Richard Greswell.
 John Griffin, Esq.
 John Guillemard, Esq., F.R.S.
- 200 Hudson Gurney, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.,
 V.P.S.A.
- Captain Basil Hall, R.N., F.R.S.
 Lieutenant W. S. Hall.
 Henry Hallam, Esq., F.R.S.
 Terrick Hamilton, Esq.
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 George Hammond, Esq.
 Lieutenant Harding, R.N.
 The Right Honourable Sir Henry
 Hardinge, K.C.B.
- Right Honourable Earl of Hard-
 wicke, K.G., F.R.S.
- 210 Major-General Hardwicke, E.I.C.,
 F.R.S.
 Captain T. G. Harriott.
 George Harrison, Esq., F.R.S.
 T. Charles Harrison, Esq., F.G.S.
 William Harrison, Esq., F.R.S.
 George Hathorn, Esq.
 Robert William Hay, Esq., F.R.S.
 George Heald, Esq.
 The Right Hon. John Charles Her-
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 Lord Marcus Hill.
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 Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Hotham,
 K.C.B.
 John Hudson, Esq.
 Rev. Dr. Hunt, F.S.A.
 The Right Hon. William Huskis-
 son, M.P.
- Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
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- 240 John Heneage Jesse, Esq.
 Charles Jones, Esq.
 Thomas Jones, Esq., F.H.S.
 Colonel Jones, R.E., A.D.C. to the
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 R. W. Jones, Esq.
 William Jones, Esq., F.H.S.
- Captain Kater, V.P.R.S.
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- 250 Major the Honourable George Kep-
 pel, F.S.A.

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 Captain Philip Parker King, R.N.,
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 Chas. Knight, Esq.
 H. Gally Knight, Esq., F.L.S.</p> <p>Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.,
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 Edward Copleston, Lord Bishop of
 Llandaff, F.S.A.
 Lieutenant Larcom, R.E.
 William J. Law, Esq.</p> <p>260 Colonel W. M. Leake, F.R.S.
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 John Lindley, Esq., F.R.S.
 J. A. Lloyd, Esq.
 William Horton Lloyd, Esq.
 Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., F.R.S.
 Professor Long.
 John Wilson Lowry, Esq.</p> <p>270 J. W. Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.
 George Lyall, Esq.
 Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S.
 John M'Arthur, Esq.
 Major J. Macfarlane, E.I.C.
 Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
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 The Right Hon. Sir James Mackin-
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 Edward Magrath, Esq.
 Captain Mangles, R.N., F.R.S.</p> <p>280 Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.
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 Viscount Milton, F.R.S.
 Dr. Charles Mitchell.
 Captain M'Konochie, R.N.
 Sir Charles Monck, Bart.
 <i>Moses Montefiore, Esq.</i>
 Aristides Franklin Mornay, Esq.,
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 James Moyes, Esq.
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 William Nicholson, Esq.
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 R.N., F.H.S.</p> <p>F. Page, Esq., F.G.S.
 G. Palmer, Esq.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, R.A.
 Captain Sir William Edward Parry,
 R.N., F.R.S.
 Francis Charles Parry, Esq., M.D.,
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 Lieut.-Colonel Pasley, R.E., F.R.S.
 J. Pattison, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel,
 M.P., F.R.S.
 J. H. Pelly, Governor Hudson's Bay
 Company, F.H.S.</p> <p>330 C. R. Pemberton, Esq.
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 W. Hazledine Pepys, Esq., F.R.S.
 <i>T. Erskine Perry, Esq.</i>, F.G.S.
 Louis Hayes Petit, Esq., F.R.S.
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 Frederick Pigou, Esq.
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 Lord Porchester.
 Lieutenant Portlock, R.E., F.G.S.</p> |
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Captain W. Jones Prowse, R.N.
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John Rennie, Esq., F.R.S.
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Lieutenant Renwick, R.E.
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Captain Robe, R.E.
Lieutenant F. H. Robe.
Lieutenant T. Congreve Robe, R.A.
- 360 Lieutenant C. G. Robinson, R.N.
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- 370 Marquis of Salisbury.
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The Earl of Selkirk.
Lord Selsey, F.R.S.
Nassau William Senior, Esq.
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Captain W. H. Shirreff, R.N.
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Joseph Smith, Esq., F.R.S.
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F.R.S.
Captain the Hon. F. Spencer, C.B., R.N.
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Major-General the Hon. G. A. Chetwynd Stapylton.
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Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert
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John Taylor, Esq.
Richard Taylor, Esq., F.S.A.
Colonel Thatcher, E.I.C.
- 410 J. Deas Thomson, Esq., F.R.S.
Lord Chief-Justice Tindal.
Charles Tindal, Esq.
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Colonel Sir C. Broke Vere, K.C.B.
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Mr. John Walker, Jun.
H. G. Ward, Esq.
John Ward, Esq., M.P.
- 430 John Ward, Esq., F.H.S.
William Ward, Esq., M.P.
Lieutenant Washington, R.N.
Sir Frederick B. Watson, K.C.H., F.R.S.
Ralph Watson, Esq., F.S.A.
J. Weale, Esq.
Thomas Webb, Esq.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington,
K.G.
Major Wells, R.E.
John Weyland, Esq., F.R.S.
- 440 Rev. W. Whewell, F.R.S., Prof. Min.
Trin. Col. Camb.
Frederick White, Esq.
The Honourable Richard Bootle
Wilbraham, M.P.

William Williams, Esq., F.S.A.
 Rev. Dr. Williams, Master of Winchester College.
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Mr. James Wyld.
 Major Wylde, R.A.

The Right Honourable Charles Yorke, F.R.S.
 460 James Young, Esq.

4th August, 1830.

FELLOWS IN THE LIST OF 4TH AUGUST, 1830,

LIVING

ON THE 51ST ANNIVERSARY,
 1881.

W. F. Ainsworth, Esq.
 The Earl of Albemarle (then Major Keppel).
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir James E. Alexander, C.B.
 John Pelly Atkins, Esq.
 George Bentham, Esq.
 The Earl of Enniskillen (then Viscount Cole).
 Francis H. Dickinson, Esq.
 Admiral C. R. Drinkwater Bethune, C.B. (then
 Captain Drinkwater, R.N.).
 Rev. H. Greswell.
 Sir Moses Montefiore, *Bart.*
 Sir T. Erskine Perry.
 General W. T. Renwick, R.E.
 Sir Harry Verney, *Bart.*, M.P.
 James Wyld, Esq.

CHAPTER VI.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES

OF THE

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 1830 TO 1850.

THE new Society commenced its operations under most favourable auspices. King William IV. not only became its Patron, but was also pleased to grant an annual donation of fifty guineas to constitute a premium for the encouragement and promotion of geographical science and discovery. His Majesty desired that the title should be the "Royal Geographical Society."

The African Association was merged in the Geographical Society, and Mr. Bartle Frere, as its representative, became a Member of the Council. The Palestine Association, which had been formed early in the century, also resolved that, as the Geographical Society embraced, in its views, purposes similar to those for which the Palestine Association had been instituted, their funds, papers, and books should be made over to the Society, to be employed as the Council may think fit for the promotion of geographical discovery.

In 1832 a Geographical Society was formed at Bombay, having in view the elucidation of the geography of Western India and the surrounding countries, and mainly supported by the distinguished surveyors of the Indian Navy. The Bombay Society, in a letter from the Secretary dated the 6th of June, 1832, desired to form a junction with that of London, and to be considered a branch of it, not only that it might ensure its own stability, but that it might acquire additional usefulness and efficiency from the patronage and counsels of the European institution. The Bombay branch expressed a wish to receive instructions from the London Society in reference to the general plan of operations which it should adopt. This application met with a cordial response, and the two Societies continued to co-operate and to work together harmoniously.*

* The Bombay Society did very good geographical service in its day, and published many valuable memoirs. Its Presidents were:—

1831–38. Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N.

1838–49. Captain Daniel Ross, I.N., F.R.S.

1849–51. Mr. John B. Willoughby, C.S.

1851–52. Commodore Lushington, R.N.

The first President of the Royal Geographical Society was Viscount Goderich, then Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Althorp, became one of the first Council; while other Members of the Reform Ministry joined the Society. It was a friendly neutral ground for both sides of the House, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Ellenborough enrolling their names as geographers at the same time. Frederick John Robinson was the second son of Lord Grantham. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Liverpool's Administration from 1823 to 1827, was created Viscount Goderich in 1827, and, after the death of Mr. Canning, he was Prime Minister from August 1827 to January 1828. In the Reform Ministry Lord Goderich was Secretary of State for the Colonies and, at the request of Sir John Barrow, he undertook the duties of first President of the Geographical Society from 1830 to 1833.

A goodly company of zealous colleagues rallied round our first President. There were three of the original founders of the Raleigh Club, Sir Arthur de Capell Broke, Colonel Leake, and Captain Mangles; and four members of the Foundation Committee, Sir John Barrow, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Robert Brown, and Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. Of statesmen there were Lord Althorp and Sir George Murray. Sailors mustered strong. The gallant Sir John Franklin was a Vice-President, and in the Council were Lord Prudhoe, Captain Beaufort, Captain Smyth, Captain Basil Hall—the charming writer—and Captain Mangles.

Captain Francis Beaufort's name will ever be held in veneration by geographers. It appears in the list of our first Council, and in nearly every subsequent list until his death. During his long and honourable career he zealously and staunchly upheld the interests of geography, and maintained the most cordial relations between the Society and the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. On the death of poor

1853–58. Commodore Sir H. Leake, K.C.B., R.N.

1858–62. Commodore Wellesley, C.B., R.N.

1862–65. Mr. W. E. Frere, C.S.

1865–66. Captain T. Black (*P. & O. Co.*)

1866–67. Mr. Claude Erskine, C.S.

1867–69. Lieut.-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

1869–73. Mr. Justice Gibbs.

The Secretaries were Dr. Heddle, 1831–42; Dr. Buist, 1842–58; and Dr. Kennelly, 1858–73. The Society published 19 volumes of Transactions with maps, and in 1866 Dr. Kennelly completed an index of the first 17 volumes. But the abolition of the Indian Navy was a fatal blow to the Bombay Geographical Society. In January 1873 it came to an end. It was amalgamated with the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society, forming a Geographical Section of it, with a special Sub-Committee and Secretary.

Dalrymple in 1808, he was succeeded as Hydrographer by Captain Hurd, who obtained sanction for employing Captain Beaufort to examine the coast of Karamania in the Levant, while Lieut. W. H. Smyth was employed with the Sicilian flotilla. Captain Hurd died in 1823. Sir Edward Parry was Hydrographer from 1825 to 1828, and in the latter year Captain Beaufort succeeded to a post which he held with great benefit to the service and to geography for twenty-six years.

James Horsburgh sat with Beaufort at our first Council Board. Commencing his career as a cabin boy, Horsburgh rose to the command of an Indiaman, and after many years of indefatigable labour in collecting materials, he completed his 'East India Directory,' which passed through many editions and, as newly edited by our Associate Captain Taylor, is still the recognised guide for the navigation of the eastern seas. Horsburgh's superintendence of the publication of charts at the India House commenced in 1810, and continued until his death in 1836. He was an ardent supporter of the Society, and was a benefactor to our library in its first commencement.

Rennell, one of the greatest geographers of this century, died only a few months before our Society was inaugurated. Yet he was represented on the Council by his son-in-law, Admiral Sir J. Tremaine Rodd, C.B., who, with Lady Rodd, had assisted Major Rennell in the preparation of his current charts. Sir John Rodd was a benefactor to our library when in its infancy. He died in 1838. In 1844 Lady Rodd presented the Society with a medallion of her father Major Rennell.

Among men of science and scholars, Lord Goderich was supported by Mr. Baily, Mr. Greenough, Mr. R. W. Hamilton, and Mr. George Long, to whom Roderick Murchison was added in 1833. Mr. Francis Baily was one of our first Trustees, and afterwards a Vice-President; but he was better known as the mainspring of the Astronomical Society, and for his catalogues of stars and Life of Flamsteed. He died in 1845. Greenough and Hamilton became Presidents, and George Long was afterwards a Secretary of the Society. In topography the Council was represented by Mr. John Britton, and by Mr. Brockedon the artist and Alpine explorer.

Such were the men who assisted the first President in the first dawn of our Society. Lord Goderich occupied the Chair from 1830 to 1833; when he was succeeded from 1833 to 1835 by Sir George Murray, the Duke's Quartermaster-General during the Peninsula war, and Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1828 to 1830. Sir George died at the age of seventy-four in 1846.

Sir John Barrow himself, who had been created a Baronet in

1835, was our third President, from 1835 to 1837. To this great man the Society mainly owes its existence, and its early prosperity. He looked upon it as likely to confer a lasting benefit on his country, and to be the efficient means of amassing and disseminating valuable information. He himself was for many years the leading spirit, in this country, in the despatch of expeditions of discovery, and geographers will ever hold his name in reverence. His very numerous geographical articles in the 'Quarterly Review,' during a long series of years, had materially increased the interest taken in geography; and thus the 'Quarterly Review' may be considered as an active agent in leading to the foundation of the Society. Those who have had the privilege of perusing the private correspondence of naval men of that time, especially the letters of the gallant Fitzjames, know that the career of the Secretary of the Admiralty was marked by endless acts of thoughtful kindness, as well as by the industry and ability with which he served his country. After having been Secretary of the Admiralty for forty years, Sir John Barrow retired in 1845, and died full of years and honours in 1849. A portrait of Sir John Barrow hangs in the Council Room of the Society. It is a copy of the picture by Jackson, the original of which is in the collection of Mr. John Murray.

The first Secretary of the Society, who organised the opening work and edited the early volumes of our Journal, was a sailor, Captain Alexander Maconochie, R.N., K.H. This officer entered the navy in 1803, and after seeing active service on the coast of Spain and in the West Indies, became a Lieutenant in 1809. He was a prisoner from that year until 1814, having been obliged to surrender to the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and after the war he served under Sir Alexander Cochrane until he was promoted. At the foundation of the Society, Captain Maconochie became Secretary, an office which he held until 1836. He had been among the foremost promoters of the Society. As Secretary he prepared all the business, had the immediate management of the finance under the Treasurer, superintended the publications, ensured accuracy by a rigid scrutiny, and abstracted the most valuable matter from numerous documents too voluminous to be published entire. For these services, and for his sound judgment, even temper, and untiring zeal, he received the hearty thanks of the Council on his retirement in 1836. He had accepted an appointment in Tasmania, was for some time Secretary to the Government of that colony, and afterwards Superintendent of the penal settlement at Norfolk Island. Captain Maconochie died in 1861.

His colleague, as Honorary and Foreign Secretary, was the

Rev. George Cecil Renouard, who held the appointment for sixteen years, from 1830 to 1846. In early life he had been Chaplain to the Embassy at Constantinople, and afterwards to the Factory at Smyrna, and on returning to Cambridge in 1814 he was elected Professor of Arabic. His acquaintance with the geography and languages of the East made his services most valuable to this and other societies, and he gave his time and talents, in unstinting measure, to correct and improve our publications, and especially to promote a uniform system of orthography. Sir Roderick Murchison said that "Mr. Renouard's kindly manners and true modesty endeared him to every one on the Council with whom he acted, and when he spoke on any moot point, he was as logical in his deductions as he was accurate in his facts." As Rector of Swanscombe near Gravesend, he was an excellent parish priest, and he died there on February 15th, 1867, aged 87.

As a successor to Captain Maconochie, our President Sir John Barrow secured for the Society the able and zealous services of another naval officer. John Washington was born in 1800, and entering the navy in 1812, he saw much active service in the waters of the Chesapeake and on the American coasts. He was promoted when serving in the *Forth* on the Pacific Station, and got leave to come home from Valparaiso by crossing the Andes to Mendoza, and thence over the Pampas to Buenos Ayres. Afterwards, while serving in the Mediterranean, Washington explored the interior of Morocco, fixing several positions astronomically. He became a Commander in 1833, and Secretary of the Geographical Society in 1836. In this position he infused vigour into our proceedings, and greatly improved our publications, labouring assiduously with the assistance of only a single clerk. It was Washington who introduced the practice of annually reviewing the progress of geography in the past year. He prepared two such addresses for 1837 and 1838, and it was this initiative which led to the delivery of annual addresses by the Presidents of the Society.

Our fourth President occupied the chair, during his first term of office, from 1837 to 1839. Mr. William Richard Hamilton was born in 1777, and was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, where he acquired thorough classical knowledge. In 1799 he entered the diplomatic service as Private Secretary to Lord Elgin when he went to Constantinople, and in 1801, on the evacuation by the French, he was sent to Egypt to negotiate the terms of peace. He then obtained the cession of several works of Egyptian art, including the famous trilingual stone of Rosetta. In 1802 Lord Elgin obtained the gift of the Parthenon marbles from the Porte. Mr. Hamilton was conveying

them to England when the ship was wrecked off Cerigo, and these treasures were submerged, but thanks to the zeal and perseverance of our late President they were rescued from the deep, and have long been among the chief ornaments of the British Museum. In 1809 Mr. Hamilton became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a post which he occupied until 1822, when he was appointed Minister at Naples. In 1825 he retired from public life, and gave himself up to the pursuits of literature and science. He was an early member of the Raleigh Club, was Vice-President of the Society in 1831, on the Council in 1836, and was elected President in 1838. In the first year of his Presidency he set the example of reading an Anniversary Address from the chair, which custom, never since departed from, has been one important means of ensuring the usefulness of our labours, and exciting a general interest in all geographical questions. Previously the Society had been furnished with annual addresses on the progress of geography by the Secretaries, but Mr. Hamilton assumed this duty himself, and his able and admirably conceived discourse of May 1838 is the Inaugural Presidential Address.

After developing the links which connect geography with the other sciences, and with history and statistics, Mr. Hamilton thus proceeds:—"But the real geographer becomes at once an ardent traveller, indifferent whether he plunges into the burning heats of tropical deserts, plains, or swamps, launches his boat on the unknown stream, or endures the hardships of an Arctic climate, amidst perpetual snows and ice, or scales the almost inaccessible heights of Chimborazo or the Himálaya. Buoyed up in his greatest difficulties by the consciousness that he is labouring for the good of his fellow-creatures, he feels delight in the reflection that he is upon ground untrodden by man, that every step he makes will serve to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge, and that he is laying up for himself a store of gratitude and fame." Lord Ripon, in a subsequent Address, said that these stirring words were followed up by such clear and precise analyses of all the prominent geographical researches of the year as to fix a high standard for the discourses of all future Presidents. When those researches had reference to archæology and numismatics, or to any point of ancient history, then it was that Mr. Hamilton shone out as the most powerful comparative geographer, and his hearers felt the true value of the application of his learning.

With the aid of Captain Washington and Mr. Renouard, our accomplished fourth President gave renewed vigour to the Society's operations. He was President for a second term, from 1841 to 1843, and Trustee from 1846 to 1857. He was also

a very active Trustee of the British Museum, and managed the affairs of the Dilettanti Club until within a week of his death. Mr. Hamilton died at the great age of 82, in 1859.

Mr. Hamilton was succeeded in the chair of our Society by one of its greatest benefactors, Mr. George Bellas Greenough, who was a Vice-President when the Society was founded, and President from 1839 to 1841. Born in 1778, Mr. Greenough was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and in 1798 went to Göttingen, where the eloquence of Blumenbach attracted him to the study of natural science; and he afterwards acquired the elements of geology and mineralogy under Werner at Freiburg. From 1802 to 1807 he was actively connected with the Royal Institution, and in the latter year he founded the Geological Society and became its first President. His chief geological work was the map of England and Wales, and he also published a 'Critical Examination of the first principles of Geology,' which deservedly attracted much attention at the time. In 1824 Mr. Greenough built a villa in the Regent's Park, where he formed a fine library and a large collection of maps and charts. He was one of the leaders of the first British Association Meeting at York in 1831, and in the same year was elected a Vice-President of our Society, an office which he held until he became President in 1839. His Anniversary Addresses were worthy to follow those of Mr. Hamilton, and they can have no higher praise. After resigning the chair, he was either a Vice-President or Member of the Council until his death in 1854. By his will Mr. Greenough bequeathed his fine collection of geographical books, maps, and charts, to the Society of which he had been so active and useful a member from its foundation until his own death; and he added a sum of 500*l.* to defray the expense of accommodating and arranging the collection. Lord Ellesmere, in his address, concluded his notice by saying that it should be the pride of geographers to record their admiration of the deep thinking philosopher and true geographer, George Bellas Greenough. His Lordship also suggested that a bust of Greenough should be placed near the collections with which he so munificently enriched the Society; and this proposal was promptly adopted. The bust of Greenough, with that of Murchison, stands in the Society's map room.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton succeeded Mr. Greenough, and during this second term of his Presidentship the Society lost the services of its Secretary, Captain Washington. That accomplished surveyor was needed afloat, and he resigned the Secretaryship in 1841. He was appointed to the *Black Eagle*, in which vessel he brought the King of Prussia to England,

and soon afterwards was promoted to post rank. Up to 1847 he was surveying in the *Blazer*, and in 1855 he succeeded Sir Francis Beaufort as Hydrographer to the Admiralty; maintaining the same spirit of activity, action, and order in the surveying service, by following in the footsteps of his revered predecessor. He lost no opportunity presented to him by his official position of rendering essential service to the Society, and of promoting every geographical expedition. He was especially energetic in connection with the search for Sir John Franklin's Expedition, and gave steady and cordial support to Lady Franklin through all her efforts to discover the fate of her husband and his gallant followers. Exhausted by overwork in his office, the Hydrographer died in 1864 at Havre, while seeking rest by travelling abroad.

Captain Washington was succeeded by Colonel Jackson, who was our Secretary from 1841 to 1847. Originally in the East India Company's service, this officer volunteered for the Russian army in 1814, and rose in it to the rank of Colonel of the Staff Corps. When he retired, he received the appointment of Russian Commissioner in London for the Department of Manufactures, and he combined with this duty the Secretaryship of our Society. As a geographer his labours were very useful. He published '*Aide Mémoire du Voyageur*' in 1834, which contains many hints and instructions for young travellers; the useful manual, '*What to observe, or the Traveller's Remembrancer*;' and also a suggestive paper on '*Picturesque Descriptions*.' As Secretary he edited the Journals with ability, and completed an index of the first ten volumes: and he wrote a glossary of geographical terms, a memoir on cartography, and the '*Military Topography of Europe*,' edited from the French of Lavallée, which in his hands became almost a new work. He thus devoted many of the best years of his life to advancing our science, and, retiring from the Secretaryship in 1847, he died on March 16th, 1853, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Mr. Hamilton was succeeded in 1843 by Mr. Roderick I. Murchison. It has already been seen that the name of our great President did not appear in the list of our first Council, although he was an active Member of the Foundation Committee. When the Geographical Society was founded, Murchison was just commencing his memorable investigations connected with the Silurian formations. He began this work at Llandeilo in the spring of 1831, and in September he was at Bishopthorpe, active in the foundation of the British Association at York. He continued to work at the geology of South Wales, with ardour and marvellous insight, during the succeeding years. In July 1835 he first proposed the name "Silurian" for

the formation, in 1836 he and Sedgwick identified the Devonian rocks with the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland, and in 1838 his great work 'The Silurian System' was published. In 1839 Lady Murchison bought the house at 16, Belgrave Square, which was for so many years the centre of kindly hospitality for geographers, where young aspirants received help and encouragement, and the old were welcomed with generous appreciation. From 1840 to 1843 Murchison was hard at work, with his colleagues De Verneuil and Von Keyserling, in Eastern Europe, investigating the geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains, and he had only just returned from this important service, when he accepted the office of President of the Geographical Society for the first time. But, even in his busiest and most absorbing geological years, he had never been long absent from the work of our Society. He was on the Council in 1833, Vice-President in 1836, on the Council again in 1838, Vice-President in 1842, and was elected President in May 1843. His Vice-Presidents were his two predecessors, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Greenough, with Lord Colchester and Sir John Rennie; and among his Council were Sir John Barrow, Captain Beaufort the Hydrographer, Charles Enderby the great promoter of Antarctic Voyages, Bartle Frere, George Long, Sir Charles Malcolm, and Sir Woodbine Parish. His Secretaries were Colonel Jackson and Mr. Renouard.

While still deeply immersed in the preparation of his work on Russia, Murchison delivered his first Anniversary Address to our Society on May 27th, 1844. On that occasion Sir John Franklin and Sir George Back became Vice-Presidents, and Captains Smyth and Washington joined the Council; while Sir Henry de la Beche, the Director of the Geological Survey, was welcomed by Murchison as a new Fellow of the Society. The most interesting feature of the new President's first address was the account he gave of the Ural Mountains and the gold produce of Siberia. In his second address he announced the departure from England of our gallant Vice-President, Sir John Franklin, on the memorable expedition during which he died while "forging the last link of the North-West Passage." Murchison was knighted in 1846, the year after vacating the President's chair at the end of his first term.

The next President was Lord Colchester, who was born in 1798, was educated at Westminster, and went to sea in 1811. He saw active service during the war, both in the Mediterranean and on the coast of North America, and in 1816 went to China in the *Alceste* with Lord Amherst's Mission. He accompanied the Ambassador in his journey through China, and drew the sketches which illustrated the history of the embassy. As

Commander he had the *Racehorse* during the Greek war in the Levant, and was posted in 1826. He was in command of the *Volage* on both the east and west coasts of South America, but retired from active service when she was paid-off. Joining our Society in 1836, he was on the Council in 1840, and President from 1845 to 1847. He continued as Vice-President, or as a Member of the Council, with scarcely any intermission, until 1866, the year before his death.

During Lord Colchester's term of office it became necessary, owing to want of funds, to reduce the expenses. The Society's financial embarrassment at this period was caused by excessive expenditure on expeditions as compared with the funds at its command, and was increased by the serious commercial crisis of 1846. The Secretaries, Colonel Jackson and Mr. Renouard, resigned, and it was resolved that there should be two honorary Secretaries, and an Assistant-Secretary on a reduced salary. This new system came into operation when Lord Colchester vacated the chair in 1847. At this time a scheme was submitted to the Council for giving more definite direction to its work. It was in the form of a privately printed pamphlet, "On the Organization of geographical labour," and it received the attention of a Special Committee. But the state of the Society's affairs was not then favourable to the proposal.

In 1847 Mr. William J. Hamilton became President, Mr. George Long and Major Shadwell Clerke the Honorary Secretaries, and Dr. Humble the paid Assistant-Secretary.

Mr. William John Hamilton, the son of the former President Mr. W. R. Hamilton, was born in London on July 5th, 1805. His education was commenced at Charter-house and completed at Göttingen, and in 1827 he entered the diplomatic service as Attaché at Madrid. In 1835 Mr. Hamilton turned his attention to geology and obtained experience in field work with Sir Roderick Murchison. Soon afterwards he undertook an expedition, the main object of which was to investigate the comparative geography of Asia Minor. His 'Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia,' were published in two volumes, in 1842. For his valuable labours he was honoured with the Founder's Medal of our Society in 1843. He was our President from 1847 to 1849, and was twice President of the Geological Society. He was also Conservative Member for Newport from 1841 to 1847, and Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. He was a most enlightened and zealous supporter of our Society, and continued on the Council until his death on June 27th, 1867. Mr. Hamilton was the father-in-law of one of our best and noblest naval Associates, the late Commodore Goodenough, whose father was also on our Council.

Of the two Secretaries elected in 1847, Mr. George Long was an original Member, and had constantly been a Member of Council or Vice-President. Born at Poulton, in Lancashire, in 1800, he was of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a Wrangler in 1822. He was afterwards a Professor in the London University, and took an active part in promoting the work of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He was one of the Editors of the ‘Penny Cyclopædia,’ and the principal contributor to the valuable geographical articles in that work. A profound classical scholar, Mr. Long was the translator of Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus, and he contributed a paper on the Rivers of Susiana to our ‘Journal’ in 1842. After retiring from the Secretaryship, he was on the Council until 1851; and he died at Portfield, near Chichester, on August 10th, 1879. Major Shadwell Clerke, the Foreign Secretary, was an officer of great talent. He entered the army in 1804, and served with credit and gallantry in the Peninsular War, but he was wounded before Burgos, which resulted in the loss of a limb. He was actuated by a true zeal for geography, and an earnest desire to infuse a love for science into the services. With the latter object in view he ably conducted the ‘United Service Journal,’ and was one of the founders, with Admiral Smyth, of the United Service Museum. Major Shadwell Clerke was on our Council in 1845-46, Foreign Secretary in 1847-48, and was also Treasurer and Secretary of the Raleigh Club. He died in 1849.

Mr. Hamilton, with the aid of these two zealous and accomplished Secretaries, ably presided over our affairs. But circumstances were, at that time, against success, and the prospects of the Society were not encouraging. Mr. Hamilton himself took a broad and enlightened view of our work. He said in his last Address ;—“that it is only by a complete union of scientific truth with popular interest that we can hope to see the science of geography take that hold of the public mind in this country, which shall ensure it the support necessary to secure its efficiency, and to maintain it in a healthful and powerful condition.”

It was by a steady adherence to the principle thus laid down by Mr. Hamilton, that the Society’s progress was ensured, and that its subsequent prosperity became so great. The work of retrenchment, preparatory to very energetic measures to increase our numbers and efficiency, was commenced by the next President, Admiral Smyth, whose bold and yet prudent management formed the turning-point of the Society’s history.

CHAPTER VII.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES
OF THE
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
1851 TO 1881.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, C.B., who was President from 1849 to 1851, was the restorer of the prosperity of the Society. He was descended from Captain John Smith, whose valour and genius were so instrumental in the colonisation of Virginia. His father, Mr. Joseph Smyth, had estates in New Jersey, which were confiscated when the American Revolution succeeded, owing to his staunch loyalty to the old country. His only son, born on January 21st, 1788, entered the navy in 1805, and saw active war service in the China and Indian seas. In 1810 he was in command of a large gunboat in the defence of Cadiz, and was often engaged and under heavy fire from the French forts. As a reward for his excellent services at Cadiz, and for a valuable survey he had made of the Isla de Leon and adjacent coast, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1813, and was sent to command a flotilla employed in the defence of Sicily. He executed some most valuable surveys, entirely through his own resources, for which he was made Commander in 1815. His 'Atlas of Sicily,' with a memoir, was published soon afterwards. From this time he was, for several years, actively engaged on surveys in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, first in the *Aid*, and from 1821 in the *Adventure*. His labours raised him to the first rank among maritime surveyors, and Sir Francis Beaufort, the Hydrographer, wrote to him: "The more I see of your Mediterranean Surveys, the more I admire the extent of your labours, the perseverance of your researches, the acuteness of your details, and the taste with which you have executed the charts." Smyth was promoted to post rank in 1824, and paid-off the *Adventure* in November of the same year. As an astronomer and meteorologist he was an untiring observer to the close of his life. He erected an observatory at Bedford, and from 1828 to 1842 a meteorological register was kept there and at Cardiff, which was published monthly in the 'United Service Journal.' Admiral Smyth's equatorial refractor was one of the first constructed in this country, and with it he made a series of

observations of the highest value. His astronomical instruments were afterwards transferred to Dr. Lee's observatory at Hartwell, and in 1844 Admiral Smyth published his 'Cycle of Celestial Objects.' As an astronomer this distinguished officer stood in the first rank, and he was also an accomplished antiquary and numismatist. He translated and edited the 'History of the New World,' by Girolamo Benzoni, in 1857, for the Hakluyt Society. But it is for his great attainments as a geographer and hydrographer that our Society cherishes his memory. We have seen that he was one of our Founders. He was constantly on our Council from 1830, and Vice-President in 1845. He was President of the Society from 1849 to 1850, and Vice-President again from 1851 to 1855. In 1853 he became one of our Gold Medallists for his valuable and very popular work on the Mediterranean, as well as for his surveys. He died, at the age of 77, in September 1865, and his portrait hangs in the Society's Council Room. Admiral Smyth's eldest son, Mr. Warrington Smyth, served on our Council from 1871 to 1874.

The Honorary Secretaries, during Admiral Smyth's Presidency, were Mr. John Hogg and Mr. Trithen. Mr. Hogg of Norton House, near Stockton-upon-Tees, was a zealous antiquary and comparative geographer, who served on our Council for several years, and was one of the Secretaries from 1849 to 1851. He contributed several papers, chiefly on scriptural geography, and always continued to take an interest in our work until his death on September 16th, 1869. Mr. Trithen was an Oriental scholar, and, after serving for a short time as our Secretary, became Professor of Modern Languages at Oxford, where he died in 1855.

But the official from whom Admiral Smyth received the most active assistance was Dr. Norton Shaw, who was appointed Assistant-Secretary in 1849. His activity and zeal were chiefly exerted in procuring numerous additions to the list of Fellows. Norton Shaw was the son of an officer in the Danish service, and was born in one of the Danish West India Islands. He adopted the medical profession, and, before becoming our Assistant-Secretary, he had served as a surgeon under one of the great Companies of ocean steamers. Dr. Norton Shaw infused new life into the Society's proceedings, and through his energetic management the roll of our Fellows first assumed that progressive enlargement which continued long after his retirement. He was Assistant-Secretary for fourteen years, and soon after he resigned in 1863 Lord Stanley appointed him British Consul at Ste. Croix, where he died in 1868.

With such efficient aid, Admiral Smyth applied himself vigorously and boldly to the work of restoring the Society's

affairs to a prosperous condition. Arrears were called in, and expenditure was reduced until it did not exceed the actual income. Very successful efforts were then made to increase the sterling value of the work, and the interest of the evening meetings, and the result was a considerable rise in the opinion, both at home and abroad, of the merit of the Society, and a rapid and unchecked increase in its numbers. In 1851 Admiral Smyth was able to announce that the Society was fairly afloat again, and his two spirit-stirring Addresses contributed, in no small degree, to this end. But no higher tribute could be offered to the value of Admiral Smyth's services than was done in the generous acknowledgment of his successor. Sir Roderick Murchison said:—"I found our geographical vessel had been so ably piloted through the shoals with which she had been surrounded, and that her crew was in so healthful and sound a condition, that it would be easy for me to steer her onwards with the same genial trade-wind in which her good commander had transferred her to me. The present flourishing condition of the Society is due to the skill and moral courage with which Admiral Smyth conducted your affairs, supported by an efficient Council, and by our zealous Assistant-Secretary Dr. Norton Shaw."

Admiral Smyth was succeeded by Sir Roderick Murchison, who had been knighted in 1846, and was President from 1851 to 1853. The Honorary Secretaries, during this period, were Colonel Philip Yorke and Dr. Hodgkin. Colonel Yorke, the son of the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke, Rector of Great Horkesley and Prebendary of Ely, was an officer in the Guards, and always took a warm interest in our work. He was on the Council from 1847 to 1849, Secretary in 1851, and Vice-President in 1853. Colonel Yorke died childless in 1874. Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, a Member of the Society of Friends, was born in 1798, and adopted the medical profession. He was Curator of the Museum at Guy's Hospital, and well known as a very active philanthropist. Dr. Hodgkin was one of our Honorary Secretaries from 1851 to 1862, and Foreign Secretary from 1862 to 1865. He accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore on a mission to Morocco, for the purpose of obtaining concessions in favour of the Jewish population, and he undertook two journeys to the Holy Land on philanthropic errands. Whilst on the second of these he was seized with the illness which terminated his useful life at Jaffa on April 5th, 1866.

During his second term of office, Sir Roderick was supported by a very strong geographical Council. His Vice-Presidents were the Earl of Ellesmere, Admiral Smyth, Sir Woodbine Parish, and Sir George Back. Among the most active supporters of the Society was Sir Woodbine Parish, who served

almost continuously as Vice-President or Member of Council, from 1836 to 1853. He was for many years the regular referee on all subjects relating to South America. In the Council were four former Presidents besides Admiral Smyth; there were the Hydrographer Sir Francis Beaufort, Captain FitzRoy, the sailor Duke of Northumberland (formerly Lord Prudhoe), Colonel Sykes, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Murray of the Foreign Office, Mr. Renouard and Mr. Hogg, the former Secretaries, Lieut. Raper, R.N., the author of the standard work on navigation, and John Arrowsmith the cartographer. Another great acquisition to the Council was Mr. A. G. Findlay. He served on it, almost continuously, from 1857 to 1874, and his assistance was highly valued by his colleagues, for his sound hydrographical knowledge.

Hitherto one branch of geographical work, which had been considered essential in the days of Hakluyt and of Purchas, and is even more important now to the comparative geographer, had not been provided for. While current work was collected and published, no progress had been made in the efficient editing of earlier labours in the geographical field. But in 1847 the HAKLUYT SOCIETY was formed for the purpose of printing rare and unpublished voyages and travels. This is a legitimate part of the work of geographers. For "the narratives of travellers and navigators make us acquainted with the earth, its inhabitants and productions; they exhibit the growth of intercourse among mankind, with its effects on civilization, and, while instructing, they at the same time awaken attention by recounting the toils and adventures of those who first explored unknown and distant regions." Sir Roderick at once perceived the importance of these objects, he became President of the Hakluyt Society at its foundation, and continued to hold that office until his lamented death, looking upon the Hakluyt as an auxiliary to the Geographical Society. In 1847 and 1848 the Secretary was Mr. Desborough Cooley, but in 1849 he was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Major of the Map Department in the British Museum, and by 1850 the Society was in that flourishing state in which it has ever since continued, performing work which is a needful supplement to that of the Royal Geographical Society.

Another important service to our science was done by Sir Roderick at this time. The papers on geographical subjects sent to the British Association had, since its foundation in 1831, been considered in the Geological Section. But in 1850 our President obtained a separate Geographical Section for us—Section E, and in 1851 the Geographical Section of the British Association assembled for the first time at Ipswich. The annual organization of this Section, after our

own Session has come to a close, and its supply with original papers or reviews of work done, has ever since been an interesting and useful branch of the business of our Society.

Sir Roderick Murchison's Anniversary Addresses, during his second term, were distinguished for those painstaking analyses of the work of travellers, and generous recognitions of their merits, which have invested the whole series of his geographical discourses with permanent value. He also commenced those brief but lucid essays on some special point which subsequently formed an admirable feature of his Addresses. In 1852 and 1853 he discoursed on the great features of the African Continent, and on the physical geography of the ocean. Sir Roderick extended his private hospitality, in the most liberal manner, to all the members of the Society, and frequently afforded them the opportunity of meeting the most distinguished men of the day at his receptions in Belgrave Square. There can be no doubt that these *soirées* lent great support to the vigorous efforts of Dr. Norton Shaw in increasing the number of Fellows. This stimulating influence reached its highest point when the assemblies were held in the great art galleries of Lord Ellesmere and Lord Ashburton.

The next President, who occupied the chair from 1853 to 1855, was, from his position and his love for geography, most admirably fitted for the post. Lord Francis Egerton was born on January 1st, 1800, and, as second son of the first Duke of Sutherland, became heir to the Duke of Bridgewater and was created Earl of Ellesmere in 1846. Educated at Eton and distinguished at Oxford, he soon took a high place in the House of Commons, and was Secretary for Ireland in the Duke of Wellington's administration (1828-30). But Lord Ellesmere, during the course of his useful and well-spent life, showed a greater love for literature and the arts than for politics. Between 1834 and 1854 he contributed fifteen articles to the 'Quarterly Review,' and about half related to geographical research. In these charming essays he has discussed the manners and usages of the Japanese as told by the old Dutch writers, the chivalrous expedition of Rajah Brooke, and the researches of our Arctic and Antarctic explorers. Master of several languages, Lord Ellesmere was a poet by nature, and was thus able to put before his countrymen the thoughts of Goethe and of Schiller. Above all he was full of sympathy for the efforts of others, and, on several occasions, sustained with his purse men of genius who were labouring under difficulties, and who but for his timely aid could never have produced works which have taken a high place in science and letters.

In the first year of Lord Ellesmere's Presidency, that dis-

tinguished Surveyor, Captain Francis Price Blackwood was Honorary Secretary, with Dr. Hodgkin. In 1841 Captain Blackwood had been appointed to the *Fly*, to assign the true positions and exact limits to the Great Barrier Reef, which stretches along the north-eastern shore of Australia. In the four years that he was thus employed, more than a thousand miles were surveyed and charted, and a beacon 70 feet in height was raised on Raine's Islet as a guide for passing through the Barrier Reef. In 1851 he went to Helsingborg, to observe the eclipse of the sun, and carefully examined the extraordinary projections of flame from the sun's limb. Captain Blackwood died in 1854, and was succeeded, as Honorary Secretary, by Sir Walter Trevelyan, one of our oldest and most zealous members, who had been on the Council since 1843. After passing through Harrow and Cambridge, Sir Walter studied at Edinburgh, and became an excellent botanist and sound geologist; and he was besides an accomplished antiquary. In 1821 he visited the Faroe Islands, and was the author of an excellent work, to which his name is not attached, entitled 'Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.' Sir Walter Trevelyan was Honorary Secretary from 1854 to 1857, Vice-President in 1857, and one of our Trustees from 1860 until his death, which took place at Wallington, his seat in Northumberland, on March 23rd, 1879, when he was in his eighty-second year.

Thus ably supported, Lord Ellesmere's term of office saw the Society rapidly increasing in prosperity, and in 1854 it was moved to more spacious and convenient premises in Whitehall Place. Our noble President also obtained the annual Government grant of 500*l.* for the map room. He thus put the matter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"The objects of our Society are of a nature which attracts to its operations men not only of first-rate, but of very varied eminence in all departments of science and of the public service. We can command for our Council and management the services not only of men devoted to our special scientific pursuit, but of others also who are familiar with the conduct of business in every shape. We can thus offer a guarantee for redeeming our obligation to the public. Trust us and you will have no reason to repent of your confidence." The propriety and usefulness of the grant was further guaranteed by the powerful support of Mr. Joseph Hume. The library and maps were classified and arranged in the new premises by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, who was then the Curator. He drew up an account of the method adopted, which is preserved in our archives.

It was a source of great regret that, owing to the rule that a

President can only hold office continuously for two years, the Fellows were obliged to lose the services of Lord Ellesmere. In resigning his office, he gracefully insisted upon the hospitable privilege of still receiving his colleagues at Bridgewater House. "There are some functions," he said, "which I should be reluctant altogether to resign; and I have been better able than most men, from mere accidents of residence, to collect together, with the least inconvenience to the greatest number, the Members of the Society. If I am not wrong in supposing that such opportunities of occasional intercourse, to use an expression of Lord Stowell, 'lubricate the wheels of science,' I may hope to retain, as a simple Member of this Society, the honour, the privilege, and I must add the singular pleasure to myself, of promoting such intercourse as I have enjoyed as your President."

Never has the Society had a warmer friend than Lord Ellesmere, or a President who was, from his varied accomplishments and popularity, better fitted to preside over its interests. He died, at the age of fifty-seven, on February 18th, 1857.

He was succeeded by Admiral Beechey, our Arctic President, the son of the eminent artist Sir William Beechey. Born in February 1796, young Beechey was in Commodore Schomberg's brilliant action off the Isle of France in 1811, and in the *Vengeur* at the attack on New Orleans. In 1818 he was Lieutenant of the *Trent* under Franklin, in the Spitzbergen Expedition, of which he published a charming account in after years. No narrative had been given to the public when the expedition returned, and Beechey, remembering old Hakluyt's imputation on some of our early writers who, he says, "should have used more care in preserving the memory of the worthy acts of our nation," made up for the omission in 1843. In 1819-20 Beechey was first Lieutenant of the *Hecla* in Parry's first voyage, when he wintered at Melville Island. In 1821 he was with Smyth in the *Adventure*, surveying the north coast of Africa, and he went overland eastward from Tripoli as far as Derna, in July 1822. During the three and a half succeeding years, Captain Beechey had command of the *Blossom*, engaged on a surveying and exploring voyage in the Pacific and up Behring Strait, where he extended the knowledge of the north coast of America to Cape Barrow. His 'Narrative of the Voyage of the *Blossom*,' was published in 1831. From 1837 to 1844 he was engaged on the survey of the coast of Ireland, and finally succeeded to the important post of Superintendent of the Marine Branch of the Board of Trade. In 1854 he became a Rear-Admiral, and succeeded Lord Ellesmere as President of the Society in 1856. Suffering from ill-health, he still devoted his

energies to the advancement of geography, and was transacting the Society's business up to the last week of his life. He died on November 29th, 1856.

Sir Roderick Murchison filled the post which was vacated by Admiral Beechey's death for one year, and was then elected President for the regular term of two years, from 1857 to 1859. At this time Mr. Francis Galton succeeded Sir Walter Trevelyan as Honorary Secretary. Mr. Galton, the youngest son of Mr. S. T. Galton of Duddeston near Birmingham, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, was born in 1822, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844. In 1850, at his own cost, Mr. Galton fitted out an expedition to explore the interior of Southern Africa, through the country of the Damaras, and the Ovampo. In a journey of upwards of 2000 miles he fixed several positions astronomically, and for this service he was honoured with the Founder's Medal in 1853. In 1860 Mr. Galton published 'The Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances available in Wild Countries,' which went through several editions; and he also edited a volume entitled 'Vacation Tourists' in 1862 and some succeeding years. He first joined the Council in 1854, was Secretary from 1857 to 1863, Foreign Secretary from 1865 to 1866, and, though occupied with other scientific pursuits, has ever since worked actively for the Society either as a Member of the Council or Vice-President.

During the whole period of the Society's existence, from 1830 to 1854, the old Raleigh Traveller's Club continued to perform its useful and convivial share of geographical work. Sir Roderick Murchison always strove to make the connection between the Club and the Society closer and more intimate. In 1834 the Raleigh Club gave a great dinner to welcome back Sir John Ross and his illustrious nephew from the Arctic Regions, and in 1838 a similar reception was given to the officers of the Euphrates Expedition. Returning travellers ever received a hearty reception at the Raleigh, and in June 1838 Sir Roderick carried a resolution that the dinners should always take place on the same days as the meetings of the Society. He also urged all its Members to enrol themselves as Fellows of the Society. At last it was thought desirable to make the connection still closer. On the 1st of May, 1854, at a special meeting of the Raleigh Club, four resolutions were carried by Sir Roderick: that the Raleigh Club should be dissolved, in order that a new Club might be formed in closer connection with the Society; that the new Club should be called the GEOGRAPHICAL CLUB, composed of Members of the Raleigh Club and Fellows of the Geographical Society; that the first dinner should be on June 12th, 1854, and that Sir

Roderick Murchison should be President; an office which he held during the rest of his life. Ever since, the dinners of the Geographical Club, with the President in the chair, have taken place previous to the meetings of the Society, to which the Members have adjourned. Here geographers and explorers of all nations have been welcomed and entertained, and our beloved President, Sir Roderick Murchison, presided at 206 out of the 223 Geographical Club dinners which took place between 1854 and 1870. The annually increasing number of Fellows attending the evening meetings led to the formation of a second dining Club connected with the Society, called the *KOSMOS CLUB*. It was founded in 1858 by Dr. Norton Shaw, and continues to flourish under the auspices of its present Secretary Mr. Bates.

In 1859 Earl de Grey and Ripon, the son of our first President, was elected to the same post, but he was obliged to vacate the chair on accepting office in the following year, and was succeeded by Lord Ashburton, from 1860 to 1862.

It was in 1859 that the Royal Geographical Society received a Charter of Incorporation, and became a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and a common seal. In this Charter the Council or governing body is declared to consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Trustees, Secretaries, and not more than twenty-one other Fellows; and the Council is to have the sole management of the income and funds of the Society, and the appointment of officers and attendants. The Charter is dated February 8th, in the twenty-second year of Queen Victoria.

In May 1862, on the retirement of Lord Ashburton, Sir Roderick Murchison was elected President for the fourth time, and he continued to occupy the chair during the eight succeeding years. Sir George Everest, the former Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Admiral Collinson, the talented surveyor and Arctic Explorer, the veteran Sir George Back, John Crawford, the learned ethnologist and geographer, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Viscount Strangford supported him as Vice-Presidents; while he was aided on the Council by such surveyors as Sir Henry James and Sir Andrew Waugh, by such Arctic Explorers as M'Clintock and Sherard Osborn, by Galton, Baker and Grant among African travellers, and by our most eminent cartographers, Arrowsmith, Findlay, and John Walker.

It was decided in 1862 that there should be two Honorary Secretaries, besides the Foreign Secretary; and Mr. Francis Galton and Mr. William Spottiswoode (now President of the Royal Society) were elected. In the following year Mr. Galton

retired, and Mr. Spottiswoode and Mr. Clements Markham became the Honorary Secretaries. Mr. Clements Markham succeeded Mr. Major as Secretary of the Hakluyt Society in 1858, and has continued to hold that post also. In 1865 he was elected Treasurer of the Geographical Club. In 1864 and 1865 Mr. Clements Markham and Mr. Laurence Oliphant were the two Secretaries of the Geographical Society, and in 1866 Mr. Oliphant was replaced by Mr. R. H. Major. After the retirement of Dr. Norton Shaw in 1863, Mr. Greenfield was Assistant-Secretary for one year, and in 1864 he was succeeded by Mr. Henry Walter Bates, the well-known author of that charming work, 'The Naturalist on the River Amazons.' The Secretariat arrangements have since remained unchanged. Mr. Clements Markham and Mr. Major have, during all the succeeding years, been the Honorary Secretaries, and Mr. Bates the Assistant-Secretary and Editor of the Society's publications.

Sir Roderick Murchison was created a K.C.B. in 1863, and a Baronet in 1866; and from other Sovereigns he also received well-earned honours. During the long period that he presided over the Society, Sir Roderick saw an extraordinary advance made in geographical discovery in all parts of the world, and his encouragement and active assistance were no slight elements in the success which attended the efforts of many explorers. Ever steadfast in forwarding the searches for our Vice-President Sir John Franklin, and his brave comrades, Murchison stood by Lady Franklin when the Government abandoned her, and was her warmest friend and supporter when she resolved to despatch M'Clintock's expedition. As regards African explorers, Sir Roderick, as is well known, became the personal friend of Dr. Livingstone, and the energetic supporter of Burton, Speke, Grant and Baker. Livingstone spoke of him as "the best friend I ever had—true, warm, and abiding." Almost the last work of our beloved President was the earnest endeavour to obtain a resumption of Arctic discovery, which was so warmly advocated by Sherard Osborn. He held that—"independent of the great geographical problem to be solved, the navy lacked something to occupy its energies in time of peace;" and he sighed for the good days of adventure, of Raleigh and Drake, Hudson and Baffin.

The character of Murchison was admirably portrayed by his successor, who served for so many years on the same Council with him. "Industry and energy, a clear head, a strong will, and great tenacity of purpose were among his leading characteristics; while his warm feelings, his thorough honesty, his kindness of manner, his entire absence of jealousy, his geniality, fine temper, tact and firmness, peculiarly fitted him to preside over

public bodies, and to lead his followers to good and useful ends. Many a young traveller has been sustained under his hardships by Sir Roderick's hopeful counsels. Sir Roderick indeed never deserted a friend in need. At one time he might be seen urging the Government to send out expeditions to search for Franklin; at another he would be energetically defending Governor Eyre, an old Medallist of the Society, from what he regarded as persecution. When Speke and Grant were supposed to be in difficulties in Africa, he was active in organising relief. He was ever a steady supporter of Sir Samuel Baker; and with Livingstone his name is entirely identified."

One well-known face was missing from our meetings before we sustained the great loss of our revered President. Sir Roderick lived to record the merits of John Crawford, the great traveller and scholar. Born on the Island of Islay in 1783, Mr. Crawford was in his 85th year when he was unexpectedly carried off. In the East India Company's service, he was in the campaign with Lord Lake, but was soon afterwards transferred to Penang, where he commenced those studies of the Malay languages and people which enabled him eventually to compose his Malay grammar and dictionary. In 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto in his expedition to Java. Here he remained for nearly six years, amassing ethnological and geographical materials; the results of his researches appearing in 1820, in his 'History of the Indian Archipelago.' In 1821 he was sent on a mission to Siam and Cochin China, and he acted as Governor of Singapore from 1823 to 1826. In the latter year he went to the capital of Burma on an important mission, and on his return to England he took a somewhat leading part in the advocacy of free trade. Afterwards he devoted his energies to the study of ethnology, and was the life and soul of the Ethnological Society for many years, writing no less than thirty-eight memoirs for its journal. He first came upon the Council of our Society in 1857, and continued to serve upon it, and to be a constant attendant of our meetings, until his death in 1867. He scarcely ever failed to take part in our discussions, and while stoutly maintaining his own views, he always showed forbearance and courtesy to others.

Sir Roderick deeply felt the loss of his dear old friend John Crawford. He was himself struck down with paralysis in the end of 1870, and he died full of years and honours on October 22nd, 1871. His remains were followed to the grave by his successor Sir Henry Rawlinson, by the Secretaries Mr. Clements Markham and Mr. Major, by the Assistant-Secretary Mr. Bates, and by Admiral Collinson, Admiral Richards, Colonel Grant, and Mr. John Murray. He bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Society

he had served so well ; and his bust now stands in the Map Room. There is also a portrait of Sir Roderick in the Society's Council Room.

In each of his Anniversary Addresses Sir Roderick Murchison usually dwelt upon one special point relating to discovery or to a question of physical geography, which formed a complete essay in itself. In 1853 his theme was physical geography ; in 1857, earthquakes ; in 1863, the sources of the Nile ; in 1864, the glaciers of the Himálayas and New Zealand compared with those of Europe, and on the power of glaciers in modifying the surface of the earth, and the agency of floating icebergs ; in 1865, on the importance of Arctic research ; in 1867, on the Aralo-Caspian basin ; in 1868, on the dependence of geography on geology ; in 1869, on a comparison between the former and present physical changes of the surface of the earth ; and, in 1871, on the connection of geographical with geological science.

Sir Roderick Murchison was succeeded as President of the Geographical Society and of the Club by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and as President of the Hakluyt Society by Sir David Dundas. Since 1871 the President of the Society for the time being has always been President of the Geographical Club. Henry Creswicke Rawlinson was born in 1810, and served in the Bombay army from 1827 until 1833. From the latter year until 1839 he was actively employed in Persia. During that period he explored, with great zeal, perseverance, and industry, the provinces of Luristan, Khuzistan, and Azerbaijan, and the mountain ranges which divide the basin of the Tigris from the elevated plains of Central Persia. He brought great learning and a vast extent of historical research to bear on his geographical enquiries, and identified rivers and towns by a comparison of their ancient and modern names. For these great services to geography Major Rawlinson received the Founder's Medal in 1839. In 1840 he was appointed Political Agent at Kandahar, and he held the southern capital of the Afghans in safety, throughout all the troubles that ensued, eventually returning to India by way of Kabul and the Kaibar Pass. In 1844 he became Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, and in 1851 Consul-General, resigning his appointment in 1855, when he returned home, and became a Director of the East India Company and K.C.B. He had first joined our Council in 1850, and was almost constantly Vice-President until Sir Roderick's death in 1871. During 1858-59 he was Envoy in Persia, and has since 1868 been a Member of the Council of India. Sir Henry Rawlinson was President from 1871 to 1873, again from 1874 to 1876, and has since been Vice-President.

Sir Henry Bartle Frere succeeded Sir Henry Rawlinson as President in 1873. He is a nephew of Mr. Bartle Frere, one of the Founders of our Society, and also of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere. Born in 1815, and entering the Indian Civil Service in 1833, he became Resident in Sind in 1856, a K.C.B. in 1859, and was Governor of Bombay from 1862 to 1867. Always taking an instructed and warm interest in geographical pursuits Sir Bartle Frere has contributed papers to our Journal, and has done valuable service to the Society in many other ways. He had joined our Council soon after his return to this country, and in November 1872 a farewell dinner, with the President Sir Henry Rawlinson in the chair, was given to him on his departure to Zanzibar on an important diplomatic mission. It was the largest gathering of the Geographical Club that had ever taken place up to that time. On that occasion our President said that Sir Bartle Frere's administration of Sind, during the Sepoy mutiny, evinced the very highest qualities of statesmanship, and that his great administrative success was achieved under every possible disadvantage and when, in other parts of India, disorder and rapine reigned supreme. It was under such circumstances that Sir Bartle succeeded in converting the lawless marauders of Sind into a peaceful and industrious peasantry. His subsequent government of Bombay is still remembered in the island with feelings of the utmost gratitude, and no Indian statesman was ever more beloved by every class of the native population. On his return from Zanzibar Sir Bartle Frere was elected President of the Society, in May 1873. He was obliged to resign in the following year in order to accompany the Prince of Wales to India, and soon after his return he went out as Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner in the end of 1875. While filling that responsible post, during a most anxious and difficult period, he never lost sight of the interests of our Society, and was ever ready to extend the most cordial assistance and encouragement to explorers of all nations. Leaving the Cape, to the deep regret of the people he had so ably governed, he returned to England in the end of 1880 to be warmly welcomed by his numerous friends and well-wishers at home. His great services to the State had obtained for him the Grand Cross of the Bath, the Grand Commandery of the Star of India, a Baronetcy, and a seat in the Privy Council.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., succeeded Sir Henry Rawlinson at the end of his second term of office in 1876. Sir Rutherford's knowledge of China and Japan, where he had served in various diplomatic posts from 1844 to 1871 when as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking he finally

retired from active service, made him a great acquisition to our Council. He held the office of President from 1876 to 1878, and has since actively aided in the Society's work as Vice-President and as Chairman of the African Exploration Fund Committee.

The Earl of Dufferin was elected President in 1878, before he had returned from Canada, and the author of the charming "Letters from High Latitudes," the accomplished statesman and geographer, was very warmly welcomed when he first took the chair in the following November. But his acceptance of the appointment of Ambassador to Russia obliged him to resign shortly afterwards, and he was succeeded in May 1879 by the Earl of Northbrook. It was a great advantage to the Society that, while we were receiving so much new geographical information from the little-known countries beyond our north-western frontier, the affairs of the Society should have been presided over by a statesman who had so recently been Viceroy of India. Resigning, owing to his acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Northbrook was succeeded as President, in May 1880, by Lord Aberdare.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXPEDITIONS PROMOTED BY THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
AND
GRANTS OF THE ROYAL AWARDS,
1830 to 1855.

THE measures adopted by the Royal Geographical Society for promoting and encouraging discovery and research have been of four kinds. Awards have been presented to eminent explorers and geographers, in the form of gold medals, grants of money, gold watches, or instruments. Aid has been given to travellers. The Government has been urged, by the Council, to undertake important discoveries by the despatch of expeditions; and, on very rare occasions, the Society has itself undertaken the despatch and conduct of an expedition.

The Royal Award of 50 guineas was, during the reign of King William, presented in money or as a single medal. Such recognitions have always been highly valued by discoverers and surveyors, and have formed a strong incentive to exertion. They were not wholly wanting in former days, and even, in the dawn of English geography, the Sovereign bestowed honorable decorations on those who nobly and successfully strove to increase our knowledge of the earth's surface by land and sea. Queen Elizabeth presented to Sir Humphrey Gilbert a jewel consisting of a small anchor of beaten gold with a large pearl on the peak, which he evermore wore on his breast. Sir Francis Drake received a medal suspended from his neck by a ribband. The Royal Society granted its Copley Medal to geographers on five occasions. Captain Cook received it in 1776, and a medal was also specially struck in his honour. The Copley Medal was granted to Major Roy in 1785 for his measurement of the Hounslow base, to Major Rennell in 1791, and to Captain Sabine and Lieut. Foster, R.N., in 1821 and 1827 for Arctic work.

The Society, on its first establishment, and during its early days in King William's reign, found that explorers were actively at work in various parts of the world. The faithful Lander was completing the discoveries of Clapperton on the Niger, Enderby was despatching vessels to the Antarctic Regions, Ross was still absent in the far north, and Back was at work on his errand of rescue, Burnes was making his remarkable journey to Bokhara,

Chesney was surveying on the Euphrates, and FitzRoy was executing his valuable surveys along the coasts of South America. These were the first seven recipients, from our Society, of the award granted by King William for geographical discovery and research.

In 1832 the sum of fifty guineas was conferred on Mr. Richard Lander, in acknowledgment of his services in determining the course and termination of the Quorra or Niger. A portrait of this intrepid explorer, the faithful companion of Clapperton, hangs in the Society's Council Room. The second Award was granted for Antarctic service. Mr. John Biscoe, R.N., left England in the brig *Tula* in 1830, despatched by Messrs. Enderby; and he added one more to the many examples previously set by British seamen of patient and untiring perseverance amidst the most discouraging difficulties. He was the discoverer of Graham's Land and Enderby's Land. Mr. Biscoe died in 1848. Sir John Ross received the third Award for his discovery of Boothia Felix and King William Land, and for his famous sojourn, during no less than four winters, in the Arctic Regions. The remarkable and most important journey of Sir Alexander Burnes from Kabul to Bokhara and back through Persia, secured for that accomplished but unfortunate officer the fourth Award granted by the Society. His portrait hangs in the Society's Council Room. The fifth, in the form of a medal, was granted to Sir George Back for his memorable journey for the rescue of Ross, and discovery of the Great Fish River. Captain FitzRoy for his South American surveys and exploration of Patagonia, and Colonel Chesney for his Euphrates Expedition won, respectively, the sixth and seventh Awards.

The Society, in its early years, did not confine its operations to the annual grant of the Royal Award. Expeditions were despatched, with its aid or under its auspices, to Africa, South America, Asia, and Australia; and active encouragement was extended to explorers. Captain Alexander of the 42nd Highlanders (the present General Sir James Alexander of Westerton, co. Stirling) undertook an expedition north of the Orange River. Leaving Cape Town in September 1836, he advanced, through the then unknown country of the Namaquas, as far north as Walfisch Bay, and gave an interesting account of that sterile region. The Council obtained Government aid for Captain Alexander, subscribed towards his expenses, and took a warm interest in his proceedings. He was knighted for his services in Africa; and afterwards commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege of Sebastopol.

The expedition of Schomburgk to Guiana was supported by our funds, and was still more closely connected with our

Society. Robert Hermann Schomburgk was a Prussian scientific traveller who was first brought into notice by his careful examination of the West Indian Island of Anegada, and his delineation of the rocks and reefs which surround it. In 1834 his services were engaged by the Society, to discover the interior of British Guiana, and to connect the positions astronomically fixed in that region, with those of Humboldt on the Upper Orinoco. It was intended that the work should occupy three years, and the Society undertook to contribute 900*l.* towards the expenses. In pursuance of his instructions Schomburgk left Demerara in September 1835 and, ascending the Essequibo, reached the s.w. extremity of British Guiana. Thence he ascended the Ripanuny, and in 1836 he sent home most interesting accounts of the physical aspects of the region, its vegetation and scenery. In 1837 he ascended the Berbice, and in the following year he reached the Carumá Mountains and the Rio Branco. Schomburgk was engaged on these arduous journeys during five years, and worthily followed in the footsteps of the illustrious Humboldt, while making a portion of his great predecessor's work more complete. During his researches, he discovered and sent home the magnificent *Victoria Regia*, constructed an admirable map, and illustrated his discoveries by large and valuable collections. In 1840 he received the Gold Medal of the Society, and in 1843 he was knighted. Sir Robert Schomburgk edited Sir Walter Raleigh's 'Discovery of the Empire of Guiana' in 1848, for the Hakluyt Society. During the latter years of his life he was Consul-General in Siam, and very soon after his retirement, he died on March 11th, 1865.

Another expedition was fostered by our Society, in conjunction with the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge. Its object was to make acquaintances with the Nestorian Christians, and the mountainous country they inhabit, and it was entrusted to Mr. Ainsworth, formerly naturalist to the Euphrates Expedition, and Mr. Rassam of Mosul. Each Society granted a sum of 500*l.* towards the expenses; and joint instructions were carefully prepared. Leaving England in 1838, the travellers explored part of Asia Minor, and reached Mosul in 1839, proceeding thence into Kurdistan, and as far as Urumiyah. The expedition closed its labours in 1840, and although the work was not carried out to the extent anticipated, yet a great deal of geographical information was collected along the line of route.

In 1837 the Council took an active part in promoting an expedition for geographical discovery in Australia. A deputation, composed of the President, Mr. Murchison, and the Hydrographer, waited upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointing out the advantages likely to accrue from exploring

Australia, and also recommending a nautical survey. The deputation was very favourably received, and a grant was obtained of 1000*l.* for the expenses of a land expedition under Lieuts. Grey, of the 83rd (now Sir George Grey, K.C.B.) and Lushington, to start from Swan River. At the same time a survey of the coast was ordered in H.M.S. *Beagle*, commanded by Captain Wickham. Thus was Australian exploration commenced under the Society's auspices.

The Council, from the first foundation of the Society, gave its attention to the important subject of Arctic discovery. Our first efforts were to throw more light on the geography of the northern shores of America. The highest Arctic authorities were invited to furnish the Council with their views on the subject, and valuable minutes were received from Sir John Barrow, Sir John Franklin, Sir John Ross, Dr. Richardson, and Captain Beaufort. A committee was then appointed to examine the various plans. The Hydrographer entreated the Council to take every means they possessed of persuading the Government to fit out an expedition, and accordingly a deputation consisting of Lord Ripon, Sir John Franklin, and Captain Back, laid the case before His Majesty's Government in 1836. The authorities were pleased to attend favourably to the representatives of the Council, and Captain Back was appointed to H.M.S. *Terror*, to proceed with her to the western shore of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, to winter there, and thence to complete the exploration of the American coast in the spring.

It is well known that the object of the expedition was frustrated, owing to the impossibility of penetrating through the ice in Frozen Strait. But the failure by Sir George Back has proved better than many a success achieved by less gifted men. The exploration of the patches of coast connecting the discoveries of former explorers was work which could be done at a future time, and for which geographers could wait. But the narrative of the voyage of the *Terror*, of the hair-breadth escapes, the masterly conduct of the officers, and gallantry of the men, is a distinct gain to our country's literature. It is an Arctic classic—a treasure worth more than many leagues of new coast line.

On the accession of Queen Victoria, Her Majesty was pleased to announce her gracious intention of continuing the grant of fifty guineas which was commenced by her uncle. It was then decided that in future two gold medals should be annually awarded, each of the value of twenty-five guineas, to be called the Founder's and the Patron's Medal. At this time Mr. W. R. Hamilton, in his Anniversary Address, made some interesting remarks on the subject of our medals. He suggested that we

ought to expend the means at our disposal in having the portrait of the receiver engraved upon the die. "We should present him with one impression in silver, and strike off at least a hundred others in bronze for circulation among the various public museums at home and abroad, and for the supply of private collections. By such an arrangement the honour, name, and success of the receiver would not only be made known throughout Europe, but would be perpetuated, together with the delineation of his features, to the latest posterity." Mr. Hamilton referred, as an instance in point, to the bronze medal of Capt. Cook, which was struck, with his portrait, by the Royal Society, as a testimony of admiration for his great services to geography. Mr. Hamilton added, "But I fear this is a unique instance of the kind in this country." The President mentioned an additional argument in favour of his suggestion, namely the encouragement it would give to a department of the fine arts which had long been neglected by our countrymen. It was eventually decided by the Council that two medals of equal value and equal honour might annually be presented to the two gentlemen who might be judged to have rendered the most distinguished services to the cause of geography. The Founder's Medal bears the portrait of King William IV., and the Patron's Medal that of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

From the return of Schomburgk and Ainsworth until after the restoration of the Society's prosperity by Admiral Smyth, the Council was able to do little more than recognise the merits of travellers by granting the Royal Awards. £100 was granted to Dr. Beke in 1842, and in 1846 the Council obtained grants of small sums from the Government and the East India Company for Mr. Brockman, who was about to attempt a journey into the interior of Hadramaut. Otherwise it was only through the bestowal of our Gold Medals that the Society was able to encourage and promote geographical discovery during more than fifteen years.

Still, even in our least prosperous period, we continued to encourage exploration, and to do good service by disseminating geographical knowledge through our publications. For work in Asia our Gold Medal was conferred on Sir Henry Rawlinson * in 1840, and on Lieut. John Wood of the India Navy in 1841, for discovering the source of the Oxus. Lieut. Symonds, R.E., received it in 1843 for his survey in Palestine, and for ascertaining the difference of level between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean; our former President, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, in 1844, for his exploration of Asia Minor; Mr. Layard, in 1849,

* See p. 54.

for his Nineveh excavations; and Baron von Hügel for his enterprising journey into Kashmir in the same year. In 1852 Captain Henry Strachey received the Gold Medal for his extensive surveys in Western Tibet, and the sum of 25*l.* was granted to Dr. Wallin of Helsingfors, for his remarkable journey across Arabia. On this, and some other occasions, the amount of the Royal Award was distributed in money, when, in the opinion of the Council, travellers had established for themselves strong claims to participate in the fund, although their services had not been of sufficient importance to justify the award of the medal, which is the highest honour at the disposal of the Society.

In Africa the principal work of this period was performed in Abyssinia. Dr. Rüppell, of Frankfort, received the Gold Medal in 1839 for his labours in that country, during which he made a large natural history collection and presented it to the museum of his native country; and in 1845 the same honour was conferred upon Dr. Beke for his important geographical researches in the Abyssinian kingdom of Shoa, and in the province of Godjam, which he traversed in all directions, visiting the source of the Abai, Bruce's famous fountain of the Nile. Mr. Francis Galton earned the Gold Medal in 1853 for having, as already mentioned, fitted out an expedition to explore the interior of South Africa at his own cost, and for having successfully conducted it through the country of the Damaras and the Ovampo, a journey of upwards of 2000 miles. It was his merit also to have constantly and accurately observed for latitude and longitude. His companion, Mr. Anderssen, who afterwards continued the work of exploring as far as Lake N'gami, was presented with a portable box of surveying instruments, in 1855.

The action taken by the Council, in encouraging the undertakings of Lieuts. Grey and Lushington, was the stimulus to further important geographical labours in Australia. Mr. Edward John Eyre was the first Gold Medallist who received that honour for Australian discoveries. Son of the Rev. Anthony Eyre, the Vicar of Stillingfleet, near York, our Medallist was born in 1815, went out to Sydney in 1833, and bought a sheep farm on the Lower Murray. After several shorter expeditions, Mr. Eyre undertook a journey in 1840 to ascertain whether there were fertile lands in the interior, beyond a salt marsh called Lake Torrens. He endured the most terrible privations, largely added to our geographical knowledge, and well earned the Society's highest honour. From 1846 Mr. Eyre was employed by the Colonial Office as Lieut.-Governor in New Zealand under Sir George Grey until 1852, as Governor of St. Vincent and Antigua, and finally of Jamaica from 1862 to 1865.

When Mr. Eyre was suffering persecution for his prompt suppression of a negro revolt, he was generously befriended by our President Sir Roderick Murchison, who knew that our gallant Medallist, who had for years been the humane friend of the aborigines of Australia, was not the man to err on the side of unnecessary severity. In 1845 Count Strzelecki received the Founder's Medal for his discovery of the extensive tract of New South Wales named Gipps's Land, and for his physical description of New South Wales, comprehending the fruits of five years of continual labour, during a tour of 7000 miles on foot. Count Strzelecki, was afterwards a Member of our Council from 1855 to 1862. He was created a K.C.M.G., and died in December 1873. In 1846 two other Australian explorers received our Medals, Charles Sturt and Ludwig Leichhardt. Captain Sturt had explored the rivers Darling and Murray, and afterwards undertook a journey in 1844, with the object of traversing the whole extent of the continent from Adelaide to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He succeeded in penetrating to within 200 miles of the centre of the continent, when the illness of one of his party compelled him to retrace his steps. For these services to geography, for his energy and courage, combined with prudence and sound judgment, the Gold Medal was granted to Captain Sturt. This admirable traveller, the grandson of Mr. Humphrey Sturt of Critchill in Dorsetshire, was born in 1796 and, entering the army, accompanied the 39th to Sydney in 1827. His great services, though recognised by our Society, were entirely neglected by the Government for a quarter of a century. Justice, as is so often the case, came too late. In May 1869 he received notice that he was to be created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, but he died on June 16th before the tardily bestowed honour was gazetted. Dr. Leichhardt received our Gold Medal in 1847 for his journey of 1800 miles from Morton Bay to Port Essington, by which he opened to Australian settlers new and extensive fields of enterprise, and connected the remote settlements of New South Wales with a secure port on the confines of the Indian Ocean. He afterwards perished while conducting another expedition over the waterless deserts of the interior in 1850. In 1851 the Council awarded 25*l.* to Mr. Thomas Brunner, for a very enterprising journey among the Alps and along the western shore of the Middle Island of New Zealand, which, in those early days of colonization, was an undertaking of some risk and difficulty.

Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak and Governor of Labuan, worthily received our Gold Medal in 1848. The object to which he determined to devote his energies and means, from

an early period of his life, was the civilization of the Malay race. He sailed from England on his gallant and hazardous adventure in October 1838, in his yacht *Royalist*, and on August 1st, 1839, dropped anchor off the coast of Borneo. Details of the skilful and gallant operations which led to the cession of Sarawak to Rajah Brooke are given in the interesting volumes of Admiral Sir H. Keppel, and Sir Rodney Mundy. Great advantages to geographical science, especially in the survey of coasts and rivers, resulted from the introduction of civilization and commerce amongst the Malays and Dyaks of Borneo, and he who originated and ably carried out these plans was well entitled to the Medal of our Society. The last year of his residence in Sarawak was 1857, and he died at his seat in the south of Devonshire, on June 11th, 1868.

For his valuable services in Guiana it has already been recorded that Sir Robert Schomburgk received the Medal in 1840, and in 1850 Colonel Fremont was awarded the same honour for his conduct of an exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains and North California, from 1842 to 1846.

After the return of Sir George Back in 1838, the attention of Arctic explorers was mainly turned to the completion of the delineation of the northern coast of America. In the summer of 1837 Mr. Thomas Simpson, accompanied by Mr. Dease, had already started from the Great Slave Lake, under instructions from the Hudson's Bay Company. By tracing the coast from Franklin's furthest to Cape Barrow they succeeded in connecting the work of Franklin and Beechey; and completed our knowledge from the Coppermine River to Behring Strait. In 1839 Simpson turned eastward from the Coppermine, passed Cape Turnagain of Franklin, and advanced as far as Castor and Pollux river, thus connecting the work of Back and Franklin. Simpson also discovered the south coast of King William Island and built a cairn at Cape Herschel. When, in 1848, this cairn was reached by a band of dying heroes from the north, the North-West Passage was discovered. For these services Simpson received our Gold Medal in 1839.

The work of delineating the Arctic shores of America was completed by Dr. John Rae, who was appointed to the command of an expedition by Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1846. Starting in boats from York Factory in Hudson's Bay, Dr. Rae wintered at Repulse Bay, in a stone hut, without fuel of any kind to give warmth; he and his party maintaining themselves on deer, a large proportion of which were shot by himself. During the spring of 1847 he explored on foot the shores of a great gulf, having 700 miles of coast line, connected the work of Parry with that of

Ross, and proved that Boothia was part of the American Continent.

In 1848 Rae accompanied Sir John Richardson on an expedition down the McKenzie River, which examined the Arctic shores eastward to the Coppermine River, in search of Sir John Franklin's party. In 1849 he continued the search in a boat *viâ* the Coppermine River, but found the coast impenetrably blocked with ice. In 1850, at the request of Government, he undertook a further search for the missing explorers, and by a long sledge journey (the daily distance of which averaged more than twenty-four miles) in the spring of 1851, and a boat voyage the same summer, the south shores of Wollaston and Victoria Lands were closely examined, their continuity proved, and Victoria Strait seen, named, and ascended from the south, to a higher latitude than the position where Franklin's ships were abandoned in 1848.

These discoveries earned for Dr. Rae the well-merited honour which was conferred on him in 1852 by the award of the Society's Founder's Gold Medal.

In 1854, after passing a second winter at Repulse Bay, he connected the work of Simpson and Ross, west of Boothia, established the insularity of King William Land, and brought home the first information of the fate of the Franklin Expedition, for which he and his party of seven men received the Government reward of 10,000*l*.

The Gold Medal was bestowed on Professor Middendorff in 1846, for his remarkable travels in northern Siberia, and for having reached the great headland of Taimyr. He also threw light on the boreal range of vegetation, and on the question of the frozen soil and sub-soil of Siberia. In 1853 Captain Inglefield, R.N., received our Gold Medal for his voyage in Baffin Bay.

Although, in his first volume, Sir James Ross quite correctly attributes the despatch of his memorable Antarctic Expedition to the action of the British Association in 1838, still the initiation of the idea of such an expedition was due to the Secretary of our Society. An important suggestion for this Antarctic voyage was addressed by Captain Washington to the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and although it was not printed by us, it was recorded in the Bulletin of the French Geographical Society, and is referred to by M. d'Avezac in his eloquent obituary sketch of Washington. Sir James C. Ross had more experience of Arctic service than any other officer that ever lived. He endured nine Arctic winters, and passed sixteen navigable seasons in the Arctic regions. He was, without comparison, the fittest man for the command of the

expedition which first crossed the Antarctic Circle on January 1st, 1841. In one short month he made one of the greatest geographical discoveries of modern times, amid regions of perpetual ice; including a long range of high lands, named Victoria, the great volcano, 12,400 feet above the sea, called Mount Erebus, and the marvellous range of ice cliffs. Ross attained a latitude of $78^{\circ} 11'$, thus approaching the South Pole more nearly, by hundreds of miles, than any of his predecessors. For this great service to geography, the Founder's Medal was granted to Sir James Ross in 1842.

In 1848 the Founder's Medal was conferred on Captain Wilkes, of the United States Navy, for his services in command of the scientific exploring expedition, from 1838 to 1842.

On the return of Sir James Ross, attention was once more turned to Arctic discovery. The despatch of Sir John Franklin's Expedition in 1845 was due to the representations of our Founder and former President, Sir John Barrow, who was then Secretary to the Admiralty. Sir John Franklin was at that time our Vice-President, and he had from the first been a frequent diner at the Raleigh Club, and a constant supporter of our interests. The Society therefore took a special interest in his expedition, the object of which was to add so largely to geographical knowledge. Never was an abler or a more gallant set of men assembled together under a more capable leader. The second in command was Captain Crozier, who had served with Parry and James Ross in Arctic and Antarctic voyages; while foremost among their subordinates was our brave and accomplished Associate, Captain Fitzjames. During the first year the *Erebus* and *Terror* performed one of the most remarkable Arctic voyages on record, by sailing up Wellington Channel to 77° N., circumnavigating Cornwallis Island, and returning to winter at Beechey Isle. In the second year Sir John Franklin followed his instructions by pushing his way southwards towards the coast of America, knowing, from previous experience, that if he could once reach it, the passage along the navigable lane which exists there every summer, would be comparatively easy. If he had been aware of the insularity of King William Land, and had hugged the Boothian coast, he would have succeeded. As it was his attempt was the best ever made; it was ably conceived and most gallantly carried out in accordance with existing knowledge. Franklin nobly died in the execution of his duty. His brave followers lived on, to perish it is true, in the same glorious cause, but not until some of them, by reaching Simpson's Cairn, at Point Herschel, had discovered the North-West Passage.

While most frequently conferring its honours on explorers

and discoverers, the Council of our Society did not overlook the less conspicuous, but not less useful labours of the scholar and the cartographer. The first recipient of the Gold Medal for literary work was Lieut. Henry Raper, R.N. The son of Admiral Raper, who was well known in his day as a great improver of maritime signals; this officer was born in 1799, and entered the navy at the age of twelve, on board his father's ship, the *Mars*. He was shipwrecked in the Strait of Gaspar in 1817, and suffered great hardships and privations on the rocky islet called Pulo Leat, until he was rescued by a vessel from Batavia. Afterwards, at his father's express wish, young Raper joined the *Adventure* surveying ship in the Mediterranean, under Captain Smyth, where he had charge of the chronometers. His last active service was in 1824, after which time he devoted himself to the cultivation of the scientific departments of the navy, and in 1840 he published his 'Practice of Navigation,' a book of sterling merit, for which he was awarded our Gold Medal in 1841. Lieut. Raper served for several years on our Council, and was also Secretary to the Astronomical Society. He died at Torquay in January 1859. In 1842 the Gold Medal was awarded to Dr. Edward Robinson, the Professor of Biblical Literature at New York, for his biblical researches as connected with geography; and in 1844 a similar honour was conferred on Professor Adolph Erman for his services in physical geography, meteorology, and terrestrial magnetism. The great German geographer, Carl Ritter, received the Patron's Medal in 1845. Ritter was the first who laid down and admirably carried out the principle that, in order to form clearer and more instructive ideas of geography, it was above all essential to study the configuration of the great masses of land. He was a perfect master of condensed description. His vast erudition and extreme accuracy enabled him to furnish, in his compendious works, as much knowledge as if his readers had laboured through all the original sources of his information. Humboldt truly pronounced Carl Ritter to have been the first geographer of the age.

In these ways: at first, and so long as the funds admitted of it, by assisting expeditions with money grants, and afterwards by conferring rewards, the Society strenuously endeavoured to advance the cause of geography during the first quarter of a century of its existence. The Royal Awards became the goals which aroused the ambition of young explorers, and urged them on to renewed efforts. The greatest honours that the Society could confer, they have always been very highly prized, and have been strong incentives to brave and even desperate enterprises in the cause of discovery. It was not, however, through

these rewards alone that the Society made its influence felt for good. Of not less service were the publications which secured a permanent place of record for geographical achievements, and the library and map room through which the means of information was secured for our countrymen. The Society formed that home for geography the want of which had been more and more sorely felt during the previous half century.

It is interesting to note how influential the education acquired by travel and geographical research has been in training men who have afterwards become eminent in science. Among the great scientific worthies who have travelled or made exploring voyages in far distant regions, the names of Banks, Robert Brown, Sabine, Hooker, Darwin, Huxley and Wallace may be mentioned, and these by no means exhaust the list.

CHAPTER IX.

EXPEDITIONS PROMOTED BY THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
AND
GRANTS OF THE ROYAL AWARDS,
1855 TO 1880.

WHEN the prosperity of the Society rapidly began to increase under the fostering care of Admiral Smyth and Sir Roderick Murchison, it was not long before active aid to labourers in the field began again to combine with rewards for work achieved, in the furtherance of the cause of geography. As the funds of the Society increased, the encouragement and power to assist explorers increased also, but such aid mainly took the direction of African discovery.

In briefly recording the Society's work, it will be convenient to treat of each continent or great division of the globe separately, beginning with Asia, and then taking in order Africa, Australia, America, and finally the Arctic Regions.

So far as English labours are concerned, the most important Asiatic exploration has been undertaken from India, and generally under the orders of the Survey Department. It was therefore a well merited recognition of the value of the Indian Surveys when, in 1857, the Patron's Gold Medal was awarded to Sir Andrew Scott Waugh. The grant was made for his able extensions of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and especially for his work in fixing 79 Himálayan peaks, one of which—Mount Everest (29,002 ft.)—is the loftiest mountain in the world. After his retirement in 1861 Sir Andrew Waugh was many years a Member of our Council, and a Vice-President, actively assisting us, almost until his lamented death in February 1878. In 1865 another eminent Indian Surveyor, Captain T. G. Montgomerie, received the same honour for his survey of Kashmir, and of the mighty mass of mountains up to the Tibetan frontier, from 1855 to 1865. Observations were taken from peaks over 20,000 feet above the sea, and the accuracy of this most difficult and laborious survey was such that in a circuit of 890 miles, only a discrepancy of $\frac{8}{10}$ of a second in latitude and of $\frac{1}{10}$ in longitude was found. But the work for which Montgomerie is best known among geographers is that comprised in his system of employing carefully trained native observers to make discoveries in the unknown regions beyond

the northern frontiers of British India. Colonel Montgomerie died prematurely on the 31st of January, 1878, but both before and since his death the Society has recognised the useful labours of his trained subordinates.

In 1875 a gold watch was presented to Mr. W. H. Johnson, of the Indian Survey Department, for his journey in 1865 across the Kuen-Lun Mountains to Ilchi in Khotan. Another gold watch had been granted, in 1866, to Mulla Abdul Medjid, for the service he had rendered to geographical science by his adventurous journey from Peshawur to Kokand, along the upper valley of the Oxus, and across the Pamír Steppes. In 1868 the Pundit Nain Sing, another of Montgomerie's trained explorers, received a gold watch for his route survey from Lake Mansarowar to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet; and in 1877 he had conferred upon him the Society's Gold Medal for his important journey across the vast lacustrine plateau of Tibet, and thence by a new route into Assam.

But our rewards for Trans-Himálayan exploration have not been confined to Government surveyors. In 1875 the eminent botanist, Dr. Thomas Thomson, the companion of Sir Joseph Hooker in the Eastern Himálayas, and the first who reached the Karakorum Pass in the west, received the Founder's Gold Medal for work done nearly thirty years before. Mr. Hayward and Mr. Shaw both received our Medals for their adventurous and interesting journeys into Eastern Turkistan. In the case of Mr. Hayward the Society granted the explorer a sum of 600*l.*, and received a report and map of his journey across the Kuen-Lun to Yarkand and Kashgar. In 1870 he was honoured with the Founder's Gold Medal, but his useful career was brought to an untimely end in the same year. Mr. Shaw was more fortunate. He visited Yarkand and Kashgar in 1869, and was again at Yarkand with the first Mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth, executing a valuable survey of the country between the high table lands at the head of the Karakash River and the valley of the Upper Shayok, and taking numerous accurate observations for latitude and longitude and variation of the compass. He well merited the Patron's Medal which was conferred upon him in 1872. Mr. Shaw was afterwards Resident at Leh, where he continued his geographical researches, and his lamented death in 1879 was a serious loss to our science. His 'Journey to Kashgar' continues to be one of the most popular books in our library.

Lastly, as concerns the Trans-Himálayan Region, a very eminent Surveyor received our Gold Medal in 1878. Captain Henry Trotter, R.E., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, accompanied the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth to Kashgar as

geographer. He made a boat voyage on the Pangong Lake in October 1873, described the routes between Ladak and Turkistan, and his excursions in the neighbourhood of Kashgar as far as the Artysh district; and made an important journey over the Pamír Steppe into Wakhan, during March and April 1874. He visited the Victoria Lake, which is Wood's source of the Oxus, and succeeded in connecting the Indian Surveys with those of Russia, at the same time throwing a flood of light on the geography of the Pamír and Eastern Turkistan.

Four explorers in the Chinese Empire have earned the Royal Award. In 1862 Captain Thomas Blakiston received the Patron's Medal for his survey of the Yang-tsze-kiang for 900 miles beyond the farthest point previously reached by Englishmen. Mr. Ney Elias, in 1873, earned the Founder's Medal for his enterprise and ability in surveying the new course of the Yellow River in 1868, and for his remarkable journey through Western Mongolia, by Uliassutai and Kobdo, during which he took a large series of observations for fixing positions and altitudes. In presenting the Medal to Mr. Ney Elias, Sir Henry Rawlinson recorded his opinion that the young explorer had performed one of the most extraordinary journeys of modern times. Baron F. von Richthofen travelled in various parts of China from 1868 to 1872, mapping the country and making a systematic examination of the physical geography and geology of twelve of its provinces. Colonel Yule said of Baron von Richthofen that in his person were combined the great traveller, the great physical geographer, and the accomplished writer, in a degree unknown since Humboldt's best days. For his great merits as a traveller Baron von Richthofen was awarded the Founder's Medal in 1878. In the following year the same Medal was given to Captain W. J. Gill, R.E., for his important geographical work in Western China and Tibet during 1877, and for his traverse survey and very complete maps of his route.

Lieutenant Francis Garnier, of the French Navy, earned the Patron's Medal in 1870, for his exploring expedition from Cambodia to the Yang-tsze-kiang, during which he made valuable surveys, visited Talifu, and brought his party in safety to Hankow, travelling over 5400 miles. This distinguished young traveller was murdered by the Chinese rebels of Tonquin on the 20th of December, 1873, when only in his 34th year.

Two eminent Russian explorers have received our Gold Medals for geographical work on the Asiatic continent. Admiral Alexis Boutakoff was the first to launch and navigate ships on the Sea of Aral, and he made a valuable survey of the chief mouths of the Oxus, for which he received the Founder's Medal in 1867. Colonel Prejevalsky, our other Russian Medallist,

made successive expeditions, from 1870 to 1873, into Mongolia and to the high plateau of Northern Tibet, and in 1876 and 1877 he penetrated from Kulja to Lob Nor. For these great services to geography our Patron's Medal was conferred upon him in 1879. Another adventurous traveller in Central Asia, the Magyar, Dr. Arminius Vambéry, was awarded the sum of 40*l.* in 1865, for the self-reliance, courage, and perseverance with which he penetrated to Khiva and thence, through the deserts of the Oxus, to Bokhara and Samarkand, in the disguise of a Dervish. Lastly, Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave was, in 1863, granted a sum of 25*l.* for his very daring and remarkable journey in and across Arabia. As regards assistance given by the Society, the grant of 34*l.* for instruments to the Rev. F. W. Holland, to aid him in his valuable Sinai exploration in 1868, and of 50*l.* towards the survey of the Sinai Peninsula by Captains Wilson and Palmer, in 1869, must be mentioned. This by no means exhausts the list of travellers and surveyors on the Asiatic continent who have been helped on their way and cordially welcomed on their return by the Council of our Society. It is only the roll of the most deserving or the most fortunate, who have been carefully selected for special honour.

Turning from Asia to the African Continent, the Society's great activity and liberal expenditure during the last quarter of a century have been two very important factors in the solution of geographical problems which have occupied the thoughts and defied the efforts of former generations for many centuries. It is over thirty years ago since, in 1850, Admiral Smyth presented a chronometer watch to "the Rev. David Livingstone of Kolobeng," for his successful exploration of South Africa; and since then our Gold Medals have been presented to explorers of Africa no less than eleven times, a fact which indicates the constant efforts that have been made to increase our knowledge of the vast unknown portions of that Continent.

The Society showed its high appreciation of the labours of the greatest of modern African travellers from the very first. David Livingstone was born at Blantyre in 1813, and after studying at Glasgow University, he went out to South Africa as a Missionary in 1840, settling at Kolobeng in the far interior in 1847. His first great journey, undertaken with the aid of General Sir Thomas Steele, Mr. M. C. Oswell, and Mr. Murray, was commenced in June 1849, with the object of discovering Lake N'gami, which he reached in August of the same year. Sir T. Steele sent the account of this journey to our Society, and it was at once resolved to recognise its importance by the award of a chronometer watch to the intrepid explorer. In 1851 Livingstone, accompanied by his wife and

Mr. Oswell, undertook another journey, and reached the Zambesi river. In 1852 he was in Cape Town, receiving instruction from Sir Thomas Maclear, the Astronomer Royal of the Colony. He then set out on his most famous expedition, reaching Linjante, the capital of the Makololo in May 1853, and São Paulo de Loanda on May 21st, 1854. Returning to Linjante he visited the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, and reached Quilimane, after having marched across the Continent of Africa, on May 26th, 1856.

This famous journey, including great discoveries, secured for Livingstone our Founder's Medal in 1855, while it excited the interest of the whole civilized world. On reaching England he received a most enthusiastic welcome at our Meeting on December 15th, 1856, and during the next few months he was engaged on his narrative entitled 'Missionary Travels,' 45,000 copies of which were sold. The Government, struck by the importance of his discoveries, placed at Dr. Livingstone's disposal those means and materials which formed the Zambesi Expedition. Sir Roderick Murchison, the great traveller's steadfast and unfailing friend, organised what was called the Livingstone Festival, a farewell dinner, at which 350 guests assembled on February 13th, 1858. In March Livingstone started for the Zambesi, accompanied by his brother Charles Livingstone, by Dr. Kirk, Mr. Thornton as geologist, Captain Bedingfield, R.N., and Mr. Baines the zealous traveller and artist. Livingstone, during this expedition, traced the course of the river Shiré, and in September 1860 he discovered the beautiful Lake Nyassa and the smaller Lake Shirwa. But except as regards the geographical discoveries, this expedition was not successful. In 1862 Livingstone's wife died of fever at Shupanga. The "Universities Mission," which had come out with high hopes owing to Livingstone's representations, lost its leader, Bishop Mackenzie, and the work was eventually abandoned. Dr. Livingstone returned to England in 1864.

The years which include the discoveries of Livingstone saw much valuable work achieved in other parts of Africa. Dr. Henry Barth, a native of Hamburg, born in 1821, was an accomplished classical scholar as well as a great traveller. First associated with Richardson, Overweg, and Vogel, and afterwards by himself, he made numerous excursions around lake Chad, discovered the great river Benué, and succeeded in completing a hazardous and adventurous journey to Timbaktu. For these services he received our Gold Medal in 1856, and in the following year he completed a work which Sir Roderick Murchison pronounced to be the masterpiece of all his labours, entitled 'Travels in North and Central Africa,' in

five volumes. This work was published under the auspices and by the assistance of our Government, and Her Majesty conferred on him a Companionship of the Bath. Dr. Barth had undertaken to edit *Leo Africanus* for the Hakluyt Society, thus filling up a serious desideratum in our geographical literature, but this was prevented by his untimely death at the early age of 44, in 1866.

Corporal Church of the Sappers and Miners was granted a gold watch and chain by our Council in 1856, for his meritorious and intelligent services while employed upon the African expedition under Dr. Vogel, and especially for his diligence in conducting a long series of meteorological observations at Kuka.

The exploration of the African equatorial lakes, commenced by that intrepid traveller and accomplished scholar, Captain R. F. Burton, forms an era in the history of discovery. The Council, in 1853, had secured the services of Captain Burton to explore the interior of Arabia, and assisted him with a grant of money. The result was his memorable journey from Yambu to Medina and Mecca. In the following year he attempted to explore Eastern Africa from Berbera to Zanzibar, with Lieutenants Speke and Stroyan, and he himself succeeded in reaching Harar, a place never before visited by Europeans. But further progress was prevented by an attack of the Somalis, in which Stroyan was killed, and both Burton and Speke were severely wounded. These preliminary services had shown Burton to be an able and resolute explorer as well as an accomplished orientalist. He was therefore selected to conduct an expedition from Zanzibar, under the Society's auspices, and with assistance both from the Foreign Office and the East India Company. A Treasury grant of 1000*l.* was also obtained. In June 1857 Captain Burton, accompanied by Captain Speke, started from Zanzibar and succeeded in reaching the great Lake Tanganyika, about 700 miles from the coast. Careful and complete itineraries, and astronomical observations by Captain Speke, were made in spite of severe hardships, privations, and sickness. On their return Speke made a journey northwards from Unyanyembe, and discovered the southern shore of a vast inland fresh-water lake, which was named Victoria Nyanza. Burton generously gave all the credit of the topographical work to his companion, he himself undertaking the history and ethnography, with accounts of the languages and peculiarities of the people. Captain Burton's exhaustive memoir of the Lake Regions of Central Equatorial Africa, occupies the whole of the 29th volume of our '*Transactions*.' It contains a complete description of the physical geography, the fauna and flora, the inhabitants and history of the countries along his line of route.

He worthily earned our highest honour, which was conferred upon him in 1859.

In 1860 another expedition was despatched under the Society's auspices, commanded by Captain Speke, to land at Zanzibar and explore the Victoria Nyanza, which was believed to be a main source of the Nile. A Treasury grant of 2500*l.* was obtained to aid in defraying the expenses. On this occasion Captain Speke was accompanied by Captain Grant. Leaving Zanzibar in October 1860, the travellers reached Unyanyembe in 1861, and during that and the following year they marched northward to the Victoria Nyanza, skirted its western shore, and reached the kingdom of Uganda. Following the Nile for 120 miles north of the lake, Speke and Grant were then obliged to leave the stream, but again struck it some 70 miles lower down, and at length reached Gondokoro on February 15th, 1863, where they were met and assisted by Samuel Baker. The travellers descended the Nile and received a very hearty welcome on their return to England. Speke had been granted the Gold Medal of our Society, and further honours were in store for him from his Sovereign, when a melancholy accident terminated his life in August 1864. His companion, Captain Grant, received our Gold Medal in 1864, and was created a Companion of the Bath, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on Sir Samuel Baker, who had so opportunely aided the explorers at Gondokoro. In 1864 Baron von der Decken, who had made two surveys of the lofty mountain of Kilimanjaro, received the Founder's Medal, and this gallant young explorer would have done further valuable service had not his career been cut short prematurely in 1866, when attempting to ascend the river Juba in a steamer. He had only reached his 33rd year.

Before he succoured Speke and Grant, Sir Samuel Baker had made discoveries in the basin of the Atbara, and afterwards, advancing up the White Nile, he discovered the second great water-basin, to which he assigned the name of "Albert Nyanza." Sir Roderick Murchison had presented our highest honour to him through his brother, in 1865; and on hearing of his great success, our President declared that nothing which had happened since the foundation of the Society had given him greater satisfaction than that this devoted and high-minded traveller should have thus proved himself to be truly worthy of the Medal. It was actually granted for the chivalrous spirit he displayed in rushing to the rescue of Speke and Grant. In 1871 Sir Samuel Baker, in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, again visited the scenes of his former discoveries, with the object of rooting out the slave-traders and kidnappers. In the

performance of this great service he explored the kingdom of Unyoro, and collected much valuable information respecting the equatorial lake region. His devoted wife accompanied him in all his journeys, and the hero and heroine of a noble and most arduous achievement received a cordial and heartfelt welcome on their return. A dinner was given in honour of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker by the Geographical Club on December 8th, 1873.

The Society, ever anxious to encourage the efforts of individual explorers, presented a sum of 100*l.* to M. Du Chaillu in 1866, for his efforts to penetrate into the interior from the West Coast of Africa, during which he made good astronomical observations, and also to reimburse him for the loss of his instruments. Assistance was also given to M. Gerhard Rohlfs of Bremen, in the shape of a grant of 100*l.* to enable him to continue his journeys which, during five years, commencing in 1861, he made in the northern part of the African Continent. His expedition in Morocco in 1863 and 1864, included the passage of the Atlas southward to the oasis of Tuat; and afterwards he went from Tripoli to Kuka on the shores of lake Chad, and southwards by the Benué and Niger, and across the Yoriba country to Lagos, in the Gulf of Guinea. For these remarkable journeys M. Gerhard Rohlfs received the Patron's Medal in 1868.

Dr. Livingstone returned from his Zambesi Expedition with feelings of disappointment. It was then that Sir Roderick Murchison proposed to him the great work of defining the true watershed of Inner Southern Africa. He gladly undertook this hard achievement, the Society granting 500*l.* towards his expenses, and obtaining for him the title and position of a Consul, the Government adding another 500*l.* Livingstone left England in August 1865, spent the following winter in Bombay and in Zanzibar, and finally advanced into the interior from the mouth of the Rovuma in April 1866. Travelling thence to Ujiji on lake Tanganyika, he discovered lake Bangweolo and the magnificent river Lualaba on his way. Afterwards he penetrated into the Manyuema country, enduring most terrible privations and, after having been lost to the outer world for years, he was at length found and succoured by Mr. Stanley at Ujiji. Mr. Stanley finally parted with Livingstone at Unyanyembe in March 1872, and in the following August the dauntless veteran resumed his explorations. He died near the shores of Lake Bangweolo on May 4th, 1873. His faithful servants, Chuma and Susi, conveyed their beloved master's body, with his journals and other property, during an eight months' march, to Zanzibar. The remains arrived in England on April 15th,

1874, and were in the Society's Map Room until they were deposited in their last resting-place in the nave of Westminster Abbey. As an explorer, Livingstone trod some 29,000 miles of African soil, and laid open nearly one million square miles of new country. Sir Bartle Frere, who was our President when the great traveller died, thus concluded his sympathetic and careful sketch of Livingstone's career:—"As a whole, the work of his life will surely be held up in ages to come as one of singular nobleness of design, and of unflinching energy and self-sacrifice in execution. It will be long ere any one man will be able to open so large an extent of unknown land to civilized mankind. Yet longer, perhaps, ere we find a brighter example of a life of such continued and useful self-devotion to a noble cause."

Livingstone's long absence caused great anxiety to his friends, and especially to the Council of our Society, which was unceasing in its efforts for his succour, and liberal, beyond all precedent, in the expenditure of funds with that object—not only of money voted from the Society's own resources, but of still larger sums mainly subscribed by the Council and Fellows. These efforts for the relief of the great traveller form a very noble episode in the history of the Geographical Society. They were commenced, owing to a false report of Livingstone's death, with a searching boat expedition, under the command of Mr. Young, R.N., which our Council induced the Government to despatch in 1866, and to which we contributed 160*l*. Mr. Young proceeded to the Zambesi, went up the Shiré to lake Nyassa, navigated that inland sea, and satisfactorily disposed of the story, having performed the duty with skill, promptitude, and success. In 1870, at the recommendation of our Council, the Government sent out 1000*l*. to Zanzibar to furnish Livingstone with fresh supplies, to which a further sum was added by the great traveller's friend, Mr. James Young. Meanwhile Mr. Stanley, correspondent of the 'New York Herald,' left the coast for Ujiji in February 1871, and, as has already been recorded, he found Livingstone and brought him much needed succour. Returning to England in the summer of 1872, after performing this great service, Mr. Stanley was cordially received by our President and Council. He was entertained at a great dinner on October 21st, 1872, and the unprecedented step was taken of conferring upon him the Society's Gold Medal some months before the appointed time. Meanwhile the Council had started a Livingstone Search and Relief Fund, large sums were subscribed, and a well-equipped expedition was sent to Zanzibar, and was on the point of starting for the interior, when Mr. Stanley returned with the news of Livingstone's safety.

But when Stanley announced that the aged explorer had once more started alone for the unknown interior, it was strongly felt that succouring expeditions should be despatched both to the east and to the west coasts. Lieut. Grandy, R.N., was sent to the Congo to meet Livingstone if he should emerge on the west coast, and Mr. James Young generously defrayed the heavy expenses of this part of the scheme. The conduct of the east-coast expedition was entrusted to Lieut. V. L. Cameron, R.N. On November 11th, 1872, these two young officers were entertained at dinner by the Geographical Club. Cameron's instructions were to deliver supplies to Dr. Livingstone wherever he might find him, and to place himself under the great traveller's orders. But after reaching Unyanyembe, the melancholy certainty of Livingstone's death necessarily altered Cameron's plans, and in October 1873 the faithful servants arrived there with the body and proceeded to the coast. Cameron resolved to achieve some geographical success. He pushed onwards, reached Ujiji in February 1874, explored the southern half of Lake Tanganyika in a boat, and solved the long doubtful problem of its outlet. He then advanced across the Manyuema country to the Lualaba or Congo, crossed that river, and reached the capital of Urua in October 1874. In the same month of the following year Cameron arrived at Benguela on the Atlantic, and was thus the first European traveller who had walked across tropical Africa from east to west. At a great meeting of the Society on April 11th, 1876, in St. James's Hall, Cameron gave an account of his memorable journey, and in May he was presented with our Founder's Medal. He was also promoted to the rank of Commander, and Her Majesty conferred upon him a Companionship of the Bath. The heavy expense of the expedition, upwards of 12,000*l.*, fell mainly upon the Society, being only partly refunded by liberal private subscriptions, and by a grant of 3000*l.* from the Government. Lieut. Grandy was recalled on the news of Livingstone's death, but not before he had done some useful exploring work in the Congo country.

While these resolute efforts were being made to increase our knowledge of tropical Africa, an accomplished German traveller had been engaged in exploring the south-western basin of the Nile. Dr. Schweinfurth, starting on his travels in 1868, succeeded in defining the limits of the basin of the Bahr Ghazal, crossed the water parting to the south, and reached the river Uelle, the course of which has not yet been explored. His work entitled '*The Heart of Africa*,' is a most able description of the physical geography, ethnology, climate, botany, and resources of the Bahr Ghazal region. In recogni-

tion of its merits Dr. Schweinfurth received our Founder's Medal in 1874.

In 1874 Mr. Stanley undertook a second journey into the interior of Africa, to explore the equatorial lakes, and discover the course of the Congo. In March 1875 he reached the southern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, where he put a boat together, which he had conveyed from Zanzibar in pieces, and launched it on the lake. He circumnavigated the lake, visited the capital of Uganda, and returned to his camp after an absence of fifty-eight days. Having made some journeys in the direction of the Albert Nyanza, and in the kingdom of Rumanika, Stanley proceeded to Ujiji, and followed Cameron's route round the southern half of Lake Tanganyika. He then marched across Manyema to Nyangwe and embarked on the Lualaba, which eventually proved to be identical with the Congo. Leaving Nyangwe on November 5th, 1876, Stanley and his party rapidly descended the river, encountering frequent opposition from hostile tribes, until the falls were reached, but it took the party five months to pass these cataracts. The distance from Nyangwe to the mouth of the Congo is calculated at 1800 miles, and Mr. Stanley was navigating the river from November 1876 to August 1877. Dangers in every form were met with intrepid resolution, while marvellous resource and ingenuity were exercised in combating the great physical obstacles. Sir Roderick Murchison, whose forecasts were seldom wrong, held the opinion that Livingstone's Lualaba was the Congo, and Stanley verified the fact.

The Council of the Society, while encouraging and assisting exploration in tropical Africa, was not unmindful of the useful if less known labours of those who were zealously working further south, and also on the west coast. Mr. R. B. N. Walker received a sum of 143*l.* in 1865, to aid him in his efforts to explore the Ogowé, 100*l.* was granted to Mr. St. Vincent Erskine in 1870 for exploring the Limpopo, Mr. Wakefield of Mombas was granted 35*l.* in 1871, and in 1872 the services of Karl Mauch were recognised by the grant of 25*l.* Landing at Natal almost destitute, Herr Mauch gradually worked his way northward to the region lying between the lower courses of the Limpopo and the Zambesi, the region of the semi-fabulous Monomotapa of the early Portuguese. Here the enthusiastic explorer brought to light the abandoned gold-fields, and the ruins of an ancient city. He carried on his investigations year after year amid many privations, and also fixed the positions of several points, and the courses and width of rivers by exact observations. In 1873 a gold watch was granted to that well-known traveller and painter of African scenery, Thomas Baines.

Born in 1822, the son of a Master Mariner at King's Lynn, young Baines went out to the Cape in 1842, and remained there until 1854. He was next engaged as artist with Gregory's N.W. Australian Expedition, and afterwards with Livingstone on the Zambesi. In 1861-62 he made a journey from Walfisch Bay to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls, and from 1864 to 1868 he was again in England. His large series of admirable sketches in oils was divided between our Society and Kew Museum. His unselfishness and willingness to oblige were only equalled by his extraordinary industry. His time and abilities were at the service of all who needed them, with or without payment. In 1868 Mr. Baines returned to Africa to explore the gold-fields of Tati, which were discovered by Karl Mauch. The results of his exploration of this region were exceedingly valuable, but he gained nothing for himself, and died very poor at Durban on May 8th, 1875.

That excellent man and most painstaking and accurate explorer, Werner Munzinger, contributed several valuable papers to our Journal, although he did not receive any special recognition from the Society for his services. His career was prematurely cut short. He rendered such essential service to the Abyssinian Expedition that a Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon him at its close, but his best geographical work was the toilsome and arduous journey through the desert Afar region, and the memoir and map which were its result. Munzinger was making his way to the kingdom of Shoa when he was murdered by a party of Gallas on November 14th, 1875.

The name of W. Winwood Reade must here find a place among African explorers. Born in 1838, the stories of Du Chaillu led him to make a voyage to the Gaboon to hunt gorillas, and on his return he published his 'Savage Africa.' Afterwards he led an expedition from Sierra Leone to the upper waters of the Niger in 1869; and his observations are recorded in his 'African Sketch Book.' This zealous explorer and brilliant writer was cut off prematurely, dying at the early age of 37, in 1875.

As regards the Niger region, a gold watch was presented to Bishop Crowther in 1880, in recognition of the service to geography which he has performed during his numerous voyages up the river.

In consequence of the efforts made by His Majesty the King of the Belgians to promote African discovery, the Council of our Society resolved to raise an "African Exploration Fund," to be appropriated to the scientific examination of Africa. A Committee was appointed to carry the objects of the Fund into

effect, and the Council granted 500*l.* towards it, in March 1877. Seven routes were suggested for exploration:—

- 1st. From the gold-fields of South Africa, past the south end of Tanganyika, to Unyanyembe.
- 2nd. Along the east face of the coast range between the Zambesi and the Equator.
- 3rd. From the east coast to the north end of Nyassa.
- 4th. Between the north end of Nyassa and south end of Tanganyika.
- 5th. From the coast opposite Zanzibar to the south end of Lake Victoria; thence to the north end of Tanganyika.
- 6th. From Mombasa, by Kilimanjaro, to s.e. shore of Lake Victoria.
- 7th. From Formosa Bay, along the valley of the River Dana, by Mount Kenia, to n.e. shore of Lake Victoria.

In 1878 the Committee selected the 3rd and 4th, from Dar-es-Salaam, a few miles south of Zanzibar, to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and thence to Tanganyika. The Council voted a further grant for the contemplated expedition, eventually raising their contribution to 2000*l.* Fellows and other well-wishers together subscribed 1989*l.* Young Mr. A. Keith Johnston, the only son of the eminent geographer of Edinburgh, was selected to command this expedition. Born in 1844, he had been carefully instructed in geography by his father, and afterwards completed his education in Germany. For about eighteen months, in 1872–73, he was Assistant-Curator in our Map Room, and until 1875 he was learning active field work in the wilds of Paraguay. After his return he was engaged on literary geographical work until he left England in November 1878. He was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Thomson, a young Scotch geologist, and at Zanzibar he secured the services of Livingstone's faithful servant Chuma. After a preliminary trip to the Usambara Mountains, the party landed at Dar-es-Salaam on May 19th, 1879. Ascending the course of the river Rufiji, Mr. Keith Johnston was attacked by fever, and he expired on the 23rd of June. "Thus," says his young companion, "was one of the most promising explorers who had ever set foot on African shores, numbered with the long list of geographical martyrs who have attempted to break through the barriers of disease and barbarism which make the interior of Africa almost impenetrable." Mr. Thomson, at the age of 22, now found himself alone in the wilds of Africa, charged with heavy responsibility, and at the head of work in which few have succeeded. The brave young fellow proved equal to the occasion. With his foot on the threshold of the unknown, he

resolved to go forward and do his best. "Though the mantle of Mr. Johnston's knowledge could not descend upon me," he said, "yet he left his enthusiasm for the work of research, and I resolved to carry out his design as far as lay in my power."

On the 2nd of July Mr. Thomson resumed the journey, and after many long and perilous marches he reached the northern shore of Lake Nyassa. Thence he advanced northwards, and on November 2nd, 1879, he came in sight of Lake Tanganyika. His work, as traced out by the Society, was now finished; but Mr. Thomson, on seeing the great expanse of waters, felt impelled to explore the Lukuga outlet discovered by Cameron. Encamping his men under command of Chuma, he started on his march northwards, along the western shore, with only thirty porters. Suffering from fever, the enthusiastic young explorer felt as if he had got a new lease of life when, on Christmas Day 1879, he beheld the noble river Lukuga bearing the drainage waters of the Tanganyika to the Congo and the Atlantic. For six days he advanced down the river's course, and reached a hill whence he could see the great plain of the Lualaba spread out below him. For a long time he was in constant danger from the fierce race of Waruas, but he eventually escaped and returned to his camp on April 4th. Mr. Thomson then made his way back to Zanzibar from the south end of Tanganyika, discovering a remarkable lake, which he named Lake Leopold, on his way. After resting for a few days at Unyanyembe, he finally reached the sea-shore at Bagamoyo. He thus concludes his modest and most interesting narrative: "I felt it to be my proudest boast that of the 150 men who left Dar-es-Salaam, only one did not survive to see the Indian Ocean again; and it will ever be a pleasure to me to think that though often placed in critical positions, I never once required to fire a gun for either offensive or defensive purposes."

This expedition was organized by, and directed from first to last, under instructions from a Committee of the Society's Council, the chairman of which was our former President, Sir Rutherford Alcock. It had a clearly defined aim, and it was conducted ably, economically, and with complete success, first by its lamented leader, and afterwards by a most competent successor, whose fortitude, energy, and sound judgment, combined with intelligent and instructed observation, are rare combinations in any man, and most remarkable in one so young as Mr. Joseph Thomson.

Finally, that gallant young Portuguese officer, Major Serpa Pinto, received our Gold Medal in 1881, for his discoveries and numerous astronomical observations, during the course of his march across Africa, from Benguela to Natal.

This long array of gallant and most brilliant achievements, with which our Society has been more or less closely connected, has wrought a marvellous change on the map of Africa. Yet this is only one great division of the world, and it will now be seen that our activity has not been confined to the African continent.

The Society, since it initiated the expedition of Lieuts. Grey and Lushington, has taken a leading part in advocating and planning the exploration of Australia. A general plan for exploring North Australia was advocated by our Society, in consequence of a project for colonizing Carpentaria put forward in a book by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, and in accordance with the suggestions of our Associates Admiral Stokes and Captain Sturt. Her Majesty's Government decided upon adopting our proposal, and they selected an experienced surveyor, Mr. Augustus C. Gregory, to carry out this important project. Mr. Gregory had previously unravelled the condition of the interior of Western Australia, and in 1848 he had proceeded from Perth and travelled over 1500 miles in search of good land. In 1856 his expedition went by sea from Sydney through Torres Strait, and landed on the Victoria River, about eighty miles from its mouth. He was accompanied by his brother Mr. F. Gregory, the botanist Dr. Muller, the geologist Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Baines the artist traveller. Ascending the Victoria to its source, the explorers crossed the water-parting at a height of 1660 feet, and descended a stream flowing south, ending in a desiccated salt lake, which he called Sturt Creek. Returning to the Victoria, he next advanced thence to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and explored the region between the eastern side of that gulf and the then northernmost station of our settlers, ending his labours at Brisbane. He had marched over 6500 miles in a country previously unknown, and received our Founder's Medal in 1857. The Patron's Medal was adjudicated to another Australian explorer, Mr. M'Douall Stuart in 1861, for having advanced across the continent from the south to within 245 miles of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Attempts to cross the continent were continuous, and Mr. Richard O'Hara Burke, with his companions Wills and Gray, at length traversed it from south and north. But they perished, and the Founder's Medal was awarded to the representative of O'Hara Burke in 1862. One man alone survived, Mr. John King, to whom a gold watch with a suitable inscription was presented. Meanwhile our Medallist, M'Douall Stuart, in 1861-62, successfully crossed the continent from Adelaide to Van Diemen Gulf, exploring the route along which the electric telegraph was subsequently laid. In 1863 our Gold Medal was presented to Mr. Frank Gregory

for his successful explorations in Western Australia, and gold watches, with honorary inscriptions, were adjudged to Mr. William Landsborough, Mr. John M'Kinlay, and Mr. Frederick Walker, for valuable additions to our knowledge; the first for his journey from Carpentaria to Victoria, the second for exploring from Adelaide to Carpentaria, and the third for discoveries between the Nogoia and the Gulf of Carpentaria. Landsborough and M'Kinlay were leaders of expeditions for the relief of O'Hara Burke.

Our rewards for Australian work have since been bestowed upon gallant and resolute men who have traversed the trackless and arid wastes on the western side of the continent. In 1872 an overland telegraph line had been successfully laid across Australia from Port Augusta to Port Darwin. Central Mount Stuart is nearly on the centre of this line, and in April 1873 Colonel Egerton Warburton, of the good old Cheshire stock, started thence to reach the western settlements. After eight months' march, the latter portion of which was through an arid region where the party was supported by the meat of their slaughtered camels, and finally narrowly escaped death from starvation, the frontier settlements on the De Grey River were reached in the end of December, nearly 1000 miles of entirely new country having been traversed. For this service to geography Colonel Warburton received our Medal in 1874. Mr. J. Forrest had the same distinction conferred upon him in 1876, for his route survey across the interior from Murchison River to the line of the Overland Telegraph, when he marched, for the most part on foot, for 2000 miles, 600 of which was through a region covered with spinifex grass, and almost destitute of water. Lastly, our Patron's Medal was presented to Mr. Ernest Giles, in 1880, for having led several exploring expeditions between 1872 and 1876, the most important of which were from Beltana to Perth, and from Champion Bay to the Overland Line of Telegraph.

If our honours have not so frequently been bestowed on travellers for work in North and South America, it is not for want either of important and interesting undiscovered regions to be explored, or of accomplished travellers to describe them. Since 1850 only two of our medals have been conferred for work in North America, and but one for South American exploration. In 1858 the Patron's Medal was adjudicated to Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, who had been in charge of the Great Coast Survey of the United States since 1844. Sir Roderick Murchison did no more than justice to this national undertaking, when he said that "whether we regard the science, skill, and zeal of the operators, the perfection of their instru-

ments, the able manner in which the Superintendent has enlisted all modern improvements into his service, the care taken to have the observations accurately registered, or the noble liberality of the Government, all unprejudiced persons must agree that the United States Coast Survey stands without a superior." Captain John Palliser received the Patron's Medal in 1859 for the successful results of the expedition under his command during 1857 and 1858, in exploring large tracts of British North America, and particularly for the determination of the existence of practicable passes across the Rocky Mountains within British territory. Palliser's Expedition originated in the pressing recommendation of our Society.

Since the days of Schomburgk, the Gold Medal has only been awarded to one traveller in South America. Mr. William Chandless received it in 1866, for his unaided exploration of the River Purus, one of the great southern tributaries of the Amazon, for a distance of 1866 miles, and for laying down the course of this previously undefined stream by a continuous series of astronomical observations for latitude and longitude, and true compass bearings. The great danger encountered in travelling for months through a country of interminable forest, in which lurk hordes of savage Indians, was shown in the treacherous slaughter of Mr. Chandless's servant, and his boat's crew, in descending the river. The result of his enterprise was the discovery of a vast tract of interesting country previously unknown, and a profound modification of all our maps of the interior of tropical South America. Commander Musters, R.N., was, in 1872, awarded a gold watch, with a suitable inscription, for his adventurous journey in Patagonia through 960 miles of latitude, in 780 of which he travelled over a country previously quite unknown to Europeans. But this by no means exhausts the list of accomplished and deserving South American travellers, the successors of Humboldt, of Woodbine Parish, and of Schomburgk. The names of Pentland, Poeppig, Martius, Maw, and Smyth; of Wallace, Spruce, and Bates; of Tschudi, Wernemann, and Raimondi; of Cox and Moreno, at once recur to the mind. South America is indeed the classic land of travellers; the land to the descriptions of which the writer of travels and the portrayer of scenery must go for his best models, the land which inspired our ablest geographical writers from the classic works of Humboldt to the charming narrative of Bates. No travellers have been more thoroughly fitted for their tasks by previous training, none have more resolutely faced dangers and privations, and some among them stand first as accurate scientific observers, while their works are the best models on which a book of travels can be written. Every

geographical author should be a student of Humboldt, of Schomburgk, and of Bates.

The searches for Sir John Franklin's expedition, in which the whole nation took so deep an interest, were specially advocated by our Society. The expedition had been sent out through the influence of our Founder and former President, and was commanded by one of our Vice-Presidents. It is our pride, too, to be able to reflect that Sir Roderick Murchison stood by the noble-hearted widow of Franklin, supporting her efforts to the last when others, including the Government, fell away from her; and that the attempts made by Sir Roderick to obtain a renewal of the glorious work of Arctic discovery only ceased with his life.

When Sir James Ross returned, without tidings, in 1849, Captains Collinson and M'Clure were despatched in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* to search by way of Behring Strait, while Captain Austin's expedition sailed in April 1850 to follow the footsteps of Franklin up Baffin Bay and Barrow Strait. No expedition was ever more ably and successfully commanded than that of Captain Austin, and its proceedings form a turning-point in the history of Arctic exploration on several grounds. It was the first in which steam power was efficiently used in ice navigation, and the work of Cator and Sherard Osborn on board the *Intrepid* and *Pioneer* in Baffin Bay pioneered the way to a revolution in the methods of encountering and overcoming ice obstacles. Then it was Captain Austin who brought the carefully calculated system for winter quarters to the highest perfection, and no one has since improved upon his methods and arrangements. Lastly, it was Captain Austin who inaugurated the system of extended sledge parties, depôts, and auxiliaries; which was developed, in its details, by the genius of M'Clintock. Thus, in 1851, a most complete system of search was carried out, consisting of six extended parties to be away sixty days each, marching in different directions, and each supported by an auxiliary sledge to lay out a depôt.

Captain Austin returned in the autumn of 1851, and when another expedition sailed in the next year, it merely followed exactly the arrangements of its predecessor. Indeed its leading spirits were Austin's old officers—M'Clintock and Sherard Osborn, Meham and Hamilton, MacDougall and May. Sir Henry Kellett, in the *Resolute*, wintered at Melville Island in 1852-53, and Lieut. Meham fortunately discovered a record left by Captain M'Clure which announced the position of the *Investigator* in a harbour of Banks Land. Knowing the position, Captain Kellett sent Lieut. Pim to communicate early in the spring of 1853, and the gallant crew of the *Investi-*

gator, just when the ship was about to be abandoned after three winters, were saved. By marching across to the *Resolute* and afterwards returning home by Baffin Bay, M'Clure, his officers, and crew traversed a North-West Passage. It was in 1853 and 1854 that the Arctic sledge travelling, developed and matured under Captain Austin, was still further extended. M'Clintock, in 1853, marched over 1328 miles, and was absent from the ship 105 days. Meham was away 94 days and went over 1163 miles. Richards and Osborn discovered the northern shores of the Parry Islands. But the most brilliant feat in naval Arctic travelling was performed by our Associate Lieut. Meham in 1854. He was travelling for 61 days, and marched over 1336 miles, at an average rate of 20 miles a day.

Sir Robert M'Clure, who received the honour of knighthood on his return, had our Patron's Medal adjudged to him in 1854, for his discovery of the North-West Passage, before it had been ascertained that Franklin's dying heroes were ahead of him in that great achievement. In presenting it, the Earl of Ellesmere said that when M'Clure sailed, the language in naval circles was—"that man will not return by the way he has gone, unless at least he should meet Franklin. He will return eastward or he will return no more." He died on October 17th, 1873, and was attended to his grave by the President and Secretary of our Society, and by many old Arctic officers. The author of the narrative of his voyage thus sums up his character: "M'Clure was stern, cool, and bold in all perils, severe as a disciplinarian, self-reliant, yet modest as became an officer. With a granite-like view of duty to his country and profession, he would in war have been a great leader; and it was his good fortune, during a period of profound peace, to find a field for all those valuable qualities and to add fresh glory to a navy, the life-blood of which is honour and renown. The name of M'Clure will be for all time associated with the most remarkable voyage of discovery of our generation." Captain Collinson, in the *Enterprise*, while prosecuting the search for Franklin during three winters and five summers, also made a most remarkable voyage. He penetrated further eastward from Behring Strait than any ship has ever done before or since, and his route, from Behring Strait, led him along that prescribed for Franklin, if successful in reaching the north coast of America. In 1858 he was awarded our Founder's Medal. Admiral Sir Richard Collinson has since worked hard for our Society as a most active Member of Council and Vice-President during eighteen years, from 1857 to 1875. In the latter year he was obliged to retire, owing to the pressure of his duties as Deputy-Master of the Trinity House.

The labours of the searching expeditions added largely to our knowledge of the Arctic Regions. Not only was a vast extent of land and sea added to our maps, but light was thrown on the physical geography and hydrography of a considerable area previously unknown, as well as on questions relating to its geology and the distribution of animal and vegetable life. Above all a bright page was added to the history of naval prowess; and it was no small advantage that the historian of the Arctic searches was a prominent and zealous actor in the work of exploration. Sherard Osborn's 'Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal,' his 'Discovery of a North-West Passage by Captain M'Clure,' and his 'Career and Last Voyage of Sir John Franklin' are classic works in the geographical literature of England. They will remain as the record of great events in naval chronicle, and will "awaken in the breasts of future Parrys, Franklins, or M'Clures that love for perilous adventure which must ever form the most valuable trait in the character of a great maritime people."

The heart of our President, Sir Roderick Murchison, was set upon never ceasing to search the Arctic Regions until true tidings were obtained of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. He, therefore (news having arrived from Dr. Rae that an Eskimo statement pointed to King William Island, a place not hitherto searched, as the scene of the disaster, and that relics had been obtained which corroborated the story), very cordially joined with Lady Franklin in her efforts to induce the Government to send out a small expedition to search the unvisited shores of King William Island. A memorial was presented to the Prime Minister by Sir Roderick, as President of the Society, dated June 5th, 1856, which was signed by Admirals Beaufort, Beechey, Austin, Collinson, Smyth, and FitzRoy, by General Sabine, by the Earl of Ellesmere, and by many other eminent Arctic officers and geographers. The Government refused its request. Then it was that Lady Franklin resolved, with the aid of her steadfast friends, to despatch an expedition on her own responsibility. The cost was 10,412*l.*; the subscriptions amounted to 2981*l.* Sir Roderick Murchison gave 100*l.*, Sir Thomas Acland, 100*l.*; the mother of Lieut. Fairholme of the *Erebus*, 150*l.*; the relations of Lieut. Hornby of the *Terror*, 150*l.*; an old and dear friend of the gallant Fitzjames, 100*l.*; Sir Francis Beaufort, 50*l.*; the Hydrographer, 20*l.*; Captain Collinson, 20*l.*; Sir James Ross, 20*l.*, and several other old Arctic officers, besides many Fellows of the Society were among the subscribers. Captain Allen Young gave 500*l.* besides his own valuable services. But the great bulk of the expense fell upon Lady Franklin. She was

so fortunate as to obtain the willing services of Captain M'Clintock, the most eminent among Arctic sledge travellers, to command her steamer, the *Fox*, and the expedition sailed on June 30th, 1857. In the first season the *Fox* was forced to winter in the pack of Baffin Bay and was exposed to extreme danger at the breaking up of the ice. But, undaunted by this disaster and resolved not to return home, M'Clintock again turned the *Fox's* head northwards, and was rewarded by reaching a point whence King William Island could be searched by sledging parties in the spring of 1859. M'Clintock marched entirely round the shores of King William Island and examined Montreal Island, at the mouth of the Great Fish River, while Allen Young completed the discovery of the southern side of Prince of Wales Land. The result was that, by finding the famous document at Point Victory (signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames), the fate of Sir John Franklin and his heroic followers was ascertained, while the skeleton *beyond* or south of Simpson's cairn, on Cape Herschel, was a silent but certain proof that to them belongs the glory of having solved the question of the North-West Passage. When M'Clintock returned from this most successful expedition he received the honour of knighthood, while his time in the *Fox* was allowed to reckon as time served in one of Her Majesty's ships.

The Council desired to commemorate, in an especial manner, the great services to geography of our gallant Vice-President Sir John Franklin. They therefore awarded the Founder's Medal, in 1860, to his widow, in token of their admiration of her noble and self-sacrificing perseverance in sending out, at her own cost, several searching expeditions, until at length the fate of her husband was ascertained. It was adjudged to her not only as the merited recompense of her husband's discoveries, but also as a testimony of the admiration entertained by British geographers for her who devoted twelve years of her life to this glorious object, in accomplishing which she sacrificed so large a portion of her worldly means.

The Patron's Medal of 1860 was adjudged to Sir Leopold M'Clintock, for the consummate skill and unflinching fortitude with which he and his gallant companions not only enlarged our acquaintance with Arctic geography, but also brought to light the precious Record which revealed the history of the voyage and of the final abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. His interesting narrative of the voyage of the *Fox*, entitled 'Fate of Sir John Franklin,' passed through four editions.

After the return of M'Clintock there was very lamentable neglect of Arctic work in this country during several years; but the Council never ceased to take an interest in the efforts

of other nations, and to show their appreciation of useful work well done, in a tangible form. In 1853 Dr. Kane, in the little brig *Advance* with a crew of seventeen men, led the first American expedition into Smith Sound, and the Founder's Medal was adjudged to him in 1856 for his discoveries and arduous labours during two winters in the ice. Dr. Kane's companion, Dr. Hayes, led another expedition to Smith Sound in 1860, and made a very gallant attempt to advance northwards along the western shore with a dog sledge. For this service to geography Dr. Hayes received the Patron's Medal in 1867. The admiring attention of our Council was also turned to the achievements of the Swedish explorers in the Spitzbergen seas. Professor Nordenskjöld received our Founder's Medal in 1869 for his valuable work in Spitzbergen, which was continued in subsequent years; and when he succeeded in the glorious achievement of making the North-East Passage in 1879, the Medal was conferred upon the commander of his ship, the *Vega*, the gallant Captain Palander. The Norwegian, Captain Carlsen, had, in 1873, received a gold watch for circumnavigating Spitzbergen in 1863, and Novaya Zemlya in 1871.

The discovery of Franz Josef Land by the Austro-Hungarian Expedition, under the command of Lieuts. Payer and Weyprecht, and the admirably conducted sledging expeditions of Payer excited the admiration of English geographers. In 1875 the Founder's Medal was adjudged to Lieut. Weyprecht, and the Patron's Medal to M. Julius Payer. The latter officer came over to England, and was entertained at dinner by the Geographical Club, on November 10th, 1874, and also by the Trinity House.

But in the meanwhile our Arctic Associates had, during ten years, been striving to obtain a renewal of Arctic exploration by the Government of this country. It was in 1865 that Captain Sherard Osborn resolved to bring this important subject before the Society. He fully recognised the fact that the great work could only be accomplished gradually, and that one expedition must follow another until all the knowledge attainable by human means, in this field of inquiry, had been secured. He also saw that a mere quest for the Pole was not an aim which would secure influential or intelligent support, but that the objects of Arctic exploration, in these days, must be to obtain valuable scientific results. Lastly he felt that the route for an expedition must be that which held out the best prospect of crossing the threshold of the unknown region and reaching new ground. He therefore wisely and correctly selected Smith Sound, at the head of Baffin Bay, as the direction that ought to be taken in the first instance.

Sherard Osborn's memorable paper on the renewal of Arctic research, was read at the Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 23rd of January, 1865, with Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair. Seldom has so influential an assembly been brought together to support our Chair, men of the highest eminence in science being as numerous as Arctic and other naval officers. The address was eloquent and conclusive, and stirred up the feelings of those who heard it to such purpose that the subject was never again allowed to drop. Our President espoused the cause most warmly, secured the adhesion of other scientific societies, and headed a deputation of our Council to the Duke of Somerset, then First Lord of the Admiralty. But in March 1865 Sherard Osborn had accepted an appointment which obliged him to go to Bombay, and the movement, for a time, lost its chief support. In private correspondence Sir Roderick deeply regretted Osborn's absence, speaking of him as "our right hand." Efforts were not, however, relaxed, and at last Osborn decided that the time had arrived for the formal renewal of his proposal. He read a second paper on the subject on April 22nd, 1872, and the Council appointed an Arctic Committee, with Admiral Sir George Back as its chairman, in that year. A second Committee, formed of Members appointed jointly by the Royal Society and by our Council, was formed in 1873; and the Reports of these two Committees laid down the canons for Arctic exploration, enumerated its important objects in great detail, and adopted the views which Sherard Osborn had advocated since 1865. Our President Sir Henry Rawlinson, accompanied by Sir Joseph Hooker and Admiral Sherard Osborn, armed with these Reports, had an interview with Mr. Disraeli on August 1st, 1874, and on the 17th of November the Prime Minister announced that the Society's petition had been successful. "Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the representations of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society in favour of a renewed expedition under the conduct of Government, to explore the region of the North Pole, and having carefully weighed the reasons set forth in support of such an expedition, the scientific advantages to be derived from it, its chances of success as well as the importance of encouraging that spirit of maritime enterprise which has ever distinguished the English people, have determined to lose no time in organising a suitable expedition for the purpose in view." Accordingly the *Alert* and *Discovery*, Arctic exploring ships, were commissioned, under the command of Captain Nares, who had served under Kellett in 1852-54.

But a very serious loss to our Society and to the navy, saddened the departure of the Arctic Expedition. On May

6th, 1875, Admiral Sherard Osborn died very suddenly. His body was followed to the grave by the President and Secretary of our Society, and by a large concourse of Arctic and other naval friends. Osborn became a Fellow in 1856, and was on our Council from 1867 until his death. He was also Vice-President of the Bombay Geographical Society from 1865 to 1867. He read various interesting papers at our meetings, constantly joined in our discussions, while his munificent present to our library will be noticed in another chapter. The Society never had a warmer or a more zealous friend. His cheery voice and hearty joyous smile, which won upon men's feelings as much as his close reasoning and well-marshalled facts affected their judgments, will long be remembered.

The Arctic Expedition achieved all that our Council desired or expected in the face of greater dangers and obstacles than were ever anticipated. It succeeded in crossing the threshold of the unknown region, its ships attained a higher latitude than any other vessel has ever reached, they wintered further north than any human being has ever been known to have wintered before, and Captain Markham planted the Union Jack on the most northern point ever reached by man. Moreover the expedition explored that portion of the previously unknown Arctic region which could be reached from the direction of Smith Sound, with most valuable scientific results. On his return Sir George Nares and his officers were honoured with the warm approval of their Sovereign and of the Admiralty, and the leader was created a K.C.B. He and his officers had a magnificent reception at a special meeting of our Society, held at St. James's Hall, with the Prince of Wales in the chair, on December 12th, 1876. On the previous day they were entertained at dinner by the Geographical Club, when the largest number of Members assembled that had ever been brought together since its foundation. Sir George Nares was adjudged the Gold Medal of our Society for his great services to Arctic geography, and Captain Markham received a gold watch, with a suitable inscription, for having advanced his country's flag to the most northern point ever reached by man. The work of the expedition was done well, but geographers, who have studied the subject, are mindful that Arctic work cannot be completed by a single effort, and that the reasons for the continuance of northern exploration are as strong now as they ever were.

The most gratifying recognition of the merits of our explorers was the dinner given to them by the old Arctic officers, to the number of twenty-eight, on December 6th, 1876. The

veteran Sir George Back, who presided at this dinner, gave expression to the feelings of old Arctics in a heart-stirring speech that will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it; and it was the last occasion on which the good old Admiral, the Father of Arctic explorers, spoke in public.

Born in 1796, George Back achieved undying fame in the Arctic Regions, first in the Spitzbergen Seas, next with Franklin on his two land journeys, then in his chivalrous attempt to succour the Rosses, when he discovered the Great Fish River, and lastly in the memorable voyage of the *Terror*. He was an accomplished artist, as well as an accurate observer, and an undaunted explorer. He received our Gold Medal in 1835, and became a Fellow in 1836. From that time he was constantly either a Member of Council or Vice-President, and was twice President of the Raleigh Club. He was a genial and most entertaining host, a steadfast and warm-hearted friend, and a hard-working Member of our Council. Sir George Back died, at a good old age, on June 23rd, 1878. He showed the regard he entertained for the Society and its objects, by his bequest of a legacy of 600*l.* and of the fine portrait of himself by Brockedon,* which now hangs in the Council Room of the Society.

After the return of our Arctic Expedition, the glorious work was, it is to be hoped only for a time, abandoned to private efforts and to other countries. In 1878–79, Nordenskjöld achieved the North-East Passage. The Dutch nation, inspired by the patriotic energy of Jansen and Koolemans Beynen, has sent the little schooner *Willem Barents* on three useful exploring voyages to the Arctic seas in 1878, 1879, and 1880. Captain Markham, in the little schooner *Isbjorn*, made a polar reconnaissance in 1879; and in 1880, Mr. Leigh Smith, in a steamer built specially for exploring, made important discoveries along the south coast of Franz Josef Land. For this great service to geography he received the Patron's Gold Medal in 1881.

The Council, remaining true to the principles originally laid down, has not confined its honours to geographers only who have worked in the field. Scholars and cartographers, those who have discussed and utilized the work of travellers, have also had their labours and their merits duly recognized.

The Society has adjudged the Royal Award to two of its Presidents. It is true that Admiral Smyth had fairly earned

* Mr. Wm. Brockedon, F.R.S., was on our Council in 1831, 1838, 1843, and 1844. He was an artist, and also a great Alpine traveller; author of 'The Passes of the Alps,' and Murray's 'Handbook of Switzerland.' He died in 1855.

the honour by his great geographical services in the field. But when, in 1854, he received the Founder's Medal, the Council and Fellows thought chiefly of the pilot who steered the Society's ship through a stormy sea and brought her safely into port, of him who had given the Society, from its origin, the great benefit of his assistance and advice, and his vigorous superintendence while he occupied the presidential chair. The presentation of the Founder's Medal to Sir Roderick Murchison, in 1871, was but a very slight acknowledgment of all that the Society owes to him who placed it amongst the foremost, the most active, the most popular, and the most widely known of our scientific bodies. The history of the award of a Gold Medal to Sir Roderick was thus related by Sir Henry Rawlinson. "When ill-health forced him to retire, the Council had under consideration the presentation to him of some fitting testimonial. But while they were deliberating on the best means of carrying out this resolution, it was ascertained that Sir Roderick, with a delicate and touching appreciation of the value of the Society's approbation, would prefer to any testimonial, however costly and elaborate, the simple medal which he had himself so often presented to others as the reward of merit."

Three eminent cartographers have been selected by the Council for the Royal Awards. Foremost was John Arrowsmith, an original Fellow of our Society, and a Member of the Council from 1851 to 1868. He was born at Winston, near Barnard Castle in Durham, on April 23rd, 1790, and in 1810 he came to London to join his uncle Aaron Arrowsmith, who was then the leading cartographer in this country. For many years young John aided his uncle in the construction of his large collection of maps, and soon after his uncle's death he commenced his admirable 'London Atlas,' the first edition of which appeared in 1834. From that time he worked earnestly and ardently to the last, although from 1861 he ceased publishing on his own account. While engaged on his Atlas he laboured with the greatest industry, and lived in the most frugal manner. When that work had achieved success he still continued his painstaking career. He purchased his uncle's house, No. 10, Soho Square, from his cousin Samuel in 1839, and continued to live there until 1861. A great number of his maps illustrate the papers in our Journals, and the perspicuity and fidelity with which he laboured for many years in analysing and comparing the crude and hastily constructed sketch-maps which travellers brought home from distant lands, and the pains he took to delineate such fresh knowledge correctly, quite irrespective of any pecuniary profit, renders his name justly famous

among practical geographers. It will long be remembered, how, for so many years, he pointed out the places on the wall-diagrams as the authors read their papers at our Meetings, “*describit radio*,” as Lord Ellesmere said. John Arrowsmith was adjudged the Patron’s Medal in 1863, for the very important services he had rendered to geographical science. He died at his house in Hereford Square, on May 2nd, 1873, in his 84th year.

In 1868 the Founder’s Medal was awarded to Dr. Augustus Petermann for his services, as a writer and cartographer, in advancing geographical science, and for his well-known publication, the ‘*Geographische Mittheilungen*,’ commenced in 1856. Dr. Petermann was born at Bleicherode in Prussia in 1822, and first studied geography under Berghaus. In 1845 he came to Edinburgh to assist in the preparation of the English edition of the ‘*Physical Atlas*’ of Berghaus, published by Keith Johnston, and from 1847 to 1854 he was in London. Returning to Germany in 1855, he took the management of the geographical establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha, including the editorship of the ‘*Mittheilungen*.’ From that time his life was one of ceaseless activity and usefulness in furthering the interests of geography. He died at Gotha on September 23rd, 1878. To Mr. A. Keith Johnston of Edinburgh the Patron’s Medal was adjudged in 1871. The two editions of his great ‘*Physical Atlas*’ cost him ten years of the best period of his life; the result was that the study of physical geography at once took its place among the necessary branches of a liberal education. In 1860 he published his ‘*Dictionary of Geography*.’ Mr. Keith Johnston only survived a month, after the presentation of the Medal.

Mrs. Mary Somerville was, throughout a very long life, eminently distinguished by her proficiency in those branches of science which form the basis of physical geography, and, in 1869, the Council unanimously agreed that she had well earned a claim to the Patron’s Medal, which was accordingly adjudged to her. Her first work, ‘*The Connection of the Physical Sciences*,’ appeared in 1834, and her ‘*Physical Geography*’ in 1848. It was Sir Bartle Frere who pointed out that, among the acts of Sir Roderick Murchison’s Presidency, one of those of which he was most proud, was his having induced the Council to decree Gold Medals to two illustrious women: Mrs. Somerville as the pre-eminent geographer and physicist, and Lady Franklin for her heroic exertions in determining the real fate of her husband.

Colonel H. Yule, C.B., received the Founder’s Medal in 1872 for the eminent services rendered by him to geography in the

publication of his three great works, 'Narrative of a Mission to the Court of Ava in 1855,' 'Cathay and the Way Thither,' 1865, and his new edition of 'Marco Polo' in 1871. 'Cathay and the Way Thither' was one of the Hakluyt Society's series, and that the Geographical Society's Gold Medal should be adjudged to its editor, proves the close connection between the work and objects of the two Societies. Colonel Yule's exhaustive and masterly edition of 'Marco Polo' is a work, the publication of which forms an epoch in geographical literature, and it is fitting that our Council should have conferred its highest honour on the first comparative geographer of this country. Since 1877, when he succeeded Sir David Dundas, Colonel Yule has been President of the Hakluyt Society. In 1880 the Council recorded their appreciation of the literary labours of Mr. E. H. Bunbury, in the production of his 'History of Ancient Geography,' a work of the highest value, combining accurate scholarship with large observation, and displaying a thorough acquaintance with modern geographical discovery, as well as with classical literature. A copy of the Council's Resolution was presented to Mr. Bunbury, by the President, with the best thanks of the Council for the service he had rendered to geographical science and culture.

This long roll of eminent explorers and geographers whom the Society has delighted to honour, this record of assistance given to expeditions in every part of the world, represents the main branch of the labours of an institution which has, during half a century, striven zealously and unceasingly to perform a duty which is of national importance.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY. LIBRARY AND MAP ROOM.
EDUCATIONAL MEASURES.

NEXT, in usefulness and importance, to the operations of the Geographical Society in the field, are the measures for recording the results of discoveries, for disseminating knowledge, for providing instruction and information, and for encouraging educational measures connected with the study of geography.

In the first year of the Society's existence the form of our 'JOURNAL' was decided upon by the Council, and the first volume was published in octavo, as at present, containing 264 pages, illustrated by eight maps. The first six volumes were edited by the first Secretary, Captain Maconochie, R.N., and in addition to the papers, contained analyses of recent publications, and miscellaneous geographical information. The two succeeding Secretaries, Captain Washington, R.N., and Colonel Jackson, continued the same plan of giving analyses of books, and in 1837 it was resolved that all the maps should be engraved on copper. In order to supply the information as rapidly as possible, the 'Journal' was published in two parts, in May and November, and for a short time, in 1839 and 1840, it came out in three parts, in February, May and November. A very useful addition was also made, in those years, in the shape of lists of geographical works and maps recently published. But in 1842 the issue of two parts during the year was reverted to, and in 1847 the analyses and miscellaneous information were discontinued. Colonel Jackson completed an index of the first ten volumes in 1844.

Owing to the depressed state of the Society's affairs, the 'Journal' in 1848 only contained 144, and in 1849 only 200 pages; but as our prosperity increased, so the size and importance of the 'Journal' continued to grow, and in 1862 it consisted of 31 geographical papers, illustrated by 16 maps, and comprising 583 pages. The index of the second ten volumes of the 'Journal,' by Mr. G. S. Brent, was issued in 1853. From 1848 to 1855 the 'Journal,' issued once a year, was the only publication, and it began to be felt that the information received by the Society ought to be utilised more expeditiously, and more frequently. Moreover the papers which did not obtain a

place in the 'Journal,' as well as the discussions, were lost to the Fellows and to the public.

It was at the suggestion of Mr. Francis Galton, then the Honorary Secretary, that the series of 'PROCEEDINGS' was commenced in 1855, to be published periodically, and to contain all papers read at the Meetings, together with the discussions, and additional geographical notices. These 'Proceedings' were issued, in pamphlet form, at intervals of six weeks during the Session, and latterly six numbers formed a volume. The numbers did not appear at regular intervals, the first being published in about the middle of January and the last in September. There are twenty-two volumes of the 'Proceedings' (Old Series), from November 1855 to December 1878, and the average size of the three last yearly volumes was 580 pages.

This publication was capable of great improvement, and of being made the leading authority in the world on all subjects relating to geography. In the year 1872, as the Council did not contemplate any change at the moment, one of the Honorary Secretaries, when an opportunity offered, undertook to edit a Geographical Periodical independent of the Society, to embody all the information which such publication ought to contain. The sections into which it was divided were original articles or papers, reviews of books, reviews of new maps and charts, geographical news in concise paragraphs, correspondence, obituary and other personal notices, and reports of proceedings of Geographical Societies at home and abroad. It was a monthly publication, each number being illustrated by one or two maps. 'The Geographical Magazine' continued to have a steady constituency of 1000 to 1200 subscribers, and appeared regularly on the 1st of each month, under the editorship of Mr. Markham, from July 1872 to December 1878. But in the fulness of time the Council of the Royal Geographical Society felt the necessity for so enlarging and improving their 'Proceedings' as that they should cover the whole ground occupied by the Magazine. Thus the Magazine found its successor in a monthly periodical containing the same matter, and published by the Society. Its last number appeared in December 1878, and the first number of the New Series of the 'Proceedings' in January 1879. 'The Geographical Magazine' completed its work and fulfilled its mission. Its labours were not in vain, its objects did not die with it, but were actively and ably pursued by its successor.

The 'Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society' (New Series) 'and Monthly Record of Geography' have since been published on the first day of every month with perfect regularity, and very ably edited by the Society's

zealous and accomplished Assistant-Secretary, Mr. H. W. Bates. Each number contains the papers read at the Society's Meetings, with the discussions, occasionally also a memoir or communication which has not been read, announcements, geographical news in concise paragraphs, proceedings of Foreign Societies, notices of new geographical books and of maps, and obituaries; and is illustrated by two or more good maps. Meanwhile the 'Journal' has continued to be issued, and to contain the more important papers illustrated by maps, so that it forms an unbroken series of annual volumes from 1831 to 1881. The 'Journals' contain the whole series of Council Reports and Presidential Addresses. From 1854 they have been accompanied by a Report on the progress of Admiralty Surveys annually supplied by the Hydrographer. An index to the third ten volumes (1850 to 1860) was prepared by our Gold Medallist, Colonel H. Yule, C.B., and issued in 1867, and a fourth index, now completed by Mr. Duffield Jones, brings that laborious work up to 1870.

The Society has, in addition to its periodical publications, occasionally issued separate volumes on special subjects. The first of these, printed at the Society's expense, appeared in 1837. It was a translation from the Danish of the 'Narrative of an Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland, by Captain Graah,' with an original chart. The translator, Mr. Gordon Macdougall, was accidentally drowned in 1835, but the work had the advantage of supervision by Sir James Ross, who added some explanatory notes. The second volume separately issued was a 'Grammar of the Cree Language, with which is combined an analysis of the Chippeway Dialect,' by Mr. Joseph Howse of Cirencester, published in 1844. But there was an interval of nearly thirty years before the Society undertook the issue of another separate volume. 'The Lands of Cazembe,' published in 1873, contains Lacerda's Journey to Cazembe, translated and annotated by our Gold Medallist, Captain R. F. Burton; the Journey of the Pombeiros across Africa; and a résumé of the journey of Monteiro and Gamitto, by Dr. Beke. The last separate volume that has thus been issued consists of a selection of papers on Arctic geographical and ethnological subjects, reprinted and presented to the Arctic Expedition of 1875 by the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. It proved useful on that occasion, and also in the Swedish Expedition of Professor Nordenskiöld, which discovered the north-east passage.

Great efforts have been made, from the foundation of the Society, to bring together a complete geographical library, and an equally extensive collection of maps. But for many years

there were great difficulties owing to insufficient space, and for some time the want of funds offered another obstacle. The Council, and many of the Fellows, zealously exerted themselves, in days of adversity as in times of prosperity, and the means at the disposal of the Society were not unfrequently supplemented through the munificence of individual Fellows.

The following account of the progress of the Library has been prepared by Mr. Edward Caldwell Rye, the Society's very able and efficient Librarian.

"In the original prospectus of the Society, of the 24th of May, 1830, one of its primary objects is stated to be 'to accumulate gradually a library of the best books on geography, a selection of the best voyages and travels . . . as well as all such documents and materials as may convey the best information to persons intending to visit foreign countries'; it being also proposed 'to open a communication with all those philosophical and literary Societies with which geography is connected.' The subsequent regulations contain a clause that 'The Society shall also commence the formation of a Library, . . . to which all Members shall have access, and strangers by their orders, under such restrictions as may appear to the Council necessary.'

"The first practical step towards this object is recorded in the Council Minutes of 1832, from which it appears that the Library then consisted of about 400 volumes, chiefly contributed by friends and Members of the Society, a list of whose names is annexed to the Report. The names (81 in number) of these donors, the absolute founders of the present Library, are those of learned Associations, noblemen, men of science, and publishers, from whom it is invidious to make a selection, since nearly all are familiar as household words: Faraday, Humboldt, Horsburgh, Von Martius, Babbage, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, amongst others, representing a past generation, and Mr. John Murray, so long associated with standard works of travel, still contributing. Small progress was made at first, the funds of the Society only permitting a trifling annual outlay on books; and in 1834 the Library was considered to be the least satisfactory part of the Society's work, an appeal for help being made to the liberality of Members and friends. In 1836 and 1837, progress was far from satisfactory, many geographical works of the first importance being entirely wanting, and no suitable apartments found in which books could be placed for consultation. Many accessions are recorded in 1838, chiefly owing to the liberality of Foreign Institutions (the *Dépôt de la Marine*, Paris, being the earliest to receive honourable acknowledgment),—the first fruits of

the wise extension beyond strictly geographical objects authorised by the original prospectus. In 1839 and 1840 the increase was still higher, and foreign academies and official departments continued to assist. Suitable rooms at No. 3, Waterloo Place being then obtained, the Council in 1841 made a strenuous appeal to the Members for further aid, stating it to be their object 'that no work relating to geography, no map or chart extant, should be wanting to the Library.' This produced in the following year a special gift of 50*l.* from Mr. James Alexander (who made two subsequent similar gifts), and some donations of books, especially one by Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Trevelyan, one of the original donors, and who not only subsequently gave more books to the Library, but on his death bequeathed to the Society *all* his books that might be deemed of geographical importance. The Library was of very considerable extent and value in 1843, from more accessions; and further steady but slight increase was made until 1848, when, in consequence of the pressing need of proper arrangement, a careful inspection was made by a Committee, who took measures for preserving the books and obtaining the necessary accommodation. A special subscription for defraying the cost of these works was set on foot, and by the next year had reached nearly 250*l.*, whereof the greater part was expended.

"In 1850, the Library contained over 4000 volumes (Sir Walter C. Trevelyan again, with Mr. C. Baring Young, having specially made liberal gifts); in 1852 the first Catalogue, prepared by the Secretary, Dr. Norton Shaw, was seen through the press by Mr. Greenough, who also recouped to the Society the honorarium awarded to Dr. Shaw. Relations of exchange were in this last year established with many other Libraries and Public Institutions at home and abroad, and large and important accessions were recorded. In this year also was commenced the system of special grants by the Council for the Library use, as the balance of the subscribed fund above-mentioned was then exhausted. From this time, the importance of the Library was firmly established and recognised; and in 1856, on the lamented death of Mr. G. B. Greenough, one of its earliest and most steadfast supporters, it received a large and important addition in the bequest of that gentleman's books and maps relating to geography, accompanied by a legacy of 500*l.* for the expense of accommodating the collection. Steady accumulations continued during succeeding years (1858 being marked by special improvement), and in 1865 the main Catalogue now in use was completed and issued to the Fellows gratis. In 1871, the supplementary Catalogue, including works acquired between 1865 and 1870, and the Classified Catalogue

of the whole (both prepared by Mr. Evans of the British Museum) were completed and published, the supplement being distributed gratis. The Classified Catalogue is practically an amplification of a similar work prepared many years before for the Library by Mr. F. Galton. The large accumulations since 1870 have rendered it desirable that a second supplement, covering from that year to the end of 1880, should be prepared. This has been done by the present Librarian, and is now in the hands of the Printers.

“On the removal in 1872 to the premises now occupied by the Society, the accommodation for books was increased about one-fourth, and this has in subsequent years been still further and largely added to by the erection of new presses in all available places, and by the appropriation of a special room apart from the Library for duplicates and works not frequently consulted.

“The first Librarian of the Society was Mr. Charles Bradbury, appointed in December 1832, who also acted as draughtsman. He resigned in November 1836, and was succeeded by Mr. R. W. Clifton, who was followed in December 1837 by Mr. Webb, R.N. In December 1841 Mr. J. Shillinglaw became Librarian, resigning in November 1846. After him Mr. Cartwright discharged the duties, as well as those of clerk; and in 1854 so distinguished a geographer as Mr. Trelawny Saunders acted as temporary Librarian, practically re-organizing the library. That work being accomplished, Mr. Wheeler, the Chief Clerk, continued in charge of the books, until succeeded in both offices by Mr. E. Street in 1862. Lieut. A. J. Clark, a Fellow of the Society, acted on an emergency in 1864, until Mr. H. Purrier was appointed. In November 1866 Mr. J. H. Lamprey was made Librarian; and on his retirement in March 1874, the present Librarian was appointed. The duties had by that time so much increased, that an assistant (Mr. Vincent Hawkins) was engaged in the following October.

“The work of the Library is superintended by a separate Committee, originally indicated in 1853. It meets practically every month during the Session, and has been very constantly and zealously presided over by Mr. Fergusson who, from 1863 to 1881, has given his time and valuable aid to the Society's work. The expenditure is now, on the average of the past six years, about 150*l.* per annum for books, and 90*l.* for binding. During that period, a further sum of 200*l.* has also been expended. This was the munificent present of the lamented Admiral Sherard Osborn during his life, ‘in recognition of the valuable assistance afforded to him by the use of the Library.’

“The Library now contains upwards of 20,000 books and pamphlets, for the most part either purely geographical or bearing

upon the sciences with which geography is connected, as desired by the original promoters of the Society. This large number of volumes, still steadily increasing, represents exchanges of publications and important donations, besides regular and occasional purchases. In addition to the gifts above alluded to, which form as it were a part of the history of the Library, having been made at critical periods of the existence of the Society, there are some which it is impossible here to pass over, though to give a proper recognition of obligations of this nature would require far more space than is available. The Library is most especially indebted to the various Departments of Her Majesty's Government for invaluable and continued support, perhaps most of all to the Secretary of State for India and to the different branches of the Indian Administration, from whom have been received the costly series of Gazetteers, the voluminous Reports (frequently illustrated, and which under that modest name are often exhaustive scientific treatises), the lengthy accounts of Trigonometrical, Topographical, Marine, Geological, Statistical and Revenue Surveys, the selections from Government papers, and the confidential and early details of explorations which enrich the presses devoted to Asia. It is to the attention to the Society's welfare in this respect by Mr. Markham, while he was in charge of the Geographical Department at the India Office, from 1867 to 1877, that many of these acquisitions are due. To the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and the Colonies (as also the separate Colonial administrations, notably those of Canada, Victoria and New Zealand), the Intelligence Department of the War Office and the Admiralty, we are also largely indebted. Nor are the Governments of foreign countries less generous in their aid. Of them, the United States authorities stand conspicuously in the front rank, their gifts being second only to those on Indian subjects above mentioned in mere extent, and perhaps even wider in scope. The many comprehensive publications of the various State Geographical and Geological Surveys under Hayden, Wheeler, Powell, King, and others, of the Engineer Department, and Naval Observatory, the Senate documents, and Coast Surveys, are but the chief among the mass of works, bearing more or less on geography, which we continue to receive from Transatlantic official sources. And, as the outcome of a truly national Institution, the numerous Smithsonian publications can here be fitly acknowledged.

“Of other foreign State benefactors, the French Marine Department and Minister of Public Instruction, the Prussian and Egyptian General Staffs, and various officials of the German, Russian, Netherlands, Scandinavian, Austrian, Mexican, Chilian,

and Peruvian Governments, deserve especial thanks for their donations.

“To the individual contributors above recorded must be added the names of John Crawford, who presented ‘*Purchas his Pilgrimes*,’ Lord Stanley, Sir Roderick Murchison and Kenneth R. Murchison, Sir W. Codrington, Desborough Cooley, J. P. Gassiot and C. H. Wallroth, as having either by costly gifts or continued support shown how much they cared for the Society’s best interests; for Arctic works, the well-known names of Back, Barrow, and Hooper are to be in like way signalised; and valuable presents by Commodore Jansen, Dr. Forchhammer, Dr. Ziegler, Count Wilczek, General Kaufmann, Professor Raimondi, Capt. Vidal Gormaz, and the Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria, sufficiently attest a world-wide interest in our welfare. This short list would be still more incomplete, if mention were not made of the continuous interest in the Library shown by our Secretary Mr. Markham, whose gifts of the great works of Gay and Castelnau, the earliest (1589) publication by Hakluyt, Van der Aa’s collection of voyages, and all the early histories and memoirs of Viceroy’s referring to Peru, signalise themselves among minor donations too numerous to be given here.

“The chief aim of the Library Committees has been to obtain books which are beyond the reach of most individual purchasers; and with this view they have secured such desiderata as the long and costly series of French Voyages, the 1599 edition of Hakluyt, Eden’s Travels, the Journal of the Godeffroy Museum at Hamburg, &c. The collection is, however, least rich in old books of importance.

“Receiving the publications of over thirty other Geographical Societies, subscribing for or being presented with every geographical periodical of any value, purchasing every important work of travel or bearing on scientific geography as soon as possible, and with the series of all corresponding scientific bodies kept up to date, the Library may now perhaps fairly be considered as the best purely geographical one in existence. It is largely consulted by the Fellows, whose power of borrowing is constantly exercised (though for the most part on works of transitory interest), by the officers of public Departments, and by travellers, authors, teachers, students, missionaries, merchants, publishers, and artists, who find in its stores material not elsewhere obtainable. In connection with the sciences allied to geography, it may be noted that the fact of some members of the Staff being Fellows of other Societies, has on several occasions enabled our own Fellows to obtain ready access to authorities incidentally valuable, but not properly

within the scope of our Library. The aid which in earlier times it was enabled to afford to the State (e.g. during the Abyssinian War and San Juan Boundary dispute) is now of a less direct nature, as the Intelligence Department of the War Office has acquired so great an official standing and value. But that Department makes the most constant and the largest demands upon our resources.

“From time to time the Library is consulted by foreign geographers, who on some occasions have for that purpose visited England; and as the extent of its possessions in the allied sciences is gradually getting better known, it is acquiring a reputation for referential purposes.

“The Bibliography of the present issue of the Society’s ‘Proceedings,’ tending as it does not only to add to a knowledge of geography (for there is no similar abstract in English of geographical works), but to increase the area of the Society’s influence, may also be properly mentioned here, as it is founded on books that come under the Librarian’s notice in his official capacity.”

The collection of maps and charts now contains 35,000 sheets, 500 atlases, numerous pictorial illustrations, 63 relief maps and models, and 240 large maps or diagrams suitable for the illustration of lectures. It has annually continued to increase by donations and purchase, receiving a very large and important accession in 1855, from the munificent bequest of Mr. Greenough. All the principal maps published by Mr. Edward Stanford were presented by that gentleman; and in 1880 a complete collection of the maps published by the late M. P. H. Vandermaelen of Brussels, through his executors. Donations are received from the Admiralty, the War Department, and the Ordnance Survey Department, from the Secretary of State for India, and from various Foreign Governments, of the sheets of national surveys. The complete catalogue of maps and charts, including all the maps in the ‘Journal,’ was finished in 1880 and is about to be published. The interest taken in the Society’s labours led to the Map Room being raised to the position of a national institution. In 1854 Her Majesty’s Ministers felt themselves justified in tendering a yearly grant of 500*l.* to the Society, in order that the collection of maps and charts might be rendered available for general reference. This proposition was gratefully accepted, and arrangements were promptly made in accordance with the Treasury Minute. Thus, through this grant, the Society’s Map Room has become a valuable place of reference which is open to the public, and which has ever since been constantly utilised by the Intelligence Department of the War Office and by other Government Departments, as well as by numerous individual inquirers. It is a gratifying incident in con-

nection with the grant that our Associate Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., the rigid economist and jealous guardian of the public purse, raised his powerful voice in favour of a measure which he considered to be useful and desirable. From 1854 the Society's Map Room has been, as Sir Roderick Murchison had long maintained it should be, the "Map Office of the Nation."

The Society's collection of instruments was formed both to enable travellers to become familiar with their use;* and in order that the Council may be in a position to lend sets or single instruments to explorers and travellers who may apply for such loans, and are found to be qualified to observe. The system of lending instruments has been very successful. Several travellers are now annually enabled, in this way, to add considerably to the value of their reports, and the supply of instruments has become a regular and very useful branch of the Society's work. A complete set of instruments, with other articles necessary for the equipment of an observer in the field, is placed under a glass case in the Map Room, as a guide to intending travellers, and to remind them of useful things which might otherwise be overlooked.

With the instruments, the Council has always seen the importance of furnishing instructions for their use, and suggestions to the explorer on all points relating to their work. The first book of the kind, was Colonel Jackson's 'What to observe, or the Traveller's Remembrancer,' a fourth edition of which was issued in 1861. Meanwhile the Council had appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Captain FitzRoy, R.N., and Lieutenant H. Raper, R.N., to report upon the best form in which information could be furnished to inquirers. The result was the publication of a pamphlet entitled 'HINTS TO TRAVELLERS,' containing the report of the Sub-Committee, and papers by Admiral Smyth, Admiral Beechey, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. Francis Galton. The report gives a list of necessary instruments, instructions for drawing maps and plans, and for observing for latitude and longitude. Admirals Smyth and Beechey furnish many valuable hints; Colonel Sykes's paper is on the use of thermometers to determine heights; and Mr. Galton discusses a traveller's outfit, and gives instructions for describing a new country.

The second edition of 'HINTS TO TRAVELLERS' was revised by a Committee, consisting of Sir George Back, Admiral Collinson, and Mr. Francis Galton, in 1864. Their information is prefaced by the remark that it is to be understood as addressed to a person who, for the first time in his life, proposes to explore a wild country, and who asks what astronomical and other scientific outfit he ought to take with him, and on what observations he

* See page 19.

ought chiefly to rely. It, therefore, commences with a descriptive list of needful instruments and other articles, which is followed by detailed instructions for observing for latitude and longitude, for rough triangulation, for ascertaining altitudes by boiling-point, for projecting routes, for constructing maps, with hints on photography by Professor Pole, and on collecting objects in natural history by Mr. Bates. This edition was extensively circulated, and was followed by a third edition in 1871.

The fourth edition of 'HINTS TO TRAVELLERS' appeared in a new form in 1878, under the sole editorship of Mr. Galton. Instead of being an ordinary 8vo. pamphlet, it is a little square volume of 104 pages, very compact, and easily fitting into a coat pocket. The principal additions are a "Memoir on Surveys" by Major Wilson, R.E., a paper on observations with theodolites or altazimuth instruments by Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., and several useful tables. There was a rapid and extensive sale of the fourth edition, and a new and revised edition is now about to be prepared.

In 1876 the Council had under its consideration a series of proposals drawn up by several of its Members, and concurred in by eminent men of science among the Council, which had for their object the adoption of measures with a view to giving greater encouragement to the study of the more strictly scientific side of geography, and of the causes which, by their combined action, have made the earth what we find it. The result of a careful consideration of these proposals was that the Council recorded its willingness to set aside an annual sum of 500*l.* for scientific purposes. It was decided that three lectures should be delivered at Evening Meetings during each Session, by the most eminent physicists whose services could be secured. These valuable lectures were continued during the three following years :—

1876-77.	Major-Gen. STRACHEY, C.S.I. ..	<i>Introductory lecture on scientific geography.</i>
	Dr. CARPENTER, C.B.	<i>On the temperature of the deep sea bottom.</i>
	A. R. WALLACE, Esq.	<i>Comparative antiquity of continents.</i>
1877-78.	Professor DUNCAN	<i>On the main land masses.</i>
	Captain EVANS, R.N., C.B. ..	<i>On the magnetism of the earth.</i>
	W. J. THISTELTON DYER, Esq.	<i>Plant distribution as a field for geographical research.</i>
1878-79.	Professor GEIKIE	<i>Geographical evolution.</i>
	Professor ROLLESTON	<i>The modifications of the external aspects of organic nature produced by man's interference.</i>
	JOHN BALL, Esq.	<i>On the origin of the flora of the European Alps.</i>

But it was found that the lectures were not suited to the large mixed audiences which assembled at the Geographical Society's Meetings. The object of the Council would, it became evident, be more satisfactorily attained by a system of instruction to those who were actually desirous of acquiring a knowledge of scientific geography with some practical object.

A very large number of Englishmen visit countries which have never been geographically described or correctly mapped, and traverse routes along which no observations have ever been taken. Many more annually pass and repass over tracts respecting which some previous contributions have been recorded, but which need additional and more correct observations before they can be adequately described and mapped. Every year these wanderers, in various professions and engaged upon divers avocations, spread themselves over every quarter of the globe; yet, for want of necessary training, they travel and return without any or with few results that can be utilised for geographical purposes.

In many instances such travellers would gladly and even zealously add the work of observing and of collecting geographical information to the more direct objects of their journeys. It is probable that nearly all would do so if they were made sensible of the value of such work, and if the means of acquiring the necessary training were within their reach. These considerations induced the Council of the Society to take steps for providing this preliminary training. It was believed that by undertaking to make proper arrangements for the purpose, the increase of valuable observations, for geographical purposes, in all parts of the world would be promoted. Mr. John Coles, late R.N., the Curator of the Society's Maps, was accordingly appointed to give instruction in practical astronomy, route surveying, and mapping; and steps were taken to make it generally known that such instruction was provided by the Council. At the same time the construction of a small observatory on the roof of the Society's house was sanctioned, which was finished and in use by February 1880.

Mr. Coles began to give instruction in October 1879, and he has since given 232 lessons to 24 students, down to the end of 1880. The subjects taught embrace nearly all the problems in practical astronomy and surveying, the use of the transit-theodolite, ordinary 5-inch theodolite, sextant and artificial horizon, hypsometrical apparatus, manner of plotting a traverse-survey by means of the prismatic compass, and map construction. The students have included civil engineers, naval and military officers, surgeons, magistrates, botanists, missionaries, and one bishop.

This measure has answered perfectly, and is likely to be still more successful in the future. Its scope might hereafter be extended, and it is calculated directly to advance the interests and objects of the Society. For upon the careful and efficient training of explorers depends the value and accuracy of their work.

A system had been inaugurated, some years previously, for promoting the teaching of geography in our schools, and thus widely disseminating a taste for our pursuit, and sowing seeds, some of which might surely be expected to bear fruit in after years. In 1868 the Council resolved, at the suggestion of Mr. Francis Galton, to offer prizes for competition in the principal public schools, with the object of encouraging the study of geography. For some years previously an annual prize of 5*l.*, termed the "Royal Geographical Society's Prize," had been granted by the Council, with beneficial results, to the Society of Arts, and awarded at their annual examination. It was now further resolved to offer two gold and two bronze medals, one of each to successful candidates in an annual examination on subjects of political and physical geography respectively, the first examination to take place in 1869, and to be repeated in each succeeding year. The decision of the Council to take this step was influenced by the Report of the Royal Commission on Public School Education in 1864, in which an opinion is expressed that greater attention should be paid to geography and history, than they now receive at schools. After the Council's action had received the test of ten years' experience, Mr. Galton was able, in 1878, to announce the continued success of the Public Schools' competition. Most of the Schools which sent candidates for the first examinations continued to do so, showing that they had found by experience that the teaching of geography did not interfere with other branches of study. Out of the forty medals which had been given, twelve had been gained by Liverpool College, five by Eton, and four each by Rossall and Dulwich. There could be no doubt that the effect of the medals had been to increase the standard of geographical teaching in many schools, and ample testimony has been borne, both by schoolmasters and by medallists, to the great service rendered to the cause of education by these prizes.

A perusal of this chapter will have shown the nature of the measures adopted by the Society with the object of instructing and training explorers and geographers, and of utilising the results of their labours. We begin by striving to infuse a taste for geographical studies in our public schools. We next supply the means of efficient instruction to all who are about to visit

distant lands, and are willing to benefit by the facilities offered by the Society. Through our annually increasing library and map collection, the geographer is enabled to prosecute his studies with peculiar advantages; and the results of the labours of explorers and of the researches of students receive wide publicity through our 'Journals' and 'Proceedings,' and are thus fully utilised.

CHAPTER XI.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Finance—Members—Meetings—House Accommodation.

THE power of forwarding the objects of the Society, of accumulating geographical information and making it available, of furthering and assisting exploration and discovery, depends upon the support received by the Society from the public. It is only on the condition that the Geographical Society's work is felt and recognised to be work of national importance, that it can be efficiently and continuously performed. The great object of the Founders of the Society, and of their Successors, has been, by activity and diligence, to establish the Society's reputation, and to prove the value of its labours. Through evil report and through good report, the work has been steadfastly pushed forward during half a century; and successive Members of the Council have given their time and abilities, in ungrudging measure, to the Society's business. It is this unostentatious work, this attention to the measures for increasing the number of Members, to financial details, and to administrative business, upon which the prosperity and well-being of the Society is founded.

The Society commenced its operations with 460 Members in 1830, the admission fee being 3*l.*, the annual subscription 2*l.*, which might be compounded for by one payment of 20*l.** In the first two years, from July 1830 to March 1832, the receipts amounted to 5239*l.*, and it was the original plan of the Council to form a reserve fund by investing the sums received as compositions, and to meet current expenses with the amount represented by annual subscriptions. During the first ten years the receipts averaged 1500*l.* a year, and by 1840 a reserve fund of 4000*l.* had been invested. The number of Members increased to 700, but arrears of payment were very large. Through the kindness of Mr. Robert Brown, one of our seven Founders, the Society obtained shelter and a place of meeting, during those first ten years, at the rooms of the Horticultural Society in Regent Street, for which a house-rent of 110*l.* was paid. But, as the collection of books and maps increased, and the evening meetings became more popular and more numerous attended,

* The composition is now 28*l.* on entrance, or 25*l.* at any subsequent period if the entrance fee be already paid.

the want of better accommodation was more and more felt. The difficulty in obtaining suitable rooms was caused by want of sufficient funds, and also by the Society's large expenditure in furthering geographical exploration which, during the first ten years, was munificent, considering the means at its disposal.

At last, in 1839, the Society took a lease of a suite of rooms at No. 3, Waterloo Place, at a rent of 263*l.* a year, which it continued to occupy until 1854. There was an expenditure of 270*l.* in fitting up and furnishing these rooms. The evening meetings were still held in the public room of the Horticultural Society, in Regent Street.

The most depressed period of the Society's affairs was from 1845 to 1850, when the arrears increased to alarming proportions, the deficits were chronic, and there was an annual necessity for selling out and encroaching upon the reserve fund, to meet them. In 1848 there was a diminution in the number of Members. The Financial Committee reported that the Society was in a state of financial embarrassment, and a representation was made to the Prime Minister, asking for Government support on the ground of the national character of the Society's work. The receipts had fallen to 583*l.*, while the expenditure was 755*l.* No help was granted. The Council had to face and overcome its difficulties without assistance, and it did so with most complete success.

During Admiral Smyth's tenure of office the most strenuous and effectual efforts were made to give a healthy tone to the Society's finances, and to increase its resources. The number of Members began to increase, and fresh interest was given to the Society's meetings. In 1850 the sums invested had been reduced, by sales to meet annual deficits, to 1886*l.*, while the subscriptions and entrance fees only amounted to 1036*l.* Continued efforts were made to induce the Government to grant suitable apartments for the Society's use, but without result. But Admiral Smyth did not lose heart. "It is our part," he said, "to deserve success by eschewing despondency. I therefore call upon you all, and severally, to stand by your colours—

“ ‘ True as the dial to the sun
Although it be not shin'd upon.’ ”

Meanwhile, through the kindness of the Principal and Council of King's College, improved accommodation for the evening meetings was provided at Somerset House.

The true foundation of the Society's success has been the close attention to its finances which has been given since 1850. In addition to the care bestowed upon them by the Treasurers, the Council has continuously had the great benefit of diligent

assistance, in its financial affairs, from eminent merchants or actuaries of ability and long experience. From 1846 to 1863 Mr. Osborne Smith was constantly a Member of the Finance Committee, Mr. Brooking from 1855 to 1868, Mr. Charles White from 1869 to 1871, and Mr. S. W. Silver from 1871 to 1881. Sir George Balfour was also a most valuable Member of the Finance Committee from 1863 to 1868.

From the time of Admiral Smyth the affairs of the Society continued to improve without any check. In 1853 the Council, in order most efficiently to carry out the objects of the Society, was divided into permanent working Committees under the following heads:—

1. Regulations and Bye-laws.
2. Finance and House.
3. Library and Maps.
4. Publications.
5. Expeditions.

In the following year the Society took the lease of 15, Whitehall Place, a commodious house with suitable Library and Map Room, at a rent of 500*l.* a year for 16 years. The work of removing the valuable collection of maps and charts, and properly arranging them in Whitehall Place, was ably performed by Mr. Trelawney Saunders. The establishment of the Society in a house of its own, added very materially to its usefulness, and to the convenience of the Fellows. At first the Library was fitted up for evening meetings, but it was very soon found that the accommodation was quite insufficient; and in 1858 the use of the large room in the west wing of old Burlington House was accorded by the Royal Society and the University of London. This long and handsome room, hung with portraits of the Presidents of the Royal Society, conspicuous among whom was Sir Joseph Banks, the Founder of the African Association and the great patron of geography, continued to be our place of meeting from 1858 to 1868. Here took place the crowded receptions of Livingstone and Speke, and here Sherard Osborn read his memorable paper on the renewal of Arctic research.

The number of Fellows continued to increase rapidly. In 1850 there were 700, in 1858 the number was over 1000, and by 1868 it had passed 2000. From that time the rate of increase was more marked, for the figure 3000 was reached by 1876, and in 1880 the number of Fellows was 3371. From 1830 to 1860 the elections took place by ballot among the general body of the Fellows at the evening meetings. But in 1861 the elections were entrusted to the Council. It had been found that very great inconvenience attended the method of

ballot at the crowded evening meetings. It was impracticable to carry round the boxes to obtain the vote of each Fellow, and very few took the trouble of voting as they entered the hall. Consequently it was unanimously agreed, at a General Meeting, that the elections should be entrusted to the Council, the names of Candidates proposed and of Fellows elected being regularly announced at each evening meeting. Besides the 3371 ordinary Fellows, there are nine Honorary Members, consisting of Crowned Heads or Imperial or Royal Personages who take an interest in geographical pursuits; and 59 Honorary Corresponding Members who are distinguished foreign geographers and travellers.

By 1864 the finances of the Society may be considered to have been brought back to a satisfactory condition. The receipts were 5256*l.*, and the expenditure only 3655*l.*, leaving a large sum for investment. The funded capital of the Society was 10,500*l.*

There was a considerable annual increase to the funded capital, which was accumulated with a view mainly to the purchase of a freehold property, at the conclusion of the lease of 15 Whitehall Place. In 1870 the funded capital amounted to 19,250*l.* The freehold of the house at No. 1 Savile Row was purchased in this year for 14,527*l.* A further expenditure of 3798*l.* was incurred for alterations and building the Map Room, 1074*l.* for removal expenses, and 334*l.* for dilapidations on giving up the lease of 15 Whitehall Place. The extensive alterations were superintended by a Building Committee, consisting of Mr. James Fergusson, and the Treasurer, Mr. Reginald Cocks. The total sum sold out amounted to 18,250*l.* Thus the Society became possessed, for the first time, of suitable premises of its own, consisting of an Office, Council Room, large national Map Room, Library, rooms for the Assistant-Secretary and Office Keeper, Instrument Room, and rooms for draftsman, and for the binder and map-mounter. An Observatory has since been added, at the top of the house, for the convenience of students receiving instruction in practical astronomy. The value of the house and furniture, exclusive of library and map collections (insured for 10,000*l.*) is estimated at 20,000*l.*

After the wing of old Burlington House was pulled down in 1869, the evening meetings of the Society took place for a time at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street. But since 1870 they have been held, by permission of the Chancellor and Senate of the University of London, in their grand hall in Burlington Gardens. On great occasions, such as the reception of Lieut. Cameron, and of the officers and men of the Arctic Expedition

on their return in 1876, the accommodation in Burlington Gardens has been found to be insufficient, and it has been necessary to hire a still more spacious place of reception, namely St. James's Hall.

The great number of Fellows has ensured the financial prosperity of the Society. Since 1870 this prosperity has steadily increased. The receipts in 1880 amounted to 8600*l.*, and the actual expenditure was 8490*l.*; while the Society's funded capital had again risen to 18,500*l.* The expenditure on the house, including office expenses and salaries. was 1792*l.*; on the Library, 467*l.*; on the Map Room, 1125*l.*; on the evening meetings, 157*l.*; on lectures and instruction to travellers, 112*l.*; on awards, 207*l.*; and on the publications, 3197*l.* In most years the donations towards the expenses of travellers also forms a considerable item in the accounts.

Her Majesty the Queen is Patron of the Society, the Prince of Wales Vice-Patron, and the Duke of Edinburgh Honorary President. The Council consists of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, two Trustees, two Secretaries, a Foreign Secretary, and twenty-one Ordinary Members. Their meetings take place once every fortnight during the Session, from November to June, and they are also divided into the following Committees for the transaction of the Society's business :—

1. Finance and House.
2. Library and Map.
3. Expeditions.
4. Hints to Travellers.
5. School Prizes.
6. Scientific Purposes.

By this machinery, and by the work of the Society's able and zealous permanent staff, the objects and interests of geographical science are furthered and extended. Instruction is afforded to travellers and explorers, assistance and advice provided, the means of reference furnished by one of the largest collections of geographical books and maps in the world, which is constantly being improved and added to, and information is regularly disseminated at the evening meetings and through the Society's publications. While this ordinary work is thus provided for, the Council is always willing to consider any new proposal for increasing its usefulness, and for still further widening the sphere of operations which are of such vital importance to a great maritime and commercial people.

CHAPTER XII.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE IN 1830
AND 1880, WITH A NOTICE OF THE WORK THAT STILL
REMAINS TO BE DONE.

THE progress that has been made in the science of geography since the Society was founded is only partially shown by a comparison of an atlas of 1830 with the maps of the present day. For this progress is not alone comprised in the discovery and delineation of unknown countries. Its range is far wider. There have also been great improvements in the methods of investigation, in systematic arrangement of facts, in cartography, and in the construction and use of instruments.

At the same time the most striking advances have been made in the work of discovery, and in completing our general knowledge of the earth's surface, preliminary to more systematic and detailed surveys. Yet, bearing in mind that the first discoveries are merely reconnaissances, it may safely be said that, great as our progress has been during the last half century, it only represents a very small fraction of what remains to be done.

Glancing first at the Arctic Regions, which had attracted so much attention during the period from the peace in 1815 to the attempt of Parry to push northwards from Spitzbergen in 1827, in 1830 only unconnected strips of coast line had been traced along the coast of Arctic America, and it was unknown whether there was a passage along that coast to Fury and Hecla Straits. Baffin's Bay had been re-discovered, and Parry had pushed westward along Barrow Strait to Melville Island, but nothing was known of the region between Barrow Strait and the continent. Knowledge respecting the eastern sides of Greenland and Spitzbergen, the coasts of Novaya Zemlya, and the surrounding seas was vague and inaccurate, and an enormous area was entirely unknown.

Now the whole coast of Arctic America has been delineated, the remarkable archipelago to the north has been explored, and no less than seven north-west passages have been traced by our naval explorers.* The channels leading northwards from

* 1. Along the west coast of Banks Island to Melville Sound. 2. Through Princess Royal Strait to Melville Sound. 3. Down McClintock Channel.

Smith Sound, the shores of the Palæocrystic Sea, considerable portions of the east coast of Greenland, and the south shore of Franz Joseph Land, have been discovered. Captain Markham has advanced the Union Jack to $83^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$, and Nordenskiöld has achieved the north-east passage.

Still much remains to be done in the Arctic Regions. The interior of Greenland presents a problem of the deepest interest, while the discovery of its northern shore has been an object of honourable ambition for three centuries. The line of the Palæocrystic Sea has been traced from the North American coast along Banks and Prince Patrick Islands, Grinnell Land, and North Greenland; while a stream of this tremendous ice flows down Melville Sound to press upon the coast of King William Island, and fragments find their way down the east coast of Greenland. But the extent of this ancient ice is still unknown, and a complete discovery of the area it occupies, and the causes of its accumulation, will be a most important addition to geographical knowledge. The exploration of the northern side of Franz Joseph Land, of the lands north of Siberia, and the solution of numerous scientific questions within the undiscovered area, furnish work to occupy many successive expeditions in the future. Every new discovery increases the interest of those which are to follow. At first mere isolated geographical facts were ascertained; but as discovery advances, and these facts become more numerous, they begin to explain each other. The whole physical economy of the Polar Region will thus gradually be brought to light, and generalisation will become possible. In the Arctic Regions there is still an important and most difficult piece of work to be done; and it is the duty of our Society to promote and further it by every means in its power.

In the Antarctic Regions there is another enormous field for discovery. When the Society was founded, our Antarctic knowledge was derived from the voyages of Cook and Bellingshausen, who ascertained that there was no land over a very extensive area in high latitudes, and from those of Bransfield, Powell, and Weddell. Our second royal award was granted to Captain Biscoe, who, in February 1831 and 1832, discovered Enderby and Graham Lands; and in 1839 Balleny made known the Balleny Islands and Sabrina Land. Dumont d'Urville discovered Terre Adelie and Côté Clarie, in 1841 Sir James Ross established the existence of a great southern continent, and in

4. Down Peel Sound and Franklin Strait, and round the west side of King William Island. 5. Round the east side of King William Island. 6. Down Prince Regent Inlet and through Bellot Strait. 7. Through Fury and Hecla Strait and Bellot Strait.

1842 he penetrated to $78^{\circ} 11'$ s., the furthest ever reached. Since that time nothing has been done in the Antarctic Regions. South of 78° there is an area of millions of square miles which is absolutely unknown.

Next to the regions of the Poles, the greatest undiscovered area, when the Society was founded, was in the continent of Africa. In the 17th century, the wide African spaces had been well covered with names derived from Ptolemy, Leo Africanus, Edrisi, Pigafetta, and De Barros and other Portuguese sources. But the more critical school of geographers, which flourished in the end of the 17th and in the 18th centuries, rejected all names and details for which no sufficient authority could be given. Delisle (1698), who was followed by D'Anville, left the greater part of inner Africa a blank, retaining only the single great lake of Lopez and De Barros (Tanganyika). The maps of 1830 show a lofty chain, Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon," running across the continent, near the equator, and the Nile flowing northwards from them.* The coast kingdoms and colonies are indicated, and the mouths and lower courses of some of the great rivers. A dotted line shows the conjectural position of a long lake named "Maravi," in 10° s. Fezzan also appears, and lake Chad, with the routes of Denham, Clapperton, and Lander. Otherwise interior Africa is a blank space; a mysterious region, well fitted to excite the interest of geographers, and the adventurous ambition of explorers.

Fifty years has seen a vast change in all this. The discoveries of Burton, Speke, and Baker, revolutionised the orography of equatorial Africa, and established the existence of great lakes—the reservoirs of the Nile and the Congo. Livingstone revealed to us the basin of the Zambesi, and by discovering Nyassa, cleared up the mystery of lake "Maravi." Stanley descended the Congo, and Cameron crossed Africa, from Zanzibar to Benguela. The course of the Niger was traced by many persevering efforts, as well as those of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Ogowé, the Limpopo, and the Orange river; while intermediate regions have been brought within our knowledge through the labours of dauntless explorers of several nations—Portuguese on both coasts and across the continent, French in the north and west, Germans mainly from the west and east coasts, and in the Nile and Niger valleys, Englishmen in all parts; and single travellers of all four nations have left their marks in every direction. Africa has been a glorious field of generous rivalry among civilised Europeans.

* But Ptolemy erroneously placed the Nile sources and the Mountains of the moon in about 12° s.

Yet much remains to be done. There is a wide field for discovery between Morocco and the Niger. The course of the Uelle, beyond the point reached by Schweinfurth, is entirely unknown, as well as the immense region between the Uelle and the Congo. The country between lake Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza is undiscovered. South of Abyssinia, there is a great mountainous region, drained by the Juba and the Godjeb or Sobat, of which we know next to nothing. D'Abbadie's journey to Enarea and Kaffa, and that of Father Massajah are the only ones on record in this direction. Here there is a region inhabited by a brave and industrious people, and reported to be fertile and productive. Even now the coffee from these highlands finds its way through Abyssinia to Mas-sowah. Further south, the country east of the Victoria Nyanza, overlooked by the snowy peaks of Kenia and Kili-manjaro, is equally unknown; and still further south there are unexplored countries along the east coast to the Limpopo, in the interior, between the Congo and Zambesi, and along the course of the Cunene.

Moreover, it must be remembered that the work of the first discoverers, though the most difficult and perilous, and therefore the most glorious, is of the character of a reconnaissance. The whole must hereafter be systematically explored and surveyed before we can acquire accurate knowledge of the structure—the physical geography of inner Africa. This will be the work of many years, and will need the fostering support and help of our Society.

Asia is the seat of the most ancient civilisations. Great trade routes have traversed it from end to end during many centuries. Important cities and countries were well known in history, while their actual positions are uncertain. The exclusiveness of the Chinese, and the barbaric fanaticism of Muhammadans, render vast regions, once civilised and the centres of commerce, as inaccessible as the wildest parts of Africa. Consequently there was, and still is, a wide field for exploration in the interior of the Asiatic continent; and discovery of a most interesting kind. For no mere daring explorer is fitted for Asiatic discovery. Classical and oriental learning, critical acumen, and historical knowledge are as necessary here as the ordinary qualifications of a trained traveller. Comparative geography, one of the highest branches of our science, by identifying sites, and demonstrating, from history, the changes which have taken place in the course of ages, has been an essential auxiliary to the student of the physical aspects of Asiatic regions. Thus the knowledge that has been acquired since 1830, on the continent of Asia, is not

only extensive, but also of the highest scientific and historical interest. It has not only made known to us the geography of new regions; but has also thrown light upon the history of our race. The writings of Arrian and Ptolemy, of the Chinese Pilgrims and the Arab geographers are as necessary to the student of Asiatic geography as the reports of recent explorers; for a mastery of comparative geography is essential for a due comprehension of the existing physical conditions of many parts of this continent.

In 1830 the Indian atlas had already been commenced, and Persian topography was based on the itineraries of Kinneir; while the Himalayan region had been explored by Moorcroft and Trebeck, Baillie Fraser, and Herbert and Webb. Bogle and Turner had penetrated into Tibet, China was known to us through the Jesuit survey published by Du Halde, and Arabia through the work of Burckhardt. But the great mountain system of Central Asia was not understood, and the fountains and courses of most of the great rivers were unknown.

During the fifty years of our Society's existence, the trigonometrical survey of British India has been almost completed, the height of the loftiest mountains in the world were fixed between 1845 and 1850, our officers have mapped the whole of Persia and Afghanistan, surveyed Mesopotamia, and explored the Pamír Steppe. Japan, Borneo, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and the greater part of China have been brought more completely to our knowledge, Eastern Turkestan has been visited, and trained native explorers have penetrated to the remotest fountains of the Oxus, and the wild plateaux of Tibet. Over the northern half of the Asiatic Continent the Russians have displayed equal activity. They have traversed the wild steppes and deserts of what on old atlases was called Independent Tartary, have surveyed the courses of the Jaxartes, the Oxus, and the Amur, and have navigated the Caspian and the Sea of Aral. They have pushed their scientific investigations into the Pamir and Eastern Turkestan, until at last the British and Russian surveys have been connected.

Still, many years must elapse before our knowledge of the geography of Asia will approach completeness. The sources and upper courses of the great rivers Yang-tsze, Cambodia, and Irawadi, and part of the course of the Brahmaputra, are unknown. Our acquaintance with the head waters of the Oxus is still very far from being satisfactory, while the northern half of the Tibetan plateau, and much of the Kuen-Lun range are quite unknown. Coming nearer to our own dominions, Kafiristan is still a mystery, and even the Zhob and other valleys within the Sulimani Range have never been visited by

Europeans. There are also very extensive tracts in Arabia which no traveller has ever explored.

The survey and geographical description of North America is progressing under the admirably organised Departments of the United States Government, while good work is also being pushed forward in the Dominion of Canada. An enormous extension of our knowledge has taken place since 1830, when California was only settled by scattered *Misiones*, and the country to the north of it was unexplored, except by a few trappers. Our Society has watched the progress of these marvellous changes with the greatest interest, and has benefited by the fact that scientific research has gone hand in hand with the settlement of the country. It has conferred its highest honours on an eminent United States surveyor, and on two explorers of the Rocky Mountains; but it has felt that the actual work in the field is already in good hands. This is not the case, to anything like the same extent, in Central and South America, where much exploring work remains to be done.

Commencing our review of South America from the south, there is much that remains undiscovered in Patagonia and the extreme south of Chile, although valuable progress is annually made by the Hydrographic Department of Chile, under the able and zealous lead of Captain Vidal Gormaz. As regards the interior of Patagonia, Captain Musters was the very first traveller who ever traversed that wild region from south to north, and this fact alone shows how much remains to be done there. Proceeding northwards, the labours of Mr. Minchin and others in the region through which the Bolivian-Brazilian frontier passes has quite recently increased our geographical knowledge; and our science is no less indebted to Colonel Church for his work in the basins of the Beni and Mamoré. Still there is a vast extent of interesting country which is practically unexplored in the provinces of Lipez, Chichas, and Carangas, and especially round the western side of lake Poopo.

In many respects the Andean system is, to the physical geographer, the most interesting mountain mass in the world. Here the phenomena of earthquakes may be studied on the largest and most awful scale. Here are volcanic chains extending hundreds of miles, and fossiliferous Silurian rocks raised in the form of mountain peaks over 20,000 feet above the sea. Here, too, the meteorological and other physical phenomena of mountain chains are of peculiar interest. Yet the orography of western South America is very imperfectly understood, and this is particularly the case as regards the

peaks and ridges of south-western Bolivia. In the vast region of the Madeira basin, which has been the scene of Colonel Church's invaluable labours, there is a yet more extensive unknown area, over which historical tradition has thrown a halo of romance. The course of the Madre de Dios, which drains the eastern slopes of the Andes of Cuzco, and of the Caravayan rivers, with their rich auriferous deposits, are unknown, and the work of discovery in this most interesting region remains to be completed.

There is a wholly undescribed Andean country, comprised in the Peruvian provinces of Lucanas, Parinacochas, Cangallo, Aymaraes, and Cotabambas, and in the coast valleys and deserts between Arequipa and Nasca. There is also much useful geographical work to be done in northern Peru and Ecuador, especially in the basins of the Pastaza, Morona, Santiago, Tigre, and Napo. The Putumayo was recently ascended in a steam launch by Mr. Simson; but the basins, both of the Putumayo and the Japura, need further examination. There is an enormous tract in Colombia, bounded by the slopes of the Cordillera on the west, on the east by the Orinoco and Rio Negro, on the north by the river Meta, and on the south by the Uaupés and Japura, which is practically unknown. This region is also surrounded with a halo of romance, for here the old conquerors of the 16th century believed that the far-famed El Dorado dwelt in golden abundance. Many parts of the Colombian Andes need exploration, as well as the whole region, from the Rio Branco to the Atlantic. Enough has been said to show that there still remains a vast amount of exploration, and even of discovery to be achieved in South America, and that, so far as that continent is concerned, geographers will have no need to sigh because there are no more worlds to conquer, for generations yet to come.

In Australia and New Zealand, the whole interior of those countries has been discovered and explored since the Society was founded. The maps of 1830 show very little more than inaccurate coast lines. Now, the arid wastes of Australia have been traversed in various directions, and the whole continent has been crossed from sea to sea, with an amount of brave endurance and indomitable courage which have excited the admiration of geographers, and gained for the explorers themselves the highest honours that the Society can bestow. Little now remains to be done on the mainland of Australia; but the interior of New Guinea has yet to be explored, as well as New Britain, the Solomon Group, and many islands to the north and north-east of New Guinea.

A large part of the world is still undiscovered, and it must be remembered that, even when the whole of this preliminary reconnoitring work is completed, the labours of the geographer are only commencing. It will then be necessary to push forward those more detailed surveys which are necessary before the physical configuration and aspects of a region can be correctly understood and described. Our work, as geographers, is to measure all parts of earth and sea, to ascertain the relative positions of all places upon the surface of the globe, and to delineate the varied features of that surface. This great work has been proceeding from the first dawn of civilisation, and it will probably be centuries longer before it is completed.

Nor are our labours confined to the land. Hydrography is an equally important branch of our work. Sir John Barrow, in his opening address in 1830, urged upon the Society that, on the exactitude of the minutest details of hydrography, mainly depended the safety of navigation, and he recommended its members to look forward to the completion of surveys, and to extended observations on prevailing winds and currents. "Every accession to hydrographical knowledge," he added, "must be of great importance to navigation and therefore a fit object for promulgation by the Society." Having the interests of hydrography at heart, and making it a part of its duties to advocate and watch over the execution of surveys, the Society was joined by all the eminent nautical surveyors. The hydrographer, Sir Francis Beaufort, was an active member of our Council for twenty-five years, making the work of his department known through the Society's publications, and sometimes inducing the Council to represent to the Government the urgency for undertaking some particular survey.* On four occasions the Society has conferred its highest honours upon naval surveyors, and the Society has been reminded of its duties relating to hydrography by successive Presidents, and by the reports which accompany their Addresses, as well as of the importance of increasing the accuracy of the surveys. For instance, Admiral Beechey, in 1856, told us that "rapid reconnaissance of a coast might have been tolerated half a century ago, but that such a survey of any shore cannot now be accepted."

* "A Deputation composed of the President, Captain Beaufort, and Mr. Murchison, waited upon Lord Glenelg, recommending a nautical survey to complete the parts of the north-west coasts of Australia left unfinished, and to examine more thoroughly Bass and Torres Straits. The Deputation was most favourably received; a survey of the coasts was ordered, and H.M.S. *Beagle*, commanded by Captain Wickham, will sail early in June."—R. G. S. 'Journal,' vol. vii. p. 10; 1837.

Great progress has been made in providing accurate charts for navigation during the last fifty years; but much remains to be done. Commander Hull, R.N., who was Superintendent of Charts at the Admiralty from 1873 to the end of 1879, read an admirable paper on this subject at the United Service Institution in 1874, entitled the "Unsurveyed World," in which he showed the coasts that have been surveyed, those that have been only partially surveyed, and those that have merely been explored. The first class of coasts still bears but a small proportion to the rest; and, in furthering the advance of the good work by all legitimate means, whether by inviting discussion, publishing information, rewarding and encouraging zealous and meritorious surveyors, or making well-considered representations, the Society will perform in the future, as it has done in the past, a useful national service.

Since the foundation of the Society a new branch of geographical investigation and study has come into existence, namely, the physical geography of the sea, which is an important extension of hydrography. Mathew Fontaine Maury, the Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, was the creator of this branch of our science. As Commodore Jansen truly said in his able memoir—"Maury threw a new light upon the ocean, and on its profoundest abysses, that will never be extinguished; and it was through Maury's initiative that the naval profession now forms the most intelligent and active corps of co-operators in systematic research into the hidden chambers of the great deep. It was Maury who, by his wind and current charts, his trade-wind, storm, and rain charts, and last, but not least, by his work on the Physical Geography of the Sea, gave the first great impulse to all subsequent researches."

The progress of our knowledge of the bottom of the ocean has been nearly continuous since 1840, in which year Sir James Ross, on board the *Erebus*, obtained a sounding in 2677 fathoms. In 1847, on January 12th, Captain Owen Stanley, in the *Rattlesnake*, found bottom, near the equator, at a depth of 2600 fathoms. Then followed the work of officers of the United States; and in 1856 Derryman, with the Brooke machine, obtained twenty-four deep-sea soundings on a great circle from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Valentia. In 1857 Lieut. Dayman, in the *Cyclops*, obtained a complete series of deep-sea soundings across the Atlantic, showing the great fall of 7200 feet, and the "Telegraphic Plateau." In 1858 Lieut. Dayman sounded from Newfoundland to Fayal, and from Fayal to the English Channel, and in 1859 across the Bay of Biscay, and along the coast of Portugal, to Malta. Then followed the work of Sir

Leopold M'Clintock in 1860 in the *Bulldog*, of Captain Shortland in the *Hydra* in 1867, from Malta to Bombay, and of the *Porcupine*, *Lightning*, and *Gannet*. Finally, the important voyage of the *Challenger* under Captain Nares, from 1873 to 1875, in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, added enormously to our knowledge of the physical geography of the sea. The greatest depth was between St. Thomas and Bermuda, where a sounding of 3875 fathoms was obtained.* A line was taken across the Atlantic from Greenland to Ireland by the *Valorous* in 1875; and many deep sea soundings have been added by vessels employed by the Telegraph Maintenance Company. Our lamented associate, Admiral Sherard Osborn, who was the Managing Director of this Company, communicated a most interesting paper on the geography of the beds of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and Mediterranean Sea in 1870. Osborn bore generous testimony to the great service performed by Maury, and said that the geographer must not be satisfied with observations on the surface of the ocean, but must endeavour to probe mysteries down to the solid crust on which the ocean rests. This then is a branch of geographical enquiry, in which much remains to be learnt, and which has come into existence since the Society was founded.

This rapid glance at the unknown and unexplored parts of the earth, shows that many years must elapse before all has been discovered, and that there is abundant work before the Society, even of this preliminary kind. In his Anniversary Address of 1851, Admiral Smyth offered some remarks on the duties of the Society which are as applicable now as they were then. He said that "one by one the last remnants of the unknown would yield to the efforts of explorers; but, had we even actually arrived at so desirable a consummation, would our labours then be terminated? Would Geographical Societies cease to be requisite? Certainly not. Our work might then be said to be only beginning. Till we actually know the whole extent and surface of the globe on which we move, its peculiarities as a whole, and the mutual relations of its several parts, it can never be thoroughly investigated or understood; and much will long remain, as it now is, only a source of wonder and confusion." When, in the far distant future, the whole surface of the earth has been surveyed and mapped, the study of physical geography may be recommenced on a sound basis, and generalisations will become more accurate, and will

* Or 23,250 feet. This is 5752 feet less than the height of Mount Everest above the level of the sea. So that the perpendicular height of Mount Everest above the lowest depth of the ocean is 8 miles, or 52,252 feet.

be founded on more correct and reliable data. Until then, investigations in all the branches into which the science of geography is divided must be continued, with patience and industry, and with the best information that can be obtained.

Geography is a progressive science. Every year, with its discoveries and novelties, also brings forth a large crop of corrections and of information which modifies preconceived theories and opinions. It is this freshness, this constant supply of new material, which constitutes one of the many charms of geographical research.

The Geographical Society thus commences its second half-century of work with a bright prospect of continued usefulness. It has an honourable record of past labours to look back upon. It has now reached a high position as regards popular support and financial prosperity. It goes forward in the full assurance, which is justified by its former history, that it will have a long career of activity and success; and that its efforts to perform good work, and to encourage and assist the labours of others, will constitute a service of national value and importance.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.



PRESIDENTS

OF THE

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

(* Gold Medallists.)

- 1831-33. Viscount Goderich.
- 1833-35. General The Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.
- 1835-37. Sir John Barrow, *Bart.*
- 1837-39. Mr. W. R. Hamilton.
- 1839-41. Mr. G. B. Greenough.
- 1841-43. Mr. W. R. Hamilton.
- 1843-45. Mr. R. I. Murchison.
- 1845-47. Admiral Lord Colchester.
- 1847-49. *Mr. W. J. Hamilton.
- 1849-51. *Admiral W. H. Smyth, C.B.
- 1851-53. Sir Roderick Murchison.
- 1853-55. The Earl of Ellesmere, K.G.
- 1855-56. Admiral Beechey.
- 1856-59. Sir Roderick Murchison.
- 1859-60. Earl de Grey and Ripon.
- 1860-62. Lord Ashburton.
- 1862-71. *Sir Roderick Murchison, *Bart.*, K.C.B.
- 1871-73. Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.
- 1873-74. The Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle Frere, *Bart.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- 1874-76. *Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.
- 1876-78. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.
- 1878-79. The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.
- 1879-80. The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
- 1880-81. Lord Aberdare.



HONORARY SECRETARIES.

- 1847-49. Mr. George Long, and Major Shadwell Clerke.
- 1850-51. Mr. John Hogg, F.R.S., and Dr. Trithen.
- 1851-53. Colonel Philip Yorke, F.R.S., and Dr. T. Hodgkin.
- 1853-54. Capt. F. P. Blackwood, R.N., and " "
- 1854-57. Sir Walter Trevelyan, *Bart.*, and " "
- 1857-62. *Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., and " "
- 1862-63. " " " " and Mr. W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S.
- 1863-64. Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., and Mr. Clements R. Markham.
- 1864-66. Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., and Mr. L. Oliphant.
- 1866-81. " " " " and Mr. R. H. Major.

HONORARY FOREIGN SECRETARIES.

- 1830-46. Rev. J. C. Renouard (1840, Editor of Journal to 1844).
 1862-65. Dr. T. Hodgkin.
 1865-66. *Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.
 1866-71. Mr. Cyril Graham, C.M.G.
 1871-75. Mr. John Ball, F.R.S.
 1875-81. Lord Arthur Russell, M.P. (to 1881).
-

TRUSTEES.

1830. Sir George Staunton, *Bart.*, and Sir George Duckett.
 1836. " " " and Mr. F. Baily.
 1845. " " " and Mr. W. R. Hamilton.
 1858. " " " and Mr. R. Monckton Milnes.
 1859. Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (cr. Lord Houghton, 1863) and Sir
 Walter Trevelyan, *Bart.*
 1878. Lord Houghton and Sir John Lubbock, *Bart.* (to 1881).
-

TREASURERS.

1831. Mr. John Biddulph ; also Trustee in 1839.
 1845. Mr. Robert Biddulph.
 1864. Mr. Reginald Cocks (to 1881).
-

PERMANENT STAFF.

PAID SECRETARIES, 1830-47,

AND

ASSISTANT-SECRETARIES, 1847-81.

- 1830—July. Captain A. Maconochie, R.N., K.H.
1836—May 23. Captain Washington, R.N.
1840—Nov. 9. Colonel Jackson (1844, Editor of 'Journal').
1847—April 3. Dr. Humble.
1849—Jan. 22. Dr. Norton Shaw.
1863—July 13. Mr. Greenfield.
1864—April 25. Mr. H. W. Bates (to 1881).
-

LIBRARIANS.

- 1832—Dec. 15. Mr. Charles Bradbury.
1836—Nov. 14. Mr. R. W. Clifton.
1837—Dec. 11. Mr. Webb, R.N.
1841—Dec. 13. Mr. Shillinglaw.
-

CLERKS IN CHARGE OF THE LIBRARY.

- 1846—Nov. 23. Mr. Cartwright, to 1851.
1854—Aug. 8. Mr. Trelawney Saunders (Temporary Librarian).
1854—Nov. 23. Mr. Wheeler.
1859—March 21. Mr. W. C. Street.
1863—Jan. 12. Mr. E. B. Tattershall.
1864—Nov. 14. Mr. A. J. Clark.
-

LIBRARIANS.

- 1864—Nov. Mr. H. Purrier.
1866—Nov. 12. Mr. J. H. Lamprey.
1874—Feb. 18. Mr. E. C. Rye.
(*Assistant*, Vincent Hawkins, Oct. 4, 1874.)
-

MAP CURATORS.

- 1854—Jan. 22. Mr. Trelawney Saunders.
1857—June 15. Staff-Commander C. George, R.N.
1877—June 18. Mr. J. Coles, R.N.

Assistants :—1857—June 19. Mr. Oulet.
1872—April. Mr. A. Keith Johnston (to 1873).
1878—June. Mr. E. A. Reeves.

MAP DRAUGHTSMEN.

1873—Nov. 12. Mr. W. J. Turner.
1881—April. Mr. Henry Scharbau.

CHIEF CLERKS.

1846—Nov. 23. Mr. Cartwright.
1854—Nov. 23. Mr. Wheeler.
1862—Nov. Mr. E. Street.
1863—April 13. Mr. H. W. Farley.
1875—Feb. 15. Mr. A. E. Ball.
1876—May 15. Mr. E. Duffield Jones (to 1881).

CLERKS.

1854—Nov. 23. Mr. Price (to 1863).
1859—March 21. Mr. E. Street (to 1862).
1859—Oct. 24. Mr. Reginald Suggate (to 1881).
1863—Jan. 12. Mr. E. B. Tattershall (to 1864).
1866—Oct. 8. Mr. S. J. Evis (to 1881).

OFFICE KEEPERS.

1846—Dec. 28. Serjeant Lightfoot.
1853—July 24. Robert Suggate.
1876—Dec. 4. S. J. Evis (to 1881).

MAP MOUNTER.

1857—Sept. R. Burnett (to 1881).

MEMBERS
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF THE
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
1830-1880.

(*P.* President; *V.-P.* Vice-President; *C.* Council; *Treas.* Treasurer; *Sec.* Secretary;
For. Sec. Foreign Secretary; *Trust.* Trustee; *PRESIDENTS* in Small Capitals;
* *Gold Medallist.*)

- ABERDARE, the Right Hon. Lord, *P.* 1880.
Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, *Bart.*, *C.* 1840, 41, 42.
Addington, The Right Hon. H. U., *C.* 1862, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69.
Albemarle. (See *Keppel.*)
ALCOCK, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., *C.* 1872; *V.-P.* 1873, 74, 75; *P.* 1876, 78;
V.-P. 1878, 79, 80.
Althorp, The Right Hon. Lord, *C.* 1830.
* *Arrowsmith*, John, *C.* 1851, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65,
66, 67, 68.
ASHBURTON, Lord, *P.* 1860, 61; *V.-P.* 1862, 63.
Ayrton, Frederick, *C.* 1849, 50.

Bach, A., *C.* 1832.
* *Back*, Admiral Sir George, *C.* 1838, 39, 40; *V.-P.* 1844, 45; *C.* 1846, 47;
V.-P. 1848; *C.* 1849; *V.-P.* 1850, 51, 52; *C.* 1853; *V.-P.* 1854-58;
C. 1859-64; *V.-P.* 1865-69; *C.* 1870, 72, 73; *V.-P.* 1874, 75; *C.* 1876.
Backhouse, John, *C.*, 1836, 37, 38, 40, 41.
Baily, F., *C.* 1830, 31; *Trustee*, 1836-44.
* *Baker*, Sir Samuel, *C.* 1866, 67, 68, 74.
Balfour, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George, K.C.B., *C.* 1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.
Ball, John; *For. Sec.* 1871-74; *C.* 1875, 76, 77, 79, 80.
Bandinel, James, *C.* 1844, 45, 46.
Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *V.-P.* 1879, 80.
BARROW, Sir John, *Bart.*, *V.-P.* 1830, 31; *P.* 1835, 36; *V.-P.* 1837, 38,
39, 40; *C.* 1841, 42, 43, 44; *V. P.* 1845-47.
Beaufort, Admiral Sir Francis, K.C.B., *C.* 1830, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.
Beckford, Francis, *C.* 1841, 47, 49.
BEECHEY, Rear-Admiral, *C.* 1854; *P.* 1855.
Berens, Joseph, *C.* 1840.
Biddulph, John, *Treas.* 1830-44; *Trustee*, 1839.
Biddulph, Robert, *Treas.* 1845-64.
Blaauw, W. H., *C.* 1847.
Blackwood, Captain Francis P., R.N., *C.* 1841, 47; *Sec.* 1852.
Borradaile, Abraham, *C.* 1836
Bowles, Admiral, *C.* 1836, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, 53, 54.

- Brandreth*, Major, R.E., C. 1847.
Britton, J., C. 1830, 31.
Brockedon, William, C. 1830, 31, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44.
Brodie, Sir Benjamin, *Bart.*, C. 1859, 60.
Brodrick, The Hon. George, C. 1869, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 79.
Brooke, Sir Arthur de Capell, *Bart.*, C. 1830, 31.
Brooking, Thomas, C. 1855, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.
Broughton, The Right Hon. Lord, C. 1830, 31, 39, 57, 58.
Brown, Robert, C. 1830, 31, 38.
Buller, Captain Wentworth, R.N., C. 1839.
Bunbury, Edward H., C. 1846, 47.
Burlington, Earl of, C. 1841 (now Duke of Devonshire).
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, *Bart.*, C. 1871, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80.
- Calthorpe*, The Hon. F. H. W., C. 1859, 60.
Campbell, Sir George, K.C.S.I., C. 1870, 74, 75, 76.
Cardwell, The Right Hon. Edward, C. 1856, 57.
Carnarvon, The 3rd Earl of, C. 1842, 43 (d. 1849).
Chapman, Captain, R.A., C. 1841.
Charters, Major, R.A., C. 1840.
Chatterton, Sir William, *Bart.*, C. 1843, 46, 47.
 **Chesney*, General Francis Rawdon, C. 1839, 40, 41, 42.
Churchill, Lord Alfred, C. 1861, 62, 63, 64.
Clerke, Major Shadwell, C. 1845, 46; *Sec.* 1847.
Cockburn, Admiral The Right Hon. Sir George, G.C.B., C. 1837.
Cocks, Reginald, *Treas.* 1864–81.
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1873.	Mr. H. M. Stanley	(Patron's Medal)
1873.	Mr. Thomas Baines	(Gold Watch)
1874.	Dr. Georg Schweinfurth	(Founder's Medal)
1876.	Commander V. L. Cameron, R.N., c.B.	(Founder's Medal)
1880.	Bishop Crowther	(Gold Watch)
1881.	Major Serpa Pinto	(Founder's Medal)

ASIA.

1835.	Sir Alexander Burnes	..	..	..	..	..	(Royal Award)
1838.	Colonel Chesney, R.E.	..	..	..	..	..	(Royal Award)
1840.	Major-Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1841.	Lieut. John Wood, I.N.	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1843.	Lieut. J. F. A. Symonds, R.E.	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1844.	Mr. W. J. Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1849.	Austen H. Layard	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1849.	Baron Hügel	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1851.	Dr. George Wallin	..	..	..	..	..	(25 Guineas)
1852.	Captain Henry Strachey	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1857.	Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Scott Waugh	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1862.	Captain Thomas Blakiston	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1864.	Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave	..	..	..	..	..	(25 Guineas)
1865.	Colonel T. G. Montgomerie, R. E.	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1865.	Dr. Arminius Vambéry	..	..	..	..	..	(40 Guineas)
1866.	Dr. Thomas Thomson, M.D.	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1866.	Moola Abdul Medjid	..	..	..	..	..	(Gold Watch)
1867.	Admiral Alexis Boutakoff	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1870.	Lieut. Francis Garnier, F.I.N.	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1870.	Mr. George W. Hayward	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1872.	Mr. Robert Berkeley Shaw	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1873.	Mr. Ney Elias	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1875.	Mr. W. H. Johnson	..	..	..	..	..	(Gold Watch)
1877.	The Pundit Nain Singh	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1878.	Baron F. von Richthofen	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1878.	Captain Henry Trotter, R.E.	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1878.	Colonel N. Prejevalsky	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1879.	Captain W. J. Gill, R.E.	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

1848.	Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Saráwak	(Founder's Medal)
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AUSTRALASIA.

1843.	Mr. Edward John Eyre	(Founder's Medal)
1846.	Sir Paul Strzelecki, K.C.M.G., c.B.	(Founder's Medal)
1847.	Captain Charles Sturt	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)

1847. Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1851. Mr. Thomas Brunner	..	..	..	..	..	(25 Guineas)
1857. Mr. Augustus C. Gregory	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1861. Mr. John Macdouall Stuart	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1862. Mr. Robert O'Hara Burke	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1862. Mr. John King	..	..	..	..	..	(Gold Watch)
1863. Mr. Frank T. Gregory	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1863. Mr. William Landsborough	..	..	..	..	..	(Gold Watch)
1863. Mr. John M'Kinlay	..	..	..	..	..	(Gold Watch)
1863. Mr. Frederick Walker	..	..	..	..	..	(Gold Watch)
1874. Colonel P. Egerton Warburton	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1876. Mr. John Forrest	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1880. Mr. Ernest Giles	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)

NORTH AMERICA.

1850. General John C. Fremont	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1858. Professor Alexander D. Bache	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1859. Captain John Palliser	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)

SOUTH AMERICA.

1840. Sir Robert Schomburgk	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1866. Mr. William Chandless	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1872. Commander G. C. Musters, R.N.	..	..	..	..	..	(Gold Watch)

MARINE SURVEYORS.

1837. Captain Robert FitzRoy, R.N., C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	(Royal Award)
1854. Admiral W. H. Smyth, C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)

EMINENT GEOGRAPHERS.

1841. Lieut. Raper, R.N.	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1842. Rev. Dr. E. Robinson	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1844. Professor Adolph Erman	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1845. Herr Karl Ritter	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1863. Mr. John Arrowsmith	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1868. Dr. Augustus Petermann	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1869. Mrs. Mary Somerville	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1871. Mr. A. Keith Johnston, LL.D.	..	..	..	..	..	(Patron's Medal)
1871. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	(Founder's Medal)
1872. Colonel Henry Yule, C.B.	(Founder's Medal)
1880. Mr. E. H. Bunbury	(Letter of Thanks)

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For Asia	28	Civilians.	51	English	72
„ Africa	22	Sailors	23	Germans	16
„ Arctic	20	Soldiers	21	Americans	7
„ Australasia	16	Professors	5	Russians	3
Geographers	11	Doctors	4	Swedes	3
Antarctic	3	Clergymen	3	French	1
N. America	3	Women	2	Portuguese	1
S. America	3			Norwegian	1
Marine Surveyors	2			Magyar	1
Indian Archipelago	1			Natives of India	2
				Negro	1
				Total	109

						£	s.	d.
1880.	Instruments for Captain Phipson-Wybrants	..	..	..	..	109	15	0
	„ „ Dr. W. R. Peden (Shiré)	..	..	..	..	30	13	0
1881.	Palestine Exploration Fund	..	..	..	..	100	0	0

TREASURY GRANTS RECEIVED.

1836.	For Guiana and South African Expeditions	..	..	..	..	1000	0	0
1856.	For Captain Burton's Expedition	..	..	..	..	1000	0	0
1860.	For Captain Speke's Expedition	..	..	..	..	2500	0	0
1873.	For Dr. Livingstone's Funeral	500	19	1
1876.	For Lieutenant Cameron's Expedition	3000	0	0

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II.—*Note on Two Maps of the Andaman Islands.* By E. H. MAN, Assist. Supt. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, M.R.A.S., &c., and R. C. TEMPLE, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, M.R.A.S., &c.

[WITH MAPS.]

THE two maps of the Andaman Islands, with which we have the pleasure to present the Royal Geographical Society, are copies of those originally intended to illustrate a Grammar and Dictionary of the Andamanese Languages, which we have had in preparation some three-and-a-half years. But as the publication of this work, though considerably advanced, will, on account of the pressure of official duties, probably be postponed for some time, yet we have thought it advisable to send these maps as containing new Geographical information of a sort likely to interest the members of this Society.

We regret that we have not now leisure to send more than these hasty notes in elucidation of the maps, and in order to help towards the better understanding of the terms and names to be found on them, and in the notes themselves. We send herewith, for the Society's Library, a pamphlet and a "specimen" of the Grammar which form all that has been published so far. Both we now know to be in fault in many particulars, but still they contain enough correct information to give a preliminary idea of the subject, and to help those who may study the maps, and will, we trust, explain much of what is here perforce omitted.*

Map No. I. purports to show the distribution, as far as at present understood, of the tribes, which are nine in number. And we have nothing further to add in explanation here, except to give a clear list of the tribes and their territories.

1. The ĀKÁCHĀRĪĀR, in the north part of the North Andaman.
2. The ĀKĀJĀRO, in the south-east part of the North Andaman.

* An explanation of the system of spelling used will be found at p. 8 of the 'Lord's Prayer in the BÓJINGGÍJIDA Language.' See note at end of the present paper.

3. The ÁKÁKEDÉ, in Interview Island and north-west part of the Middle Andaman, and south-west part of the North Andaman.
4. The AWKOJÚWAI, in the middle and west part of the Middle Andaman.
5. The ÁKÁKAWL, in the north-east part of the Middle Andaman.
- 6.*The ÁKÁBÓJIGYÁB, in the south and south-east part of the Middle Andaman.
- 7.*The ÁKÁBALAWA, in the Archipelago.
8. The BÓJIGNGÍJÍ, in the South Andaman and Rutland Island.
- 9.*The ÁKÁJÀRAWA,† in the Little Andaman, the Centinels, and in parts of the South Andaman and Rutland Island, in the Cinque Islands, &c.

Map No. II. purports to give a list of the known encampments (for the villages are hardly more) of the BÓJIGNGÍJÍ tribe of the Andamanese, the only one of which we have any real knowledge. These, it will be observed, lie all along the coast; but it must not be thought that the Andamanese people are merely a coast race,‡ the real fact being greatly the other way, as the interior of the islands is filled with encampments. The great difficulty, however, of ascertaining their sites with anything approaching accuracy has prevented our placing them on the maps, though we hope to be able to do so at some future date. It must not be supposed that all the encampments are occupied at one and the same time, for the habit of the people is to move from camp to camp as the exigencies of food-getting oblige them. The following is a list of the best-known interior encampments of the BÓJIGNGÍJÍ, not shown in the map.

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| 1. PÚTATÁ. | 6. KÁDAKACHÁNG. |
| 2. JÍRKATA. | 7. JÚMÚLÁRMÚGÚ. |
| 3. BÁJALÍTILIK. | 8. PAWCHÁNG. |
| 4. JÁLÍTILIK. | 9. ÓTMAHÍLÍTILIK. |
| 5. BÚDLÓTDEGRANGA. | 10. BÁJALÁKÁTÁLAWARNGA. |

The ÁKÁJÀRAWA, properly a little Andaman tribe, have, as will be seen from the maps, spots of territory in the heart of the BÓJIGNGÍJÍ dominions, the results of wars among themselves. These two tribes have long disputed the possession of Rutland Island, the BÓJIGNGÍJÍ being till recent years possessed of the major portion of it.

As might be expected, Andamanese place-names are all descriptive, the bulk of them being at once explainable, thus :—

1. TÁBAWROGA(DA), coral § (TÁ) shore (BAWROGA).
2. RÁÜLÁRCHÁG(DA), roots (CHÁG) of the (LÁR) || FICUS LACCIFERA (RÁÜ).

* In speaking of 6, 7, and 9, the 'ÁKÁ' is frequently omitted.

† Every place-name when used alone should, according to BÓJIGNGÍJÍ grammar, have the inanimate termination DA attached.

‡ A common error, even at the convict settlement at Port Blair.

§ This termination should be added when the word is used alone, as above explained.

|| The difficult and intricate question of the Andamanese genitive and its innumerable forms is fully gone into in the grammar in preparation. These forms are really pronominal conjunctive particles.

3. PÁLÁKADADÍ(DA), sail (DADÍ) of the (LÁKÁ) PÁ tree. The foliage of the PÁ tree spreads out somewhat like a sail.
4. TÁPARTÀT(DA), the TÁPAR creeper (TÀT). TÀT (DA) means radically a "bowstring."
5. RÁÜLÚNTÁ(DA), the pípal tree. Tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) FICUS LACCI-FERA (RÄÜ).
6. TIGBANG(DA), rock-hole. There is here a hole in the coast rocks through which an Andamanese canoe can pass.
7. JÁTÁNG(DA), the JÁ tree (TÁNG). GLUTA LONGIPETIOLATA.
8. CHÍPTÁNG(DA), the CHÍP tree (TÁNG).
9. TAWROBÍ(DA), sandy (TAWRO) spot (BÍ).
10. BÚLÚBALAWTÁGA(DA), the burial platform (TÁGA) of (LAW) BÚLÚBA (a chief's name). One method of dealing with the dead is to place the corpse wrapped in leaves on a platform under a tree, whence, after several weeks, the bones are removed, and then cleaned and distributed in the form of necklaces, &c., to surviving relatives.
11. KOIÓBLÁRTINGA(DA), road (TINGA) of the (LÁR) red-ochre (KoiÓB). Red-ochre Road. KoiÓB is red-ochre found as a clayey substance.
12. DÓGOTATÁNG(DA). DÓGOTA tree (TÁNG), the MIMUSOPS INDICA.
13. TÁRACHÁNG(DA), encampment (CHÁNG, *lit.* a thatch roof) on the sand (TÁRA). Sandy Camp.
14. RÉJAMBARAIJ(DA), RÉJAM tree camp (BARAIJ).
15. YÁROTÒNG(DA), the YÁRO leaf (TÒNG).
16. TÁRMÚGÚ(DA), the west (Island).
17. GÓLÓINJÚRÚ(DA), the swell (GÓLÓIN) of the sea (JÚRÚ).
18. KÁDBÉÄ(DA), the pungent yam.
19. TEDÍBÁLABAWROGA(DA), the foreshore (BAWROGA) on the other side (TEDÍBÁLA). Yon foreshore. The island so named is locally famous for its extent of foreshore. The name must have been given by some one standing on the adjoining island (Redskin Island).
20. CHÁBLÁRPÍD(DA), the foliage (PÍD, *lit.* hair) of the (LÁR) CHÁB tree.
21. CHÁÜGALÓTYAWTO (DA), the turtle-nets (YAWTO) of the (LÓT) departed spirits (CHÁÜGA).
22. YÚKALACHÁNG(DA), grassy (YÚKALA) camp (CHÁNG).
23. MAWTLÚNTÁ(DA), tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) MAWT. The MAWT tree: (Heritiera littoralis).
24. DÓMTO(DA), the DÓMTO tree, the GUETTARDA SPECIOSA.
25. PÚTATÁNG(DA), the PÚTA tree (TÁNG), the dunny-leaf palm. (Nipa fruticans.)
26. MAWTKÚNÚ(DA), the MAWT (Heritiera littoralis) tree (with the) buttress roots (KÚNÚ).
27. KÚBÉ(DA), the pool—BÓJINGGÍJÍ name for Bird Island in Macpherson's Straits.
28. YÓLBATÀT(DA), the YÓLBA fibre bowstring (TÀT). (ANODENDRON PANI-CULATUM.)
29. TÓPATÀT(DA), the TÓPA creeper (TÀT).
30. PÁRÁNGAJÍG(DA), valley (PÁRÁNGA), creek (JÍG).
31. MÚNLÚNTÁ(DA), tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) MÚN. The MÚN tree.
32. DÚMLAPAICHAÒNG(DA), anchorage (ÒNG) in neighbourhood (PAICHA) of the (LA) DÚM tree.
33. LAKLÚNTÁ(DA), the tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) LÉKÉRA (LAK). The LÉKÉRA tree.
34. DÚRATÁNG(DA), the DÚRA tree (TÁNG).
35. PÉRIJ(DA), the PÉRIJ tree.
36. CHÍBLÚNMÚGÚ(DA), the point or cape (MÚGÚ) of the (LÚN) CHÍP tree (CHÍB). CHÍP-tree Point.
37. ALABACHÁNG(DA). The ALABA camp (CHÁNG). The ALABA is a tree,

the bark of which produces the fibre from which turtle-nets, harpoon-lines and such like commodities are made.

38. LÉKÉRABARNGA(DA), a row (BARNGA) of LÉKÉRA trees.
39. ÚDALALÁRCHÚLNGA(DA), the spring (CHÚLNGA) at the (LÁR, *lit.* of the) ÚDALA tree. PANDANUS VERUS.
40. DÉNLÚNMÚGÚ(DA), the point or cape (MÚGÚ) of the (LÚN) DÉN tree. DÉN-tree point.
41. BÁJAJÁG(DA), the hole (JÁG) in the BÁJA tree.
42. GÓBLÁKÁBANG(DA), the hollow (BANG) of the (LÁKÁ) GÓB. GÓB Hollow. A GÓB is a bamboo vessel for holding water. Bamboos are especially numerous and fine at this camping-ground.
43. RÁNGUCHÁNG(DA), RÁNG-tree camp (CHÁNG).
44. JÁTÒNG(DA), leaf of the (TÒNG) JÁ tree. The GLUTA LONGIPETIOLATA.
45. CHÁKANTÀT(DA), the CHÁKAN creeper (TÀT). The ENTADA PURSÆTHA.
46. CHÉLADAWKNGA(DA), the dragging (DAWKNGA) of the ship (CHÉLA). A ship was once wrecked here.
47. YÁDÍMAWLO(DA), turtle (YÁDÍ), eggs (MAWLO).
48. JÍRKATÁ(DA), the JÍRKA (Cyrena) shells (TÁ).
49. BÁJALÍTILIK(DA), the TILIK tree near the (LÍ, *lit.* of the) BÁJA tree.
50. JÁLÍTILIK(DA), the TILIK tree near the (LÍ, *lit.* of the) JÁ tree.
51. BÚDLÓTDEGRANGA(DA), Defeat Camp. The defeat (DEGRANGA) at the (LÓT, *lit.* of the) camp (BÚD, *lit.* house). There was a severe fight here.
52. KÁDAKACHÁNG(DA), the FICUS HISPIDA (KÁDAKA) camp (CHÁNG).
53. JÚMÚLÁRMÚGÚ(DA), in front of (MÚGÚ) the (LÁR) JÚMÚ tree (Bruquiera gymnorhiza).
54. PAWCHÁNG(DA), bamboo (PAW) camp (CHÁNG).
55. ÓTMAÍLÍTILIK(DA), the TILIK tree near the (LÍ, *lit.* of the) MAÍ tree (ÓTMAÍ).
56. BÁJALÁKÁTÁLAWARNGA(DA), the beautiful BÁJA tree. The beautiful (WARNGA) body (TÁLA) of the (LÁKÁ) BÁJA tree.
57. PÁTÁNG(DA), the PÁ tree (TÁNG). GIRONNIERA LUCIDA.
58. PÚLÚGALÁKÁBANG(DA). God's Abode. Cave or ravine (= abode) (BANG) of (LÁKÁ), God or the Supreme Spirit (PÚLÚGA).

The following are some of the native names for the various islands: *—

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|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ELÁKÁBÉÄ | The South Andaman. |
| 2. PÁTÁNG | The Little Andaman. |
| 3. GÓLÓĪNJÚRÚ | Homfray's Island. |
| 4. TÁRMÚGÚ | Termooglee Island. |
| 5. KÁRADATÁ | Redskin Island. |
| 6. KÁDBÉÄ | Pluto Island. |
| 7. TÚRÚBÚN | Jolly Boys' Island. |
| 8. TÉPUTÁ | The Twins. |
| 9. DÚRATÁNG | Oyster Island. |
| 10. KÚBÉ | Bird Island. |

Specimens of English borrowed place-names are the following:—

1. RÚĪT, RÚT RÚĪCH, RÚCH (being attempts to pronounce the word) Ross Island.

* A complete list of these is being collected. The names here given are BÓJINGGÍJÍ; each tribe has its own set.

2. PAIPAR, BAIPAR, Viper Island.
3. ÁBRADÍN, Aberdeen.
4. CHÁTÓM, Chatham Island.
5. AMTÀRIO, MÒMTÀRIO, Mt. Harriet.

And native names for some places which have English ones are:—

1. TÁRACHÁNG (Sandy Camp), Mt. Augusta, one of the chief encampments of the BÓJINGÍJÍ tribe.
2. PÚLÚGALÁKÁBANG (God's Abode), the Saddle Peak near Port Cornwallis, North Andaman.
3. LÚRWA, Cape Bluff.
4. AWTOBÚRKO, Botanist's Creek.
5. PÁRÁNGAJÍG (valley creek), Water Creek Valley.
6. TAWROBÍ (sandy spot), Island Bay.
7. MAWTKÚNÚ, Rutland Bay.

The maps sent are not quite correctly drawn, but a good map of the Andaman Islands will be found in Admiralty Maps, Gulf of Bengal, sheet No. IX., Andaman Islands; Blair and Moorsom's Survey, 1789–90, corrected to 1866.

VOWELS.

Symbol.	English.	Symbol.	English.
a	woman	ò	cot
á	bird, murder	ó	mole
à	hat	u	put
â	father	ú	brute
e	met	ai	aisle
è	pair	oi	foible
é	fête, late	au	house
i	fit	áü	Germ. haus
í	oblique	aw	awful
o	opaque	ëä	soothsayer

CONSONANTS.

Symbol.	English.	Symbol.	English.
b	boat	n	now
ch	charger	p	pump
d	doll	r	robbery
g	gun	t	tunnel
j	jump	w	wife
k	kill	y	yard
l	land	ng	sing, mingle
m	mind		

III.—The word “Typhoon.” Its History and Origin. By
FREDERICK HIRTH, PH.D.

THE word “Typhoon” is a technical term. Every sailor who has passed the Straits in the Far East knows what it means, and few whom chance made witness one of those dreadful storms, whether afloat or ashore, will ever forget the details of the event. The scientific world, too, is free from doubt as to the *meaning* of the word, as will be the readers of this note. We are less positive with regard to its *origin*.

Nautical men know that certain violent storms have many points in common, in whatever part of the globe they may occur. As the cyclone of the Atlantic is known under the name of “hurricane,” the name “typhoon” is peculiar to the cyclones of the China Sea and adjacent parts as a speciality. A similar storm occurring in any other part of the world, though sharing the nature of a typhoon, is usually called by a different name. This word is, therefore, not only the name of the phenomenon it describes, but it also refers to the country in which the latter occurs. This fact ought by itself to have pointed to its local origin.

The history of this word which, at the present day, may be considered the common property of about all European languages, is buried in the first reports of Western travellers on their adventures in Chinese waters.

The earliest print making mention of a typhoon seems to be ‘Pinto’s Journey,’ first published in 1560. Here the word appears in its Portuguese form as *tufaõ*, and Pinto himself says that this storm, which he encountered on two occasions, is so called by the Chinese. (— — “*aqual tormenta os Chins chamaõ tufaõ*,” Chap. 50, p. 190, Vol. I. of the Lisbon edition of 1829 ; “*che os Chins chamaõ tufaõ*,” *ibid.* Chap. 79, pp. 316–317 ; see Himly, Ursprung des Wortes Typhon, in ‘Mittheilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens,’ Sept. 1875). The first attempt to explain the meaning of the word may be found in Navarete’s work on China, where its first part *tu* is identified with the Chinese *tung*, East, the second part as may be expected, with *fung*, wind. “It is usual about the beginning of *August*,” Navarete says, “to have a terrible storm of east-winds on the coast of *China*, which the *Portugueses* and others call *tufon*, a corruption of the *Chinese* name *tung fung*, that is, easterly wind.” (*Vide* Churchill, I. p. 308 ; *cf.* Spanish edition, Madrid, 1676, p. 423.) Travelers of the 17th century spell *Tuffon* (Cocks, 1614, *vide* Astley, I. p. 518), *Tifone* (Gemelli-Carreri, 1695, *vide* Churchill, IV.

p. 271), or similarly. The present spelling, *typhoon*, may be traced to the end of the 17th century; Lecomte, whose *Memoirs* first appeared in 1693, describing a *Typhon*, thus spelt, in the introductory letter of his work. (English edition of 1698, p. 10). It seems most probable that the remarkable change in the spelling, viz. *u* or *i* into *y*, and *f* into *ph*, which, in the case of a French writer, seems quite uncalled for, was already the result of some speculation as to the classic origin of the word. Mr. K. Himly, in the above-quoted article devoted to the origin of the word, mentions Renaudot's '*Anciennes relations des Indes et de la Chine*' (Paris, 1718) as the first work in which its Chinese origin be disputed. Renaudot there clearly refers it to the Greek *τυφών*, which he says "signifie presque la même chose;" he further mentions the etymology defended by Arabian linguists who put forward a root of their own language. "Quoy que ce mot," he says, "soit originairement grec, et qu'il signifie plustost une tempeste meslée de tonnerre que le *Toufan* ou *Ouragan*, qui fait que le vent fait quelquefois en six heures le tour du compas; les Arabes le dérivent d'un mot qui signifie *tourner*, le croyant original en leur langue, de mesme que Navarette a cru que l'étymologie devoit estre prise de la langue chinoise."

I may here remark that Mr. Himly, who, in his article has placed together a complete collection of references regarding the use of the term in different languages and at different times, is inclined to consider the word as of Arabic origin.

"If we look for the source," he says, "from which Pinto has first derived his *tufaõ*, we have the choice to assume his having learned the use of the term in his intercourse with Arabians or Indians, or by his stay in Malayan countries. During the many journeys he made in those parts he has crossed the territory of each of the three languages mentioned; in India (since the 11th century) as well as amongst the Malays (since the 13th century) Mussulman faith, assisted by commercial intercourse, in India more especially by the influence of Mahomedan rulers, had already introduced a number of Arabic words into the native languages, and with them no doubt also the word *ttúffân*, which now appears not only in Arabian but also in Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Malayan dictionaries.

"The meaning 'storm' which alone, according to Crawford's *Malayan Dictionary*, attaches to this foreign term, would justify the derivation from the Arabic radical verb *ttâfa* (radical noun *ttauf*, root *ttúf*) meaning 'to go about' or 'to lead about;' but its principal meaning is 'deluge,' and in this meaning the word occurs already in Aramaic, where the corresponding root *ttôf* means 'to overflow.' There is, therefore, ground to conjecture

that here, as is sometimes the case, the Oriental authors of Arabic dictionaries, having no correct explanation on hand, have assigned the word to another root without going back to the original meaning, unless they happened to succeed in reducing the Arabic and the Aramaic words to a common root with the original meaning being the basis of either. It seems, therefore, not so improbable that the Arabic *ttúfân*, too, is a foreign term, deriving its origin from the Aramaic (here Chaldaic), although it might otherwise be a regular noun derived from the verb *ttâfa*, besides which there is another form, *ttawafân*.

"There is only a short step from the meaning 'deluge' to that of 'a great calamity befalling a whole country;' and just like the Arabic word, the Portuguese one is used metaphorically—an additional argument in favour of the Arabic origin of the latter.

"Now, whether the meaning of a cyclone be derived from that of a deluge (on account of the showers attending the tempest), or from that of a general calamity having come over the country, the fact remains that it is found in Hindustani as well as in Malayan. The latter statement is made on the authority of Crawfurd, who, on p. 199 of his Dictionary, quotes the word *Tufan* (4) with the mark (A) denoting its Arabic origin, and who adds the following explanation:—"A tempest, a hurricane. I suspect the word typhoon, usually applied by Europeans to the equinoctial tempests of the Indian seas, is but a corruption of this word, most probably taken from the Malays, the first Indian people with whom our traders became acquainted. The word "ty-foong," used by the Chinese of Canton, is most probably also a corruption of the Arabic word, through Europeans.'"

So much regarding the Arabic origin of the word, defended, with Crawfurd, by Mr. Himly, who wrote in 1875. To be strictly chronological I ought to have first mentioned Dr. Morrison's derivation from the Chinese. In his notices concerning China and the port of Canton, he gives the following memoranda of the notions of the Chinese respecting Typhoons:

"In Keungchow (Hainan) and the opposite peninsula called Luychow, or 'the region of thunder,' they have temples dedicated to the tyfoon, the god of which they call Keu-moo, 'the tyfoon mother,' in allusion to this wind producing a gale from every point of the compass; and this mother gale, with her numerous offspring, or a union of gales from the four quarters of heaven, makes conjointly a taefung or tyfoon" [*ta*, large, and *fung*, wind; see 'Chinese Repository,' 1839, p. 229].

Dr. Morrison in this notice quoted from the Repository further communicates a number of Chinese expressions also

meaning "typhoon," or something similar, but these have no bearing on the question of origin. There can be no doubt that, by the above statement, he identifies the sound "typhoon" with the Cantonese *tai-fung*, meaning "great wind;" but he cannot quote any written authority regarding the statement that "a union of gales from the four quarters of heaven makes conjointly a *taifung*," and that this latter name is actually used by the natives to designate a typhoon in the technical sense of the word. Of course, a typhoon is always a great wind; and it is most likely that the natives of China, as well as those of other countries, do not hesitate to call it so occasionally. But the *taifung* of Dr. Morrison's may mean *any* great wind, and may be applied to all strong winds, whether cyclones or ordinary storms. The annals of districts far in the interior also contain mention of *taifung*, "great winds," but these we must assume were simple storms, and not cyclones, as long as the occurrence of typhoons proper is not proved to have been observed in central or northern China.

Dr. Morrison's opinion as here stated has, however, been the current one amongst Chinese scholars of his as of later times, and has been adopted by general writers on etymology of the various nationalities, the languages of which have received the word as a foreign term. The late Mr. William Frederick Mayers has been amongst the first who again rejected Chinese parentage. He says, in a query contained in 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' vol. iii. 1869, p. 10:

"A would-be purism has been affected for a number of years past by some writers on China in connection with the word *typhoon*, which they convert into *tyfung*, for the supposed reason that the common designation under which the circular storms of the China Sea are known is derived from the Cantonese words signifying 'a high wind.' Several reasons, however, suggest themselves in antagonism to such a theory—not the least weighty among them being the fact that the Chinese do *not* use the term . . . *ty-fung* [large wind] in describing a cyclone, but call it either . . . *fung pao* or . . . *kü fung*, the former being the usual colloquial expression." "The commonly received derivation of the word in question, as primarily from the Greek *Typhos* or *Typhon*, certainly seems to be the most reasonable; but I should be glad to know whether anything beyond conjecture can be urged in favour of the 'ty-fung' mode of spelling."

It appears that Mr. Mayers' note has caused later writers to abandon the idea of a Chinese source altogether. Amongst them Mr. Himly, as we have seen, refers to an Arab root.

Such was the state of the question when the author of this

note came across a Chinese description of a particular kind of storm raging on the coast of Formosa, the characteristic details of which force him to believe that the phenomenon described is the typhoon so called, and in which the name *t'ai-fung* is repeatedly so clearly attributed to it as to leave no doubt that the native author means to call a cyclone of intense force by the name *t'ai-fung*. I must say at once that this *t'ai* is not the same as Dr. Morrison's Cantonese *tai*, "great." The initial of the latter sound is soft, that of the former, as indicated by an asper after *t*, is hard or aspirate.

The passage in question occurs in the Chinese 'Annals of the Island of Formosa' (the *Ch'ung-hsiu T'ai-wan-fu chih* or 'Revised Annals,' a new edition of the old or original Annals of 1694. See Wylie, 'Notes on Chinese Literature,' p. 38) in the 13th book, called *Fung-su*, a heading occurring in all the geographical records of China (*Chih*), and commonly rendered by "popular customs," but here comprising meteorological matters as well. There, a separate chapter is devoted to *Fung-sin*, "notices relating to winds" (pp. 11-14). I shall translate from it, as literally as possible, merely the words relating to our question, and shall, in default of the facility for inserting Chinese type in this text, describe the necessary characters in square brackets, so as to satisfy the Chinese scholar who may not be able to refer to the very rare original of the 'Formosa Annals.' The Chinese text, as I understand it, begins as follows:

"The winds blowing on the sea of Formosa are widely different from those of other seas. A wind that blows very violently is called *Kü* [radical *fung*, wind, with the phonetic *Kü*, prepared]; one of still greater force is called *T'ai* [radical *fung*, wind, with the phonetic *t'ai*, eminent]. The *Kü* arises suddenly as it stops suddenly, whereas the *T'ai* blows continuously day and night. Storms blowing during the first, second, third and fourth moon [*i.e.* February till May] are called *Kü*; those which blow during the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth moon [*i.e.* June till September] are called *T'ai*; in the ninth moon the north wind sets in," &c.

This note, distinctly quoted as taken over from the Old Annals printed in 1694, shows that in Formosa a distinction is or was at some time made between two kinds of storms, the *Kü* and the *T'ai*, and that the difference between the two rests with their respective violence and the season to which they are peculiar. It is a well-known fact that the typhoon season on the China coast commences in June and lasts till September.

On p. 13 a definition is attempted of the nature of a typhoon followed by a detailed description of the phenomenon. The

passage in question is quoted from a work called *Hai-wai ki-lo*, probably a record of facts relating to localities in or about the China Sea, if not Formosa itself. There, the two characters *T'ai* [as above described] and *fung* [wind] are plainly used as a compound term, *t'ai-fung*. The interesting points from this passage may be translated as follows:

“*T'ai-fung* is . . . [here follows a sort of metaphysical definition of the nature of the phenomenon which, owing to the mysterious language used, might be understood by a master of the *Fung-shui* science, but as far as I can see defies any attempt at translation]; the violence of the wind and the whirling of the rain cause vessels to sink and masts to overturn; if the sea did not first rush against heaven, ships would sail with an even wind, whatever the violence of the storm may be; it is like the metamorphose of *Kun* into *P'ung*.^{*} If there be thundering in the sixth moon there will be no *T'ai*. It is a common saying that ‘a thunder in the sixth moon will stop three *T'ai*; a thunder in the seventh moon will stop nine.’”

The mention made of thunder stopping a typhoon is particularly characteristic, as thunderstorms are generally believed not to occur during a typhoon.

The Annals further quote the following from the *Pai-hai ki-yu*, probably a work similar to the above:—

“A *Kü* of increased force is called *T'ai*. The *T'ai* has no fixed period of blowing; it will come together with heavy rain, it will pull out trees, destroy brick walls, uncover roofs and split rocks. The longer it lasts the stronger it blows; even ships properly moored in an anchorage are dashed to pieces, and sailors are very much afraid of it; but as soon as thunder is heard it will stop. A change of the usual wind to the opposite direction may be considered a prognostic of a *T'ai-fung*, e.g. if during the summer months when the wind ought to be southerly, it changes to the north; or as if in autumn, winter, or spring, when it ought to come from the north, it would begin to blow south. From the 23rd day of the third moon [about the end of April or beginning of May], after the *Ma-tsu-kü* [*ma*, mother, *tsu*, ancestor, and *kü*, storm, = equinoctial gale?], south wind should set in; from after the *Pai-lu* [“White Dews”—one of the twenty-four terms or solar periods into which the Chinese year is divided; it precedes the autumnal equinox by a fortnight], till the third

* “A fabulous bird, declared in the mystical writings of Chwang-tze to be of monstrous size, with wings like the clouds of heaven, with which at every swoop it speeds upwards a distance of 3000 *li*. Chwang-tze also asserts that it comes into being by metamorphosis from the *Kun* fish, a monster of the deep.”—S. Mayers, *The Chinese Reader's Manual*, p. 174 seq.

moon [April], winds should be north. But if north wind blows in the seventh moon [August—September], chances are that a *T'ai-fung* will occur. Before a storm may be pronounced a complete *T'ai*, one has to wait for the course it takes to enable those concerned to get out of it. If one speaks of a wind blowing from every point of the compass it is called a *T'ai*. We do not know of a *T'ai* which, though fierce, did not follow the rule of blowing in all directions. If it blows north, for instance, the *T'ai* will turn to east; from east it will turn to south; from south, again, it will turn to west. If within one or two days, or within three, five, or seven days it has not made the complete round, it will not stop; if it is a cyclone [*lit.* a wind blowing in all directions], the wind will change its course; if not, it will blow an even course. The *Kü*, with all its abruptness, is a light calamity; the *T'ai*, with all its slowness, a great disaster. Of storms occurring in spring the beginning is to be feared; of winter storms the end. Abnormal winds usually occur in the seventh moon [August—September]; and the appearance on the surface of the sea of animals of the scaly and shelly tribe may also be considered a prognostic.”

The description here made of a dangerous wind raging on the coast of Formosa towards the end of summer leaves no doubt that the storm which we call “typhoon” is meant by it. The name given to it throughout in the Chinese text is, as shown in the translation, either *T'ai* or *T'ai-fung*—a sound so near that of our “typhoon” as to almost exclude all other conjectures, if we consider that the writers first using the term in European languages were travellers distinctly applying it to storms encountered in that part of the China Sea. Having read these native accounts, I cannot for a moment consider the word to be of Western origin, whether Greek or Arabic.

Is it a Chinese word, then? I am inclined to believe that it is not, as far as its first part *T'ai*, is concerned, to which the Chinese merely appended their *fung*, wind, as an unessential epithet. This character *T'ai*, in the principal dialect spoken on both sides of the Formosa channel, sounds like “*ty*” in “*ty-phoon*” (I am here guided by analogy as well as the pronunciation given by several natives, also the authority of Mr. E. H. Parker on ‘Characterless Chinese Words,’ p. 86, in vol. ix. of the ‘China Review’); but it is not contained in K’anghi’s Dictionary; it is not an authorised character, and must be considered as purely local. The conclusion we may be allowed to draw therefrom is that the word was in local use previous to the Chinese occupation of Formosa, perhaps even previous to the Chinese race taking possession of the opposite continental coast, and that, being obliged to adopt a new term

for a kind of storm for which no adequate name seemed to exist in their written language, Chinese writers had to invent a character in spite of their Imperial lexicographer. This coining of characters describing sounds lately adopted is quite usual with foreign names, and in this case indicates the non-Chinese nature of the sound for which it stands.

The manner in which this character was coined is a fair illustration of the ingenious composition of ideographic signs. Its radical part being *fung*, wind, the character chosen to represent the phonetic is *t'ai*, eminent. The same *t'ai*, however, as Chinese scholars will be aware, is quite commonly used for *T'ai* (= *T'ai-wan*), terrace, the name given by the Chinese to the island of Formosa. From an ideographic point of view we may thus explain the sign as meaning not only an "eminent" wind, but what the native meteorologists above quoted would make it, "*the wind of Formosa*."

Having traced its origin so far, we cannot believe the word to have travelled as far as from the coast of Arabia to the Formosa channel and thence back into our Dictionaries. Beyond conjecturing that either aboriginal settlers or some illiterate *Man-tze* tribe fishing on the coast of *Min*, the ancient *Fukien*, were the first to apply the name to the phenomenon peculiar to their sea, it appears to be useless at present to attempt any explanation taking us much farther back than the beginning of the sixteenth century, the times of Pinto and of Chinese immigration in Formosa.

APPENDIX.

CHINESE CHARACTERS FOR THE PRINCIPAL CHINESE NAMES OCCURRING IN THE FOREGOING NOTE.

颶	母	keu-woo (<i>kü-mu</i>), "the typhoon mother." (Morrison.)
大	風	<i>ta-fung</i> , Canton Dialect: <i>tai-fung</i> (ty-fung), i.e. "great wind," said by some to contain the origin of the word "typhoon."
風	暴	<i>fung-pao</i> , colloquial name for a cyclone according to Mayers.
颶	風	<i>kü-fung</i> , according to Mayers, book name for a cyclone; according to the description quoted from the Formosa Annals, a storm blowing during the season preceding the typhoon season and <i>not</i> being a cyclone.
颶	風	<i>t'ai-fung</i> , the storm described as the typhoon or cyclone in the Formosa Annals.
媽	祖	颶
ma-tsu-kü, a storm (equinoctial gale?) said in the Formosa Annals to occur about the end of April or the beginning of May.		

IV.—*Altitudes in East Central Africa between Pungwe and Makalumbi; computed by Lieut. S. S. SUGDEN, R.N., from 317 Observations taken during the East African Expedition. By JOSEPH THOMSON.*

The following HEIGHTS have been computed by BAILY'S FORMULÆ, and are above the SEA-LEVEL.

Date.	Place.	Baro- meter Readings.	Thermometer.	Height with the 1st Kew correction, 1878. — Eng. feet.	Height with the 2nd Kew correction, 1880. — Eng. feet.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 1st correction.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 2nd correction.	Reference Number.
May								
19	Pungwe	29·75	80	45	2	..	..	1
21	Jambani	29·85	82	234	234	..	..	2
22	Mzugu	29·75	..	333	333	..	..	3
23	Mkuranga	29·72	85	355	355	..	..	4
23	„	29·74	85	335	335	345	345	5
24	Liwela	29·80	..	..	..	..	..	6
25	„	29·76	..	..	..	..	..	7
26	Kikonga	29·55	..	..	..	..	..	8
29	Mkamba	29·77	74·5	306	306	..	..	9
29	„	29·70	78	376	376	..	..	10
29	„	29·70	73·5	371	371	..	..	11
30	„	29·70	75	376	376	373	373	12
June								
2	Madodo	29·71	77	373	373	..	..	13
3	Kifuru	29·74	78	347	347	..	..	14
6	Msangapwani	29·80	77	284	285	..	..	15
6	„	29·73	77	353	353	318	319	16
30	Behobeho	29·70	80	387	387	..	..	17
July								
1	„	29·70	74	378	378	382	382	18
2	Desert	29·45	84	588	617	..	..	19
4	Mua	29·50	68	533	552	..	..	20
4	„	29·50	75	557	577	..	..	21
4	„	29·45	82	602	622	564	583	22
5	Mwigongwa	29·50	85	545	565	..	..	23
6	Padzi	29·50	80	557	577	..	..	24
6	„	29·40	81	654	675	605	626	25
7	Kirengue	29·30	95	712	743	..	..	26
8	„	29·40	70	639	643	..	..	27
8	„	29·30	85	734	764	..	..	28
8	„	29·30	88	727	757	..	..	29
9	„	29·50	69	536	556	..	..	30
9	„	29·40	84	647	669	..	..	31
9	„	29·35	88	677	707	..	..	32
10	„	29·40	66	624	644	..	..	33
10	„	29·40	..	640	661	..	..	34
10	„	29·30	88	727	758	666	690	35
12	Mgunda	28·75	82	1272	1333	..	..	36
13	„	28·90	67	1089	1186	..	..	37
13	„	28·90	78	1126	1186	..	..	38
14	„	28·90	67	1229	1292	..	..	39
14	„	28·90	67	1089	1154	..	..	40
14	„	28·90	75	1121	1182	..	..	41

Date.	Place.	Baro- meter Readings.	Thermometer.	Height with the 1st Kew correction, 1878. Eng. feet.	Height with the 2nd Kew correction, 1880. Eng. feet.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 1st correction.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 2nd correction.	Reference Number.
July								
14	Mgunda	28.85	78 ^o	1179	1229	..	..	42
15	„	28.90	64	1078	1128	..	..	43
15	„	28.90	75	1121	1182	..	..	44
15	„	28.80	78	1229	1292	..	..	45
16	„	28.85	64	1128	1178	..	..	46
16	„	28.80	73	1214	1264	..	..	47
16	„	28.80	74	1218	1268	1161	1218	48
18	Viaya	28.90	79	1126	1176	..	..	49
19	Jungle	28.92	80	1105	1155	..	..	50
20	Ruaha	28.28	82	1752	1845	..	..	51
21	„	29.10	85	914	964	..	..	52
22	„	29.05	85	964	1016	..	..	53
23	Joto	29.10	85	914	964	..	..	54
23	„	29.05	76	976	1026	945	995	55
24	Pangalala	29.20	80	846	875	..	..	56
24	„	29.15	87	860	911	..	..	57
25	„	29.25	69	772	801	..	..	58
25	„	29.25	86	782	812	..	..	59
25	„	29.20	82	840	870	800	854	60
26	Majuruka	29.20	81	842	872	..	..	61
27	Mkomokero	29.20	79	825	854	..	..	62
27	„	29.15	79	896	926	..	..	63
27	„	29.30	67	715	745	..	..	64
28	„	29.30	75	744	774	..	..	65
28	„	29.20	85	834	864	..	..	66
28	„	29.30	82	740	770	..	..	67
29	„	29.30	76	748	778	..	..	68
29	„	29.30	78	749	779	..	..	69
29	„	29.20	71	828	858	..	..	70
29	„	29.20	78	849	879	..	..	71
30	„	29.35	65	659	689	..	..	72
30	„	29.30	69	722	752	..	..	73
30	„	29.30	79	746	776	..	..	74
30	„	29.30	82	741	771	..	..	75
30	„	29.30	77	751	780	..	..	76
30	„	29.30	70	724	754	..	..	77
31	„	29.30	71	729	759	..	..	78
31	„	29.35	71	681	710	..	..	79
31	„	29.18	83	848	888	..	..	80
31	„	29.20	77	840	870	768	798	81
Aug.								
1	Gambula	29.20	85	824	864	..	..	82
1	„	29.15	83	879	918	..	..	83
1	„	29.20	80	846	874	849	885	84
3	Paliogoalina	29.30	78	749	779	..	..	85
3	„	29.20	82	830	870	..	..	86
3	„	29.20	79	836	876	..	..	87
3	„	29.30	72	733	763	..	..	88
3	„	29.32	68	699	729	..	..	89
3	„	29.20	66	799	839	..	..	90
3	„	29.25	62	737	775	793	829	91
4	Pakechewa	29.30	86	732	762	..	..	92

Date.	Place.	Baro- meter Readings.	Thermometer.	Height with the 1st Kew correction, 1878, Eng. feet.	Height with the 2nd Kew correction, 1880, Eng. feet.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 1st correction.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 2nd correction.	Reference Number.
Aug.								
4	Pakechewa ..	29.18	88	838	878	..	..	93
4	„ „ ..	29.10	80	924	974	..	..	94
4	„ „ ..	29.20	63	789	828	..	..	95
5	„ „ ..	29.20	64	793	832	..	..	96
5	„ „ ..	29.10	80	924	974	..	..	97
5	„ „ ..	29.10	78	928	978	847	889	98
6	Luipa River ..	29.20	67	804	843	..	..	99
6	„ „ ..	29.10	84	917	967	..	..	100
6	„ „ ..	29.10	79	926	976	..	..	101
7	„ „ ..	29.30	60	690	720	882	928	*102
7	Mmatanga ..	29.00	82	1028	1079	..	..	103
7	„ „ ..	28.90	87	1119	1171	..	..	104
7	„ „ ..	28.95	79	1084	1134	..	..	105
7	„ „ ..	29.00	65	979	1028	1052	1103	106
8	1st Camp ..	28.75	87	1272	1346	..	..	107
8	„ „ ..	28.75	84	1269	1349	1270	1347	108
9	2nd Camp ..	28.45	79	1591	1672	..	..	109
10	3rd Camp ..	25.95	75	4236	4414	..	..	110
10	„ „ ..	25.95	68	4186	4353	..	..	111
10	„ „ ..	25.95	64	4158	4324	..	..	112
10	„ „ ..	25.95	66	4172	4339	4188	4357	113
11	4th Camp ..	25.75	69	4416	4650	..	..	114
11	„ „ ..	25.70	64	4435	4625	4425	4637	115
12	5th Camp ..	25.70	60	4405	4595	..	..	116
12	„ „ ..	25.20	66	5014	6046	4709	5320	117
13	6th Camp ..	25.25	71	4996	5214	..	..	118
13	„ „ ..	25.20	71	5053	6485	..	..	119
13	„ „ ..	25.20	64	4998	5215	..	..	120
14	„ „ ..	25.20	55	4926	5141	..	..	121
14	„ „ ..	25.20	67	5021	5239	..	..	122
14	„ „ ..	25.20	65	5005	5222	..	..	123
15	„ „ ..	25.20	55	4926	5141	4989	5379	124
15	7th Camp ..	24.90	66	5357	5601	..	..	125
15	„ „ ..	24.85	72	5466	5699	..	..	126
16	„ „ ..	24.80	56	5399	5630	5407	5643	127
16	8th Camp ..	24.55	67	5807	6042	..	..	128
16	„ „ ..	24.55	67	5807	6042	..	..	129
16	„ „ ..	24.55	57	5719	5952	5807	6042	*130
17	9th Camp ..	24.00	67	6482	6723	..	..	131
17	„ „ ..	23.90	65	6583	6825	..	..	132
17	„ „ ..	23.90	61	6545	6785	6536	6777	133
18	10th Camp ..	24.00	70	6511	6753	..	..	134
19	„ „ ..	24.00	53	6350	6588	6430	6670	135
19	Mwhana ..	24.40	72	6029	6240	..	..	136
20	„ „ ..	24.40	50	5832	6064	..	..	137
20	„ „ ..	24.40	73	6037	6275	..	..	138
20	„ „ ..	24.35	77	6133	6373	..	..	139
21	„ „ ..	24.40	57	5894	6129	5985	6216	140

* Luipa River and 8th Camp. The observations taken at 6 A.M., numbers 102 and 130, differ so much from the others, that they have not been included in the mean.

Date.	Place.	Baro- meter Readings.	Thermometer.	Height with the 1st Kew correction, 1878. Eng. feet.	Height with the 2nd Kew correction, 1880. Eng. feet.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 1st correction.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 2nd correction.	Reference Number.
Aug.								
21	Mukasanga ..	24.50	71	5901	6138	..	..	141
21	„ „ ..	24.40	70	6010	6248	..	..	142
21	„ „ ..	24.50	67	5866	6102	..	..	143
23	„ „ ..	24.40	50	5832	6064	5902	6138	144
23	Misimiki ..	24.35	72	6087	6338	..	..	145
23	„ „ ..	24.46	57	5824	6058	..	..	146
24	„ „ ..	24.33	55	5958	6205	..	..	147
24	„ „ ..	24.40	57	5894	6129	..	..	148
24	„ „ ..	24.48	72	5936	6171	..	..	149
24	„ „ ..	24.30	82	6221	6474	..	..	150
25	„ „ ..	24.30	50	5948	6193	..	..	151
25	„ „ ..	24.38	61	5991	6200	..	..	152
25	„ „ ..	24.30	82	6221	6474	..	..	153
25	„ „ ..	24.30	67	6102	6351	..	..	154
26	„ „ ..	24.38	52	5873	6106	..	..	155
26	„ „ ..	24.30	75	6175	6426	..	..	156
26	„ „ ..	24.30	54	5984	6230	..	..	157
27	„ „ ..	24.30	56	6002	6249	6009	6257	158
27	Camp ..	23.90	64	6574	6816	..	..	159
28	„ „ ..	23.90	54	6478	6717	6526	6761	160
28	„ „ ..	24.35	64	6015	6252	..	..	161
28	„ „ ..	24.30	58	6021	6267	6018	6259	162
29	Mkubwasanya ..	24.25	62	6115	6364	..	..	163
29	„ „ ..	24.25	56	6060	6332	6087	6348	164
31	Masunga ..	25.10	77	5216	5449	..	..	165
31	„ „ ..	25.15	63	5047	5263	5131	5356	166
Sept.								
1	Kitunda ..	25.50	89	4799	5008	..	..	167
1	„ „ ..	25.50	84	4790	4998	..	..	168
1	„ „ ..	25.45	85	4850	5058	..	..	169
1	„ „ ..	25.50	68	4691	4895	4782	4989	170
2	Uhenge ..	25.50	86	4796	5002	..	..	171
2	„ „ ..	25.50	84	4790	4998	..	..	172
2	„ „ ..	25.50	75	4744	4950	..	..	173
3	„ „ ..	25.60	75	4631	4824	..	..	174
3	„ „ ..	25.60	77	4646	4840	..	..	175
3	„ „ ..	25.60	80	4669	4863	..	..	176
3	„ „ ..	25.50	81	4785	4992	..	..	177
3	„ „ ..	25.50	78	4767	4973	..	..	178
3	„ „ ..	25.50	72	4721	4926	4727	4929	179
9	„ „ ..	25.57	62	4567	4768	..	..	*180
9	Kabanga ..	25.25	72	5006	5224	..	..	181
10	„ „ ..	25.30	60	4854	5069	4930	5146	182
10	Kigoma ..	25.00	86	5376	5610	..	..	183
10	„ „ ..	25.05	78	5285	5518	..	..	184
10	„ „ ..	25.05	73	5244	5476	..	..	185
11	„ „ ..	25.10	60	5081	5310	5248	5478	186
11	Mchikanga ..	24.75	83	5685	5911	..	..	187
11	„ „ ..	24.70	73	5675	5916	..	..	188
13	„ „ ..	24.80	60	5436	5679	5599	5835	189

* No. 180, taken at 6 A.M., differing so much from the others, has not been included in the mean.

Date.	Place.	Baro- meter Readings.	Thermometer.	Height with the 1st Kew correction, 1878. — Eng. feet.	Height with the 2nd Kew correction, 1880. — Eng. feet.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 1st correction.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 2nd correction.	Reference Number.
Sept.								
13	Mtengeramemba	24.20	85	6373	6616	..	..	190
13	„	24.20	75	6309	6550	..	..	191
14	„	24.20	65	6217	6456	6299	6540	192
14	Msendiri	23.65	70	6940	7186	..	..	193
15	„	23.65	67	6910	7155	6925	7170	194
15	Mwangwama ..	23.15	70	7557	7809	..	..	195
15	„	23.10	79	7715	7970	..	..	196
15	„	23.10	73	7651	7904	..	..	197
16	„	23.10	52	7429	7677	7588	7840	198
16	Mamalcambula	22.65	70	8188	8446	..	..	199
16	„	22.70	65	8069	8324	8127	8385	200
17	Mtandala	23.35	73	7340	7589	..	..	201
18	„	23.35	50	7104	7348	..	..	202
18	„	23.40	55	7094	7338	..	..	203
18	„	23.35	74	7350	7599	7222	7468	204
19	Paparua	23.00	72	7767	8020	..	..	205
20	Minyage	23.45	68	7164	7413	..	..	206
21	„	23.45	54	7023	7264	7093	7338	207
21	Paupwe	26.45	90	3175	3306	..	..	208
21	„	26.45	75	3142	3270	..	..	209
22	„	26.35	69	3278	3341	3198	3305	210
22	Pupanganda ..	28.00	88	1634	1687	..	..	211
22	„	28.00	80	1630	1682	1632	1684	212
29	Mbungu	28.00	68	1591	1642	..	..	213
29	Muwijeje	28.00	85	2054	2283	..	..	214
29	„	28.00	83	2056	2265	..	..	215
30	„	28.00	67	1994	2097	2034	2215	216
30	Pokirambo ..	27.70	85	2369	2485	..	..	217
30	„	27.60	80	2477	2598	..	..	218
30	„	27.60	82	2476	2604	..	..	219
30	„	27.60	79	2472	2599	..	..	220
30	„	27.60	77	2461	2599	..	..	221
Oct.								
1	„	27.70	66	2299	2423	2425	2551	222
1	Munduzamba ..	26.45	85	3721	3887	..	..	223
1	„	26.45	84	3721	3887	..	..	224
1	„	26.45	80	3717	3883	..	..	225
2	„	26.45	88	3723	3890	3720	3885	226
1	Kwamaboga ..	25.90	78	4315	4562	..	..	227
1	„	25.90	73	4279	4458	..	..	228
3	„	25.90	60	4185	4363	4259	4461	229
4	Papakikwa ..	25.70	62	4421	4612	..	..	230
4	„	25.65	66	4507	4698	..	..	231
4	„	25.65	74	4567	4760	..	..	232
4	„	25.65	75	4574	4767	..	..	233
4	„	25.70	77	4533	4726	..	..	234
4	„	25.60	79	4662	4856	..	..	235
4	„	25.65	87	4624	4820	..	..	236
4	„	25.65	89	4628	4823	4564	4757	237
5	Iechicuria ..	25.50	86	4795	4991	..	..	238
5	„	25.50	81	4786	4981	4790	4986	239
5	Mwisika	24.70	79	5703	5952	..	..	240

Date.	Place.	Baro- meter Readings.	Thermometer.	Height with the 1st Kew correction, 1878. — Eng. feet.	Height with the 2nd Kew correction, 1880. — Eng. feet.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 1st correction.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 2nd correction.	Reference Number.
Oct.								
5	Mwisika	24·70	66	5602	5837	5652	5894	241
7	Pamalia	23·20	..	..	..	..	..	242
7	„	23·20	75	7547	7800	..	..	243
8	Mwizombwe ..	23·15	77	7631	7884	..	..	244
8	„	23·12	70	7657	7910	..	..	245
9	„	23·12	50	7385	7631	7557	7808	246
9	Mtanda	23·45	76	7246	7495	..	..	247
9	„	23·45	67	7154	7402	7200	7448	248
12	Masunda	24·60	56	5645	5883	..	..	*249
12	„	24·60	86	5873	6111	..	..	250
12	„	24·60	86	5872	6111	5873	6111	251
13	Kwachuma ..	24·85	84	5558	5782	..	..	252
13	„	24·90	75	5446	5657	..	..	253
14	„	24·90	62	5338	5546	5448	5661	254
15	Msangwa	25·45	82	4848	5040	..	..	255
15	„	25·40	90	4917	5115	..	..	256
15	„	25·40	92	4921	5119	..	..	257
15	„	25·40	82	4901	5098	4896	5093	258
16	Mtinga	25·90	85	4336	4496	..	..	259
17	Mchendi	26·10	85	4115	4284	..	..	260
17	„	26·10	82	4107	4276	..	..	261
18	„	26·10	68	4021	4187	4081	4249	262
18	Top of hill ..	24·58	78	5860	6098	..	..	263
18	Muswilo	24·67	78	5747	5990	..	..	264
21	„	24·80	68	5504	5737	..	..	265
21	„	24·85	70	5463	5696	..	..	266
21	„	24·85	72	5479	5713	..	..	267
21	„	24·85	72	5479	5713	..	..	268
21	„	24·85	78	5530	5760	..	..	269
21	„	24·75	78	5647	5880	5549	5785	270
22	Pamipuria ..	25·20	80	5127	5349	..	..	271
22	„	25·20	78	5111	5332	..	..	272
22	„	25·20	78	5111	5332	..	..	273
22	„	25·20	80	5127	5349	5119	5340	274
23	Mwizombwa ..	25·10	..	..	..	..	..	275
24	Mesogwere ..	24·85	78	5530	5760	..	..	276
25	Muluchuchu ..	24·40	68	5996	6221	..	..	277
26	„	25·05	60	5138	5367	..	..	278
26	„	25·07	70	5197	5428	..	..	279
26	„	24·95	75	5376	5610	..	..	280
26	„	24·90	80	5477	5711	..	..	281
26	„	24·90	80	5477	5711	..	..	282
26	„	24·90	77	5854	6092	5502	5734	283
27	Machindi	24·60	80	5452	5686	..	..	284
27	„	24·60	75	5810	6046	5631	5866	285
29	Mkolo	24·55	..	..	..	..	..	286
30	Mfambo	24·50	..	..	..	..	..	287
Nov.								
1	Sombes	24·80	67	5492	5726	..	..	288

* As 249 differs so much from the others it has not been used when taking the mean of the observations.

Date.	Place.	Baro- meter Readings.	Thermometer.	Height with the 1st Kew correction, 1878. Eng. feet.	Height with the 2nd Kew correction, 1880. Eng. feet.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 1st correction.	Height from the Mean of Observa- tions with the 2nd correction.	Reference Number.
Nov.								
1	Sombes	24.75	77	5636	5871	..	..	289
1	„	24.75	72	5593	5834	5573	5810	290
2	Mswilo	25.75	82	4494	4676	..	..	291
2	„	25.70	77	4531	4712	4512	4694	292
4	Kasangolowa ..	26.90	85	2682	2832	..	..	293
5	Pambete	26.95	83	2630	2790	..	..	294
5	„	26.97	87	2607	2768	2618	2779	295
10	Setche	25.10	77	5216	5449	..	..	296
11	Mkombola ..	25.10	80	5235	5468	..	..	297
Apr.								
18	Kilambo	26.20	80	3443	3563	..	..	298
20	Mtengululu ..	25.20	78	5111	5332	..	..	299
21	Ilimba	25.00	82	5365	5600	..	..	300
22	Inyamwanga ..	24.70	80	5723	5960	..	..	301
23	Makapufi	24.40	70	6041	6278	..	..	302
27	Edge of Lake Leopold ..	23.40	73	7278	7526	..	..	303
30	Pamakuni ..	24.80	75	5563	5798	..	..	304
May								
1	Kitikiri	24.50	78	5951	6190	..	..	305
4	Kwamanda ..	24.50	80	5964	6203	..	..	306
7	Makenda	26.70	85	2896	3048	..	..	307
Aug.								
20	Mwhanna	24.40	73	6037	6278	..	..	308
29	Mkubwasanga ..	24.25	64	6149	6363	..	..	309
Sept.								
13	Mtengeramemba	24.20	85	6373	6592	..	..	310
Oct.								
3	Papakikwa ..	25.70	79	3986	4099	..	..	311
11	Masunga	24.60	86	5872	6111	..	..	312
20	Mswalo	24.85	78	5518	6750	..	..	313
26	Mulichuchu ..	24.90	80	5477	5711	..	..	314
Sept.								
1	Sombes	24.75	77	5046	5173	..	..	315
7	Pambete	26.90	81	2689	2849	..	..	316
Jan.								
26	Makalumbi ..	26.55	78	3052	3191	..	..	317

* The last ten observations have been worked in connection with the Boiling-point observations.



The following HEIGHTS have been computed by REGNAULT'S TABLES, and are above the SEA-LEVEL.

Date.	Place.	Boiling-Point.	Thermometer.	Corresponding height from Barometrical Observations using the 1st Kew correction.	Corresponding height from Barometrical Observations using the 2nd Kew correction.	Height in English Feet by Boiling-Point.	Reference Number.
		°	°				
Aug. 20	Mwhanna	202·3	73	6037	6278	5818	308
„ 29	Mkubwasanga ..	202·1	64	6149	6363	5883	309
Sept. 13	Mtengeramemba	202·	85	6373	6592	6073	310
Oct. 3	Papakekwa	205·1	79	3986	4099	4196	311
„ 11	Masunga	203·	86	5872	6111	5478	312
„ 20	Mswalo	203·3	78	5518	5750	5256	313
„ 26	Mulichuchu	203·3	80	5477	5711	5271	314
Sept. 1	Sombes	203·3	77	5046	5173	5251	315
„ 7	Pambete	207·8	81	2689	2849	2721	316
Jan. 26	Makalumbi	207·4	..	3052	3191	2841	317

The mean of observations by the Mountain Thermometers having been given, in computing the heights, the mean of the Errors were used.—S. S. SUGDEN.

V.—A Journey Overland from Amoy to Hankow in 1879.
By E. FITZGERALD CREAGH.

[Communicated by Sir T. F. WADE, K.C.B., H.M. Minister in Peking.]

[WITH A MAP.]

THE following notes are not intended to be scientific or profound, but to give a short sketch of a trip in the interior of China, and a brief description of places which have seldom, if ever, been visited by foreigners.

Many of the oldest foreign residents appear to form opinions of the country and its people from intercourse with their own servants, compradores or local traders, and from occasional visits in the neighbourhood of the particular treaty port at which they may happen to reside for the time being ; therefore our knowledge of China and the Chinese makes but slow progress. It was with a view of becoming better acquainted

with their domestic life, and seeing something of the interior provinces, that I undertook the above trip.

Having made all necessary arrangements, and having made our minds up not to expect too many luxuries on the journey, we left Amoy in the Custom's tender, kindly placed at our disposal by the Commissioner of Customs at that port.

Our party consisted of Messrs. Rocher, Fisher, and myself, all members of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs' Service; and having obtained three months' leave for our trip, we started at what we considered the best time of the year. Besides our personal servants and a cook, we had a literatus to transact our Yamên business, in case of any difficulty occurring. This made our party up to eight.

Amoy to Chang-chow-fu.—On January 7th having, after no small amount of difficulty, got our things on board, our imposing-looking "yacht," with neat sails, moved slowly on against the tide, heading for the mouth of the Chang-chow river.

The following day, owing to the numerous sandbanks and general shallowness of the water, we were compelled to anchor about three miles from Chang-chow, and subsequently transship into a Chinese boat of less draught.

The country is very flat, and brick manufacture seems to be the main employment of the villagers along the river. There are numbers of two-storied houses to be seen in the villages—a style of architecture evidently imported by the coolies returning from the straits. We were generally hailed with "You belong Singapore," as we passed through the small brick factories, the people thus showing their acquaintance with that place, and their limited knowledge of the geography of the outside world.

The next day we arrived at Chang-chow-fu, and moored our boat on a long spit of sand opposite the town. Chang-chow-fu is a large and commercial centre. The river, whose waters at this point are very shallow, is spanned by several stone bridges. The up-river boat trade on this branch is inconsiderable, owing to its having to be carried on in small rapid-boats.

On the morning of the 10th we sent our literatus to present letters of introduction which we had for the District Magistrate (Chih-hsien), who, on receipt of them, promised us all assistance necessary for procuring coolies, &c., and asked us to remain till Saturday; on which day he invited us to tiffin. We, however, begged of him to excuse us, on the plea that we had already lost a day, and were pressed for time; but we requested him to have us supplied with twenty coolies to carry our luggage to Yang-ting.

After some delay, the coolie question was arranged, and the

headman made his appearance with a yamên runner to weigh our luggage, as the coolies are paid according to the number of catties they carry. Our luggage consisted of our personal effects, two cameras and photographic apparatus, chronometer, sextant, compasses, thermometers, and hypsometer. We had also two dogs, a gun, 560 cartridges, and some coffee and tinned milk in the way of stores. Our great object was to take nothing that was not absolutely necessary, as the difficulty of carrying luggage across country is very considerable. On this account we at this stage sent many things back to Amoy. I should, however, on any future similar trip not cut down the luggage too much, as an extra load or so gives very little additional trouble, and adds much to the comfort of the traveller. At about 2 o'clock we got under weigh with our coolies and two chairs, and directed our course to a village called Tien-pao. It was dark when I arrived, and I found the rest of our people making arrangement for our night's instalment. The wei-yuan kindly placed the insignificant and dirty yamên, which happened to be unoccupied, at our disposal. The village is one of very little importance. It consists of one long street of very dirty shops.

Next morning we started the coolies ahead of us, and at 8 A.M. we left for Liang-lu-ting, distant twenty miles. It may have been that we were not in good form for walking, but this seemed to us to be the longest twenty miles we had to walk during the whole trip. After leaving Tien-pao, the road winds round the foot of a high range of mountains, in a north-westerly direction. We left the city of Chin-shan on our left, and passed through a gorge at an elevation of 600 feet, which separated us from the large plain which extends in a northerly direction from Chang-chow-fu. The country through which we passed during the day was wild and uncultivated. The road wound through the hills, which were studded here and there with small hamlets. Although we pushed on rapidly when we saw night closing in, it was not until 9 P.M. that we arrived at the Liang-lu-ting joss-house. The coolies found great difficulty in getting along in the dark, and one of them, missing his footing, was precipitated some ten or twelve feet into a wet paddy-field. He was, however, fortunately not hurt, although the contents of the boxes he was carrying suffered considerably.

The mountain range, through which we passed during the day, we estimated at having an elevation of 4500 feet.

The following morning we left Liang-lu-ting joss-house, which, though picturesquely situated, is a very inhospitable abode, and, crossing the Hsin-shui-ho, which flows to Chin-shan, continued in a westerly direction through the hills,

passing several large villages, and arrived at Ho-shi, distant sixteen miles.

The scenery as viewed from the gorge in the hills between Shui-chao and To-mi is very beautiful. At Shui-chao the high road commences, and, winding through the pass, at an elevation of 600 feet, makes one of the most picturesque views I have ever seen. The difficulty of unpacking the camera, and other photographic apparatus, prevented Mr. Rocher from taking a photograph of the gorge, which would have made a splendid picture, with its swift mountain torrent and well-wooded slopes. The road above mentioned seems to be one of considerable importance, for long lines of coolies, carrying a variety of country produce, were passing continuously along it. Paper from Kiangsi forms the principal trade, it being sold in large quantities to the country people in the neighbourhood. The villages we passed were much cleaner than usual, and we were much struck by the Swiss appearance of a hamlet on the south bank of the stream as we left the pass. In every village a two-storied house, well loopholed, and capable of being defended, stands out prominently from the rest. Such dwellings are generally very large, and capable of sheltering the whole population in case of attack. I don't think these semi-fortified houses had anything to do with the rebellion, but were constructed simply to protect the people against banditti and other robbers, who at one time infested the province.

The village of Ho-hsi, where we stopped for the night at a joss-house, is prettily situated in a well-wooded valley, and distant 60 li from Liang lu-ting. The country we passed through seemed good for game; but the thermometer being over 80° in the sun, we did not feel equal to clambering over the high hills in search of it.

Leaving Ho-hsi at 8 A.M. on the following day, the 13th, we followed the main road, which runs in a westerly direction through passes in the mountains, whose highest peaks are 5000 feet above sea-level. The first pass we went through is called Lin-tien-kwan, and its elevation is 2400 feet. The next one is marked by a joss-house and small rest-house, where the coolies luxuriate in their well-earned cup of Fen-tsz-tang, which is a soup of a kind of vermicelli made from rice. The barometer and hypsometer here showed an elevation of 2500 feet. At noon we stopped and refreshed ourselves at one of the rest-houses. The fare procurable at these places is generally very limited, so as a rule we had during our overland part of the journey to do without tiffin. This, however, we soon got used to, and enjoyed our dinner all the more when we arrived at the end of our day's journey.

The scenery during the day was constantly changing; at every turn some new gorge or ravine opened to view, which equalled or exceeded the beauty of those we had previously passed. We met a native tea-broker on the road, who was very loquacious. He said he purchased tea from the country people, but that it was only produced in small quantities in the neighbourhood. He accompanied us as far as the village of Shih-chung (elevation 2400 feet), where we were to stop for the night. It was 5 P.M. when we arrived, and we were surprised to find it such a picturesque spot. The village is principally composed of two-storied houses surrounded by stone walls. We were so much struck by its appearance and its dissimilarity to most Chinese villages, that Mr. Rocher, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, determined to take a photograph of it. This was done with great difficulty, for as soon as the photographic apparatus was brought out, the whole village surrounded us and caused us no small inconvenience. The photograph taken, we pursued our way into the village, followed by at least half the population, and were glad to find that the boy who had been sent ahead had procured an empty yamên for our use. This large building was very clean, and had every accommodation. It is the yamên used by the Hsüeh-tai, or official examiner for the degree of Chü-jên, but was kindly placed at our disposal by the local mandarin. Any traveller in this part of the country would do well to arrange so as to stop here, as it was the most comfortable place we found on the road from Chan-chow-fu to Yung-ting.

After leaving Shih-chung the road led in a westerly direction through the hills. I was much astonished on arriving at the rest-house, above the village, at being hailed with the familiar words, "Good morning, Sir," "I speak English," and on looking up I found I was accosted by an elderly Chinaman in a semi-European costume. He said that he had been sixteen years in Australia, and had now returned to look after his daughter, with whom he was living in a small house on the outskirts of the village, which was the place of his nativity. Evidently hearing that foreigners were in the village, he donned his foreign garments and came out to meet us. He said he had brought back with him a small "pile" (as he called it) of sovereigns, and sent a few now and then to Amoy to be changed. I mention this fact as it shows the knowledge of Western civilisation men of this class must spread through that part of the country to which they return.

Chinese roads are not pleasant to walk upon, being made of cobbles, and least so during hot weather. The thermometer was 95° Fahr. in the sun, and we were not sorry to find our

walking made easier by the gradually decreasing elevation of the road.

At noon we arrived at the large village and market called Lung-tan (elevation 1350 feet). It was market-day, and merchandise of all kinds, of native origin, was exposed for sale. Being in foreign costume, we attracted a large crowd, which followed us through the village, and it was only by a little quick walking that we managed to shake them off. I was sorry that we had brought dogs with us, as they drew great attention during the whole journey, and although we managed to conceal them when on board boats, this was perfectly impossible when going across country. On one occasion, whilst passing over a small bridge, a countryman who was walking ahead of me dropped his umbrella into the water, and I was injudicious enough to send the dog to fetch it, and presented the man with his property, which, but a moment before, had been floating away with the stream. I say injudicious, for the individual never before having seen such prowess in dogs, spread the story along the road, which increased the already annoying interest the people took in us.

At 5 P.M. we arrived at Wu-hsi-hsiang, the pedometer showing that we had walked $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was here that we had a very narrow escape of coming into collision with the natives. We had got into the joss-house where we arranged to stop for the night through the back, thinking thus to avoid the motley group who had been awaiting the arrival of the "foreign devils." Finding, however, that we had eluded them in this way, and had taken possession of the inner temple, they unbolted the front gate, and apparently the whole of the male population of the village came shrieking into the quadrangle. This in itself was bad enough, but the annoyance was not to stop here. They pressed forward to the railings which, at every surge of the crowd, seemed inclined to give way, and amused themselves with making obnoxious observations at our expense. It was at this stage that one of our coolies threatened the most advanced and impertinent of them with a bamboo. This was a general signal which they quickly caught up, and arming themselves with poles, &c., assumed a very dangerous attitude towards us. We now thought it would be well to communicate with the local official, whoever he might be, and therefore sent a boy out for that purpose. He inquired where the yamên, or local official, was to be found; but the people knowing his object, told him that there was no official, and that the Ti-pao was not there, with which information he soon returned. After some difficulty our literatus managed to pacify the mob, who still gazed at us through the

railings, where they remained shouting and yelling until evening. We had nothing now to do but sit still until dark, when the crowd dispersed, and the old priest issued forth and closed and barricaded the door for the night. There is always a great objection to stopping at a joss-house, for it being a public building you have no power to prevent the people from ingress and egress; but as a rule they are the only places at which you can stop. As soon as we were left to ourselves we lit candles, which we had avoided doing before, and after dinner made ourselves as comfortable as was possible for the night, having arranged everything for an early departure from our inhospitable entertainers.

The early dawn saw us again in motion, and our hearts grew lighter at every step until we had left the village of Wu-hsi out of sight in the distance. At 11.15 we passed over a covered wooden bridge, about 60 yards long, called Yung-chi-chiao, about a mile to the westward of which we found the lat. to be $24^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N. The river here was almost dry, there having been very little rain; but at Hsia-hu-lei, a straggling village, about 2 miles further, small boats were obtainable. Of these the coolies, who were pretty tired after their long walk, took advantage, and our luggage was soon out of sight, going down the rapids in two boats of about 10 piculs* each. We nevertheless continued our journey on foot, and arrived at Yung-ting at 5.45 P.M. Although we entered the city after sundown to quarters which our boy had secured for us in a joss-house, the people, who by some means or other had heard of our arrival, followed our chairs as we came in. It was, however, nearly dark when we got to the joss-house, and as we carefully avoided lighting candles, they soon dispersed, determined to satisfy their curiosity in the morning.

Shortly after our arrival two people from the yamên made their appearance. They said they had come to see how we were installed; informed us that we were quite safe, and that they had told the people not to annoy us. This was, however, only an excuse to find out who and what business had thrown three foreigners amongst them. Having satisfied their curiosity, they left, bearing our cards to the District Magistrate, with the message that we would call on the following day.

Before leaving Amoy we had provided ourselves with Chinese clothes; but up to this time had only worn a ma-kwa-sze (a short Chinese overcoat) and felt hat, as generally worn by the country people. We now, however, got into full costume for the edification of our early visitors, who commenced to arrive with the first rays of the morning sun.

* 1 picul = 133½ lbs.

Yung-ting-hsien.—Being anxious to give the servants a rest, and having to pay off the coolies who had carried our things from Chang-chow, we remained here a day. This city is situated on a hill at the bend of the river, which turns at an acute angle round its wall. The back of the hill on which the city is built is almost perpendicular, and the city wall running along the top, gives the place the appearance of a natural fortress.

The population is estimated at 3000, and the chief trade is in tobacco, which is grown in large quantities in the surrounding district. During the day the quadrangle of the joss-house was crowded. On one occasion the buzz and chattering was so great that I went to the front of the verandah and asked them if they saw anything very extraordinary in our appearance which made us so very interesting; this seemed to quiet them for awhile, but one more forward than the rest exclaimed, “wear a queue” and you will be all right, evidently referring to my dress, which with this exception was complete. This was, however, a piece of advice which I had no intention of following. In the evening we walked out on the hill, and next morning round the city wall, on which occasions no one seemed to take very much notice of us.

Yung-ting to Fêng-shih.—Having excused ourselves for not calling upon the District Magistrate, on the plea of fatigue, and having arranged for three boats to take us to Hsien-chi-kwang, we started off and arrived there in 3 hours. At this place, owing to high falls, the navigation is broken, and goods are obliged to be carried overland for 15 li to Fêng-shih. The boats used on this part of the river are made of three planks riveted and sewn together, and are only capable of carrying about 10 piculs.

The stream is a tributary of the Swatow river, and is very shallow during the dry season, only having 3 or 4 inches of water on some of the rapids. We were accompanied by a Chai-jên from Yung-ting, who, after some difficulty and no small amount of argument, arranged with the villagers to carry our luggage to Fêng-shih. This being settled, we started along through the hills at an elevation of 1250 feet, and came in sight of Fêng-shih just in time to see a raft broken up and hurried along by the freshet, which was caused by the rain on the surrounding hills, around whose summits heavy clouds had been gathering during the afternoon. We stood for some moments admiring the scene now before us; the river rising perceptibly, owing to its extreme narrowness, and the immense quantity of water which was coming down and increasing under the obstruction. The rafts kept it back for some moments, but gave way under the immense force, and the whole went crash-

ing and dashing down the stream amidst loud shouts of applause from the townsfolk, who had turned out in large numbers to see their navigation re-opened.

Fêng-shih is very prettily situated on the right bank, the hills on each side having an elevation of about 1500 feet. The houses are built in one long street and overhang the stream, whose rapid current carries down wood cut in large quantities in the neighbourhood. It has a population of 4000 to 5000, two-thirds of whom are natives of the Kwangtung province.

On nearing the town we found the people anxiously awaiting our arrival. There was, however, nothing to be done but to cross over the ferry, as numbers were getting into boats, fearing we did not intend honouring them with a visit. Our boy, who as usual had been sent forward, came with a Wei-yüan and told us that the Fên-hsien, or local official of the place, requested us to go to the yamen until the Kung-kwan, which place is usually placed at the disposal of visitors, could be made ready. To this we readily consented. The crowd on the steps and along the streets as we passed was very dense; the people, however, did not yell, and confined themselves to looking at us as we passed along. We arrived at the yamên, and were soon received by the Fên-hsien, who was extremely polite. He made further arrangements for boats to take us to Shang-hang, attached to which arrangement there was some difficulty, as it was within a few days of the Chinese New Year. He spoke on many general topics, and asked us if we would not delay our journey, and stay a few days at Fêng-shih, as it was near New Year, and they would probably have some festivities; to this we replied in the negative, thanking him very much for his kindness. A Chai-jên having pronounced our quarters as ready, we saluted the Fên-hsien and retired to the Kung-kwan—a dirty house in the main street; but quiet and retired, which was all we wanted.

At an early hour, next day, the Fên-hsien paid us a visit; he apologised for the bad quarters he had been obliged to put us in, wished us a pleasant voyage and, after the usual salutations, took his leave.

We got away at about 9 o'clock, in three boats of about 20 piculs each. Our course now was up stream to Fing-chow-fu.

The boatmen, as it was so near Chinese New Year, would only engage themselves as far as Shang-hang, the next city on the river, and distant 120 li from Fêng-shih. The navigation of the river is interrupted by a fall of 8 to 10 feet just below Fêng-shih, which prevents goods being shipped by river to Swatow.

Fêng-shih to Shang-hang.—After leaving Fêng-shih we found the navigation difficult, owing to the shallowness of the water.

The river wound through large boulders of granite, making good an almost due north course to Shang-hang-hsien. There are large fish caught in this part of the river. We saw an old man who combined the pursuit of fisherman with that of Buddhist priest. He had several rods out when we passed, each fitted with a reel and an ingenious arrangement with a bell, to show him when he had a bite. He had just caught a large fish, which, notwithstanding all our offers of cash, he would not part with. At 5.30 we stopped for the night at a boat station; but were under weigh again betimes in the morning. We continued tracking all day against the stream. The navigation was very intricate, and the constant bumping, going up the rapids, was anything but agreeable. Although we would have much preferred walking, we found it quite impossible to keep up with the trackers, as they skipped nimbly over the rocks, so we were obliged to remain in the boat. At 60 li from Shang-hang we found the lat. by obs. mer. alt. to be $24^{\circ} 50' N$.

At 4.45 we passed the Ta-ku-tan, the largest rapid on this part of the river. Our elevation above sea-level was here 550 feet, the water running at the rate of 15 to 20 miles over the rapid, which is only about 60 feet wide.

The boatmen got ropes from each bank, and after a great deal of exertion, hauled us over.

On the morning of the 20th, being two days from Fêng-shih, we came in sight of the Shang-hang Pagoda. The river gets broader as you near the city, having an average breadth of about 120 yards and a depth of about 2 feet. Peach-trees, which seem largely cultivated, were everywhere in blossom; but this was not extraordinary, owing to the high temperature. The scenery of the upper river, with its many rapids, its clear water, sandy bottom, and winding, as it does, between high hills, can compete with any I have seen.

At about 2 P.M. (on the 20th) we arrived at Shang-hang. As soon as we came in sight of the city, we could see by the crowd that the people had had information of our probable arrival. We, therefore, remained in 'mid' stream opposite the South gate. The city of Shang-hang-hsien is situated on the north bank of the river, which here takes a sudden bend to the eastward. The wall running for about a mile and a half along the river in an easterly and westerly direction, gives the city the appearance of being much larger than it really is. Its principal trade is in paper, which is brought down in large quantities from Ting-chow, and its population is estimated at about 15,000. On arrival, we sent our cards to the District Magistrate, and requested him to make arrangements for boats for us. It was now within a day of the Chinese New Year, and

he solved the difficulty by pressing into our service the boats which had brought us up.

Against this they remonstrated; but the question was soon settled by a yamên runner appearing with three long strips of yellow paper, impressed with the Yamên's seal, one of which he pasted on each boat. This showed them that they were enforced into our service at the yamên rate; against which proceeding they had no appeal.

At daybreak on the following day, carefully got up in Chinese costume, we walked round the city wall, which we found to be $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circuit by pedometer. A few people followed us, but were not annoying. The main street through which we passed consisted of very poor-looking shops, in which were exposed for sale a variety of articles of native production. The surrounding country is poorly cultivated, and low sandhills extend towards the north as far as the eye can reach. We found the lat. by obs. mer. alt. to be $25^{\circ} 2' 30''$ N. (city).

On the morning of the 22nd of February, after having had considerable difficulty with our crew, we left Shang-hang, continuing our course up stream through a very wild country, studded here and there, however, with small villages, around which are generally to be found the peach, chesnut and tallow-tree. At 5.30 we came in sight of Chin-shan (the golden mountain), its elevation about 2500 feet. The river winds eastward round its base, but at first sight it looks as if it had dropped into the river and completely stopped the navigation. As the boatmen were anxious to celebrate the season and make their New Year's sacrifices to the spirit-world, we stopped for the night to leeward of a small island well covered with bamboos. The boats were scarcely secured when the wind shifted and blew from the north with considerable violence, and the change of temperature was at once perceptible after the heat of the day. This was the beginning of a week's bad weather, which lasted until the 27th. It would clear up for a short time, and then come down again with renewed violence. We progressed a few li a day, and sometimes, owing to the intense cold, which had now set in, and to the strong head-wind and rain, we were obliged to remain at anchor. The country people said the weather was very unusual, and seldom so cold (35°). They told us that boats never worked under these circumstances, and this was evident, for ours were the only boats to be seen under weigh. The country around this part of the river is very poor, being only slightly cultivated near the villages, whose inhabitants all seem to be either boatmen or men employed in the boat traffic. On the 23rd the thermometer was 30° , with the wind still strong from the north. We found it quite

impossible to get the boatmen to work, owing to the low temperature and the miserable state in which they were clothed. They consoled themselves, however, by smoking opium, for which they had a decided *penchant*, and, notwithstanding their apparent poverty, seemed to have enough money to satiate their vicious appetite, though not sufficient to cover and guard their bodies against the wintry blast. Everything on the river was quiet, clusters of boats were here and there visible at the villages, being temporarily laid up for the New Year, the great season of festivity, sacrifice and friendly calling. As we were obliged, on account of the weather, to stop the boat, I took my gun and strolled over the hills. There was not a feather to be seen anywhere, but I was thoroughly repaid for my trouble by the beautiful view from the top of a high peak which I ascended. Nothing but hills were to be seen, amongst which the river was soon lost to view. No better description of Fokien could be given than that by Du Halde, who calls it "*Une mer de montagnes.*" The small valleys between the hills are generally cultivated, but the hills themselves are covered with fern and brushwood.

On the 28th of January the river, which had risen about 2 feet, showed a fall of from 4 to 6 inches; and as the weather seemed clearing we moved on up stream, passing the village of Hung-wu-yi, a place of 500 or 600 inhabitants.

The country on nearing Ting-chow is much better cultivated, the villagers are well dressed, and apparently in good circumstances. At 12.30 we passed Lung-chia-tsuan, with its handsome joss-house overlooking the stream. This village is half-way between Shang-hang and Ting-chow, and, with another village which joins it, has a population of about 1000 inhabitants.

After leaving Lung-chia-tsuan the river passes through a deep gorge in the hills. Here, however, as everywhere in the province, the eagerness to obtain wood is visible by the mark of the woodcutter's axe and the general scarcity of timber.

The head-dress worn by the country women is very pretty. They wear their hair in a knot on the top of the head, partly covered with a blue-and-white chequered cloth; also long silver ear-rings and necklace.

On the 29th we passed a large rapid, close to which is situated the village of Pai-to-chai, where some 40 or 50 boats were moored. The water was rushing down the rapid with great violence, and it took us some time to get over it. Having successfully passed the rapid, and after poling and hauling for about an hour, we arrived at the village of Pu-ko, at the junction of the Hsio-ho and main river. The Hsio-ho is a small tributary running west from Pu-ko, and navigable for about 50 li.

As soon as we drew in sight, the villagers came to meet us; they were, however, civil, confining themselves to inspecting our clothes, asking our ages, &c. I suggested that as they had nothing to do they might as well help to tow our boats, which were then being pulled by our boatmen up a small rapid. This idea seemed to amuse them, and one or two even went so far as to comply with the request for a short distance. One of the party spoke a little mandarin. He gave us some information about the locality, but seemed to think that as we had no tails the officials would probably cut our heads off. We, however, dissipated this idea by telling him we had special authority from the Emperor for this breach of custom.

Our boats having now passed the rapid, we got on board and continued poling up stream. Next day at about 8.15 A.M. we passed the village of Mi-shih-chien. The country looked promising for game, so we took our guns and clambered over the hills. We put up two cock-pheasants, but lost them in the thick cover, although the dogs worked on them for some time. Our boat had a long round to make, so it gave us time to go over the hills and rejoin it at Lu-tan, about 3 miles above which place there is a stream running north-west from the main branch, about 80 li from Ting-chow, navigable for about 100 li.

The following day at 11 o'clock we passed San-tsuan-chin, and came to the plain of Lang-pan. In the plain and surrounding hamlets there are over 10,000 inhabitants. The whole plain is well cultivated, rice and wheat being the main products. The Ting-chow road runs at the back of San-tsuan and joins the river, which winds considerably, about 6 li distant. The river is about 100 yards across, and is spanned by two long wooden bridges of very primitive construction. The distance from San-tsuan to Ting-chow is 55 li by road, but, owing to the many winds in the river, about 80 by water. Paper is manufactured in all the large villages.

It was not until the night of the 1st of February that we arrived at Ting-chow, thus taking eleven days to do what we should have done in five had the weather been fine.

Very little time elapsed before our arrival became generally known, and a large crowd soon collected on the beach. They were very loud and boisterous, and commenced throwing stones at our boats to make us show ourselves. This became rather too much of an amusement; but on being asked if this was their usual way of receiving strangers, they were abashed, and left us to finish our meal in peace.

We had sent our cards and passes to the District Magistrate, who, having been Hai-fang-ting at Foochow, expressed a wish to see us. We promised to call at 2 o'clock, at which hour we

issued forth in foreign costume, and went to the Yamên followed by a large crowd. The gates were opened and we were received by the magistrate, a stout middle-aged man. After some unimportant conversation a repast was produced, and as it was composed of all the Chinese luxuries of the season, and as we had had very bad fare on the way up, we partook of it rather freely. The magistrate was very polite, and conversed on many topics, Mr. Rocher carrying on the greatest part of the conversation with him. The crowd pressed so much (and some came into the yamên), that the runners were armed with long canes to keep them back. After having drunk several bumpers of shao-shing (a wine made from rice) we rose and took our leave, accompanied to the gate by the magistrate, who wished us a good voyage. The Yamên runners escorted us to the boat safely, having belaboured a boy on the way with their canes for throwing a stone. The people were much more civil after our visit to the Yamên, and at sunset we were left masters of the opposite bank of the river, where we enjoyed a smoke and a short stroll.

Ting-chow-fu is a walled city on the right bank of the river, whose clear waters flow southward under the East gate. The river, which is about 30 yards across and 2 feet deep, is spanned by a well-built stone bridge. The city wall is very dilapidated, its circumference being about 7 li and its height 25 feet. Although a Fu, or first-class city, it is a place of very little commercial importance, its principal manufacture being paper, and its trade being carried on in small articles for local use. The city is a military station, and has a population of about 25,000 inhabitants.

Having arranged with coolies, obtained through the Yamên, we got away at about 8.30 the following morning. When we walked through the streets the shops were open, and seemed to be doing a brisk business in grain, wheaten cakes, meat, &c., and also iron ware. As we had our Chinese hats and Ma-kua-tzūs on we went along the streets almost unnoticed. We soon passed through the West gate, and were glad to find ourselves again in the open country. After leaving the city our road lay in a north-westerly direction along a small unnavigable stream, whose banks were studded with picturesque-looking mills. We now had before us about three days overland, which was a pleasant change after being so long in the Ting-chow river. We passed through the hills, obtaining our greatest elevation at the rest-house, called Pei-to-pu. From this spot a good view is to be had of the surrounding country, the mountains forming the watershed of the Kan-chow river; in fact one of its tributary streams flows from a village called Lin-hsia, being, as its name

implies, at the foot of the range. At 5.30 we stopped at Hwachiao, 45 li from Ting-chow, where we put up in a small and dirty Chinese tun. We had originally intended going on to Ku-chên, but the coolies, who were carrying very heavy loads, were not equal to the distance. The rice grown in the Ting-chow district is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the population, and we passed several coolies carrying this necessary from Jui-chin.

The weights our coolies carried astonished us; one man had a load of 125 catties, or about 162 lbs., with which, slung on a split bamboo, he walked the whole day over the hills—labour which would compete with any I have ever seen—and it is more than extraordinary when you consider that these men live on rice, and that of a very inferior quality.

The range is covered with a great variety of timber and quite a luxuriant vegetation; the varnish, pine, and sycamore trees are to be seen in considerable quantities on the hills. The country people said that tiger and wild pig are to be found in the mountains, but are not easily got at, owing to the thickness of the forests.

Having sent the coolies on at daylight, we soon followed.

We were now gradually descending, and at 10.15 passed Ku-chên, a large village of some 3000 inhabitants. The river here commences to be navigable, the boats carrying from 90 to 100 piculs. We passed along the main street, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length; the shops were well stocked with native produce. With the exception of two soda-water bottles which we saw in an apothecary's shop, and which must have found their way in some mysterious manner from the coast ports, there were no articles of foreign origin.

After passing Ku-chên the road again ascends, and passes the Ai-lin at an elevation of 1350 feet. At the top of this pass the road runs through a joss-house, which marks the boundary-line between the provinces of Fukien and Kiangsi. From the top of the Ai-lin, the city of Jui-chin is visible, distant 20 li. It is situated in the centre of a large plain, which is dotted here and there with large villages. We descended slowly, as we wished not to arrive at Jui-chin until late, to avoid a crowd if possible. Our coolies were some way behind; but whenever we stopped, the people from the surrounding villages came round us, so we were obliged to walk on, watching with eagerness the sun's declining rays, and hoping that it would be sunset before we arrived. On arriving within 5 or 6 li of the city we met several soldiers, sent by the District Magistrate, who feared some disturbance, to escort us into the city. The people having heard of our coming, massed on the bridge and river-bank in great

numbers, and had it not been for the aid of our escort, I don't know how we should have got through the crowd, which numbered at least 5000 or 6000 people. They were, however, very orderly, and passing over the bridge we got on board a boat which had been prepared for our reception. The evening was very fine, and it being still New Year time, the various guilds paraded the streets with long fiery dragons and a great variety of coloured lamps. These processions looked very picturesque as they moved over the bridge and along the water's edge, the stillness of the atmosphere and the pleasant temperature allowing us to enjoy the moonlight scene until a late hour.

Jui-chin-hsien has a population of about 15,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom live in the suburbs, which are very large, the city itself being enclosed by a wall about 6 li in circumference. Its principal trade is in *pi-yen*, a kind of tobacco which is grown in large quantities in the neighbourhood. Paper fireworks, brass pipes, and ink are manufactured in the city; some of the latter being sent yearly to Peking for use in the palace. Foreign piece-goods are sold in small quantities, which the people say come through the Fukien province.

Next morning, being rather fatigued after our overland journey and finding the boat very comfortable, we did not rise until a late hour. We were, however, hurried in our toilette by the arrival of a yamên runner, who informed us that the magistrate would call at 9 o'clock to return Mr. Rocher's call of the night before, to thank him for having sent an escort. We sent to beg of him not to trouble himself, but notwithstanding this he made his appearance at the appointed hour. On hearing that he was coming, we erected an exalted seat at one end of the boat, to which we handed him on his arrival. He was a middle-aged man with a long beard, and of rather a Mahomedan appearance. He had been in Kashgar and Hindostan, and spoke a good deal about those places, in which he seemed to take a great interest; but lamented the slowness with which news reached him in his present retreat. Having conversed for some time and drank tea, he bid us a bon voyage, and after the usual salutations left, escorted by us to the beach.

We now moved down to the pagoda or Lung-tu-ta, which is about 90 feet high and built on a small hill, near the river, and about a mile from the city. From the top of this we got a good view of a well-cultivated plain, whose richness showed a great contrast to the wild hills we had left behind us in Fukien. We had arranged with our boatmen to take us as far as Kan-chow-fu—one boat taking our whole party—and at 7 A.M., on the 6th of February, we started down-stream in a westerly direction. During the forenoon our course lay

between high hills, which are studded here and there by ruined fortifications, evidently built by the villagers for the protection of their property during the rebellion. In the afternoon we landed and walked through the village of Wu-yang, which is about 30 li from Jui-chin. The people being busy with their New Year's festivities, allowed us to pass unnoticed along the main road into the country. Here and there processions were moving from village to village with large red umbrellas, and an effigy of some supernatural monster, which is only found in the vivid imaginations of a Chinaman. We avoided these as much as possible, and rejoined our boat at the village of Chung-lai. Rice, wheat, yams, and vegetables, as generally used by the Chinese, are cultivated in large quantities in the plain. A short time after our return to the boat I shot a wild duck as it was flying over the river; it fell in the water just near a village where a large crowd had assembled to look at us as we passed. Directly the bird fell several of them dashed into the water, clothes and all, and the most advanced one seized the duck and made for the village with his prize. A soldier who had been sent with us wanted to try to recover it; but we thought it better not, as the people were very noisy. I mention this, for it was the only thing we shot, with the exception of a few teal. Subsequently, on the Chang-sha branch, we had some shots at duck; they were, however, so wild that we did not succeed in bagging any of them.

This part of the river winds a great deal, making good a south-west direction; its banks are well wooded, and wild pigeons and a variety of the sparrow tribe infest the trees. There being no moon, and the weather being hazy, we stopped during the night; but were under weigh again at an early hour on the following morning.

At 8 A.M. we arrived at Hui-chang-hsien, situated on the left bank of the river. It has a population of some 10,000 inhabitants. The city is small, being enclosed by a wall 2 miles in circumference, and, except for its iron manufacture, is a place of very little importance. I obtained a specimen of the ore used, which is procured from some mines about 20 miles distant, in the Fukien province; it is of a coarse, inferior quality, but evidently answers the purpose for which it is required—that is, for making nails, agricultural implements, and for boat building. The opium business, here, is very brisk—about half the population of the city and surrounding district being said to be smokers. Foreign opium sells at 1050 cash per tael weight; it is generally, owing to its high price, used mixed with the native drug by the poorer class. Those, however, who can afford it, as everywhere else, use the foreign drug only.

We passed down below the city, so as to avoid the crowd. The District Magistrate sent his secretary on receipt of cards. He came, accompanied by one or two others, who turned out to be the head men in the local guilds, who took advantage of this opportunity of seeing foreigners. They very kindly said if we were going on shore that they would be glad to show us the places of interest; this was a kindness, however, which we did not take advantage of. We had been obliged to stop here, as we had two soldiers on board who had been sent as an escort; but who now had to be changed, as we were entering into the jurisdiction of another magistrate.

The river here is broad and deep, and its navigation is carried on in large boats of about 150 piculs, several of which were making their way up-stream with a strong, fair wind, owing to which, during the whole of next day, we progressed very slowly, although the current was running at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour in our favour. Passing the village of Po-ko, the river winds through a pass in the mountains, which here take the name of Ou-shan. The water in the pass is very deep, and evidently abounds in fish, for several boats were engaged in the pursuit of the inhabitants of the finny world. As soon as we came to the pass the boatmen gave up poling and rigged out a small yulo (a sculling oar) on each side, which they worked with great rapidity, and the boat shot down the gorge at a great pace, until it arrived at an antique-looking joss-house, built on a beetling rock, about halfway through; here we got on board, and after a short run down-stream stopped for the night at a small hamlet, about 100 li from Hui-chang.

The next day (Sunday, 9th) we arrived at an early hour at the village of Tse-shan, close to which are coal mines, which were being worked, and the peasants were carrying coal away in large quantities. It is an inferior kind of anthracite, and is sold at the pit's mouth from 80 to 100 cash per picul. The country people use it mixed with clay, in much the same way as coal of an inferior quality is used in Wales. The mines are at the back of the small hills which skirt the river, and have all the advantage of a good water-communication for transporting their produce through the province. Holes are bored, about 15 feet to 20 feet deep, until the vein, which is about 3 feet thick, is struck; this is then worked as required; but no stock being kept, at times the mines are not worked at all. The people who require coal for their own use, or who purchase it for sale at Kan-chow, make their contract with the villagers, who in the latter case supply the coolie labour. At Tan-to-yu, a village about 20 li up-stream from Yu-tu, a coal-field extends for some distance on the left bank, which although well

perforated with shafts (if you can call the holes they make by such a name) was quite deserted. Farther on, here and there, in the hills, you can trace the north and south line the coal stratum has taken by the black marks of the pits.

In the afternoon we arrived at Su-tu-hsien, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants; its principal trade is carried on in sugar, grass cloth, and rice, which latter article varies in price from 220 to 280 cash per to; being much cheaper than in that part of Fukien through which we passed.

Here and there, after leaving Tu-tu, scattered on the river bank and surrounding hills, and built in inaccessible positions are to be found—*Chai-sze*. These are in some cases fortified encampments, and in others caverns which had been bored by the rocky cliffs, in some commanding position on the river, and loopholed, to check the advance of the Taipings during the rebellion. Notwithstanding all the precautions, however, the rebels occupied and pillaged the surrounding country on more than one occasion. One of our boatmen told us that he had thrown in his lot with the rebels and marched with them as far as Nanking; he seemed to make no secret of this, and said had it not been for the assistance of foreigners the Government troops would never have beaten them.

The discovery of coal in this district seems to have almost been a necessity, for the sandhills which extend from Yu-tu to Kan-chow have very little vegetation, and no wood. This latter article, which is carried down several of the small streams in large quantities from other parts of the province, when sold as firewood realises a good price. I have often thought that the Chinese, owing to the absence of new plantations and the constant felling which goes on, will have to resort to the use of coal much more than they do at present, putting out of the question its absolute necessity for steam purposes. The drain on the wood-supplying districts is so immense, and in comparison with other articles this fuel forms such an expensive item in the cost of living in some parts of the country, that cheap coal would be an immense saving to the poorer classes.

On Tuesday, February 11th, we arrived at Kan-chow-fu, a city which at one time, from its central position and good water communication, promised to be the wealthiest in the empire. The great revolution which has occurred in the method of carrying on the large interprovincial trade of the maritime provinces has thrown the large cities on the internal trade route, between Canton and Peking, into comparatively unimportant positions. This has particularly been the case with Kan-chow and Nan-ngan, and the inhabitants of these cities look back with regret on the change to some twenty years ago,

when they were at the zenith of their prosperity. The increased favour of steamers amongst the native merchants, and the comparative safety of sailing vessels and junks from piratical attacks, has robbed this route of nearly all its trade, and Kan-chow can no longer be considered, as called by Sir J. Davis, the Liverpool of China.

On our arrival at the pagoda, which is about 7 li from the city, we despatched the literatus with our cards to the Yamên, to announce our arrival, and make the necessary arrangements for our going on to Nan-ngan. At about 2 o'clock he returned with the District Magistrate's secretary, a very pleasant man, who accompanied us to the Yang-chin-mên, where we anchored the boat.

The city of Kan-chow is built in the shape of a wedge, its north gate lying at the junction of the two rivers; the main branch running in a north and south, and that to Nan-ngan-hsien in a north-east and south-west direction.

Carefully got up in Chinese costume we walked round the city wall, escorted by one of the Yamên people. The first building we came to was the Examination Hall. It is built on a small hill, and from its upper story we got a good view of the city; its public buildings and well-built houses giving us an idea of its past prosperity. Our Yamên companion pointed out the various buildings of interest, consisting of a pagoda, built on a hill in the southern quarter, and several joss-houses and yamêns also in the same vicinity. The silvery tiles of the temple erected to Confucius, struck by the sun's declining rays, made that building particularly conspicuous. The city was surrounded but never occupied by the Taipings, and consequently shows no signs of the rebellion. The distance around the city wall is 20 li, or nearly 7 miles; it is here and there bastioned for guns, but no such articles were visible. Our guide pointed these out to us with a very martial and satisfied air, to which I replied that as "all places under heaven were in a state of even and peaceful tranquillity" such things would not be required; not, however, that I thought that they would be very much use even if that tranquillity did not reign.

The principal articles of commerce are white sugar, paper, bamboos, &c. Foreign piece-goods come under transit pass from Kiu-kiang, which is a journey of from twelve to fourteen days by water. Foreign opium comes from Canton, but does not monopolise the market, as a good deal of the native drug is also used.

One of our party, finding that we were travelling too rapidly to allow of photography, determined on leaving us here, and proceeding slowly down to Kiu-kiang, visiting Nan-chang-fu

and the Chin-ta-chên potteries. He procured a large boat, which was to take him almost the whole way, and, having transhipped his effects, we bid him farewell, and parted company.

Our direction now lay up-stream to Nan-ngan. There is always a very great difficulty in getting Chinese boatmen to start, and we experienced this to more than a usual extent on leaving Kan-chow. When everything was ready, and we were about to start, we were sure to find a boatman missing, who had gone to purchase rice or some such article, and it was only by moving on with half the crew that we at last got the whole number on board, and started tracking up-stream at 8 A.M. on February 13th. At a distance of from 12 to 15 miles from Kan-chow the river breaks into two branches; one, the one we followed, turned S.S.E., and the other to Tsung-yi, N.W.

We procured some coarse beef at the village of Pan-lung-yu, where large quantities were being sold to the country people. This, although not very good, was a great boon, for in Fukien, I suppose owing to the poverty of the people, there is very little meat to be found.

The river is not very rapid, so we went along at a good pace, with six men tracking. The navigation is greatly impeded on this branch by the innumerable water-wheels which line the banks. Small embankments are built out from each wheel into mid-channel, so as to concentrate the force of the stream under the wheels, to increase their motive powers. These wheels have a diameter of from 40 to 50 feet, and besides raising the water for irrigating purposes, the force thus accumulated by them is used for working the sugar-mills, and the mills employed in the manufacture of peanut-oil, which is held in high esteem for cooking purposes by the Chinese. I visited one of these last-mentioned establishments, and found its machinery of very primitive construction. The water rushing down from the elevation to which it had been raised, turned a water-wheel outside; this again communicated its motion to a large wheel with perpendicular axis inside the mill, attached to whose rim were a number of small rollers revolving in a socket, into which the peanuts were thrown and crushed into a pulp. The pulp is then made into cakes, and the oil extracted by pressing them in a large wooden socket by means of wedges driven by a large swinging beam. A reservoir underneath catches the oil.

The river from Kan-chow-fu to Nan-ngan winds so much that the distance by water is double what it is by land. Some parts of it are very pretty, running, as it does, between hills covered with bamboos. The wood, which forms a good staple

of trade at Kan-chow, goes down this and the Tsung-yi branch.

On Saturday the 15th of February we arrived at Nan-kang, which is a small city of some two or three thousand inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the river. Its principal trade is in opium and rice. We would not have stopped here had it not been for an accident which happened to our boat whilst going up one of the rapids. The bowman, who has to work hard with his pole to keep the boat in position, managed it so badly that he allowed us to get carried away by the stream, during which period the boat was stove in, which necessitated our stopping for repairs. A Chinese carpenter soon patched up the hole, and we continued our journey up-stream.

The temperature was now very low, but notwithstanding that, we stopped in the afternoon on a sandy beach, and bathed, greatly to the astonishment of our boatmen, who had not washed probably since the cold weather had set in.

The country between Kan-chow and Nan-ngan is very well cultivated with sugar-cane, rice, wheat, turnips, and a variety of vegetables. The navigation of the river, which at this time of the year is very shallow, is decidedly difficult. The embankments, from the water-wheels already referred to, make the passage so narrow that only one boat can pass at a time; and if the boat happens to be a large one, and grounds, which is often the case, the whole navigation is stopped for several hours.

Leaving the plain of Chi-chow-pa, the river passes between two mountain ranges, that on the left bank being called Yin-shan, and that on the right Kwan-yin-shan. They have several peaks of an elevation of about 4000 feet. We passed several large cargo-boats during the day, carrying cargo down-stream, and others going up empty. It is extraordinary how they get boats of nearly 500 piculs up a stream which in some places has not more than a foot of water. They seem to succeed in getting boats up places which we as Europeans would pronounce as being quite unnavigable. It, however, is not done without the greatest labour. Thirty li from Nan-ngan the river takes an abrupt turn through a well-wooded and picturesque gorge. The main road goes in a direct line over the hills to the city. The evening was advancing as we entered the gorge, and darkness soon shut out from view the beautiful scenery which surrounded us, and compelled us to haul our boat up for the night, on a spit of sand in mid-stream. Everything was still around, and the high hills towering above gave the scene, as the moon shone dimly upon it, that solemnity which generates in superstitious minds that fear which turns

everything unusual into something supernatural, and induces them to look for indications of the spirit world. It was when in this state of mind that our boatmen, who had been indulging in their last pipe of opium for the night, were called up by a screech in the woods above us; at the same time a light flashed now and again through the trees. It seemed strange to them that a light should appear in this manner in a wild spot, where there were no houses, and away as it was from the main road. They at once came to the conclusion that it was some spirit wandering in the woods, and that, if so, it would be better left to itself, as interference or communication with these travellers of the night is dangerous and sometimes disastrous. A short time afterwards we heard the same cry, which at first I had put down as an owl's, but now was unmistakably the cry of a man. I told the boatmen to reply, thinking it might be our *literatus*, whom we had sent on, and was now returning to the boat. This they positively refused; so I gave a loud *choo-ê*, in case it might be him, to which there was no reply. The light now disappeared, greatly to the relief of our men, who commented on the occurrence for the rest of the night, and listened to the cook, who had a number of strange stories in connection with the spirit world. Next day we discovered the cause of the mysterious noise to be a man who had been fishing with cormorants, and, having lost one of his birds, had wandered through the woods in search of it.

Next day (February 18th) we continued our way up-stream, the river running zigzag through the hills to Nan-ngan-fu. This city is situated on a plateau. It consists of a new and old town; the new on the south, and the old on the north side of the river; and, although forming the same *fu*, the two seem perfectly separate. The new part of the city, which evidently sprung up when the inland trade-route was the only one in use, is inhabited by Cantonese, the whole population of the city being estimated at 100,000. At 9.30 A.M. we arrived at the barrier, whose grassy steps and general dilapidated appearance indicated the great decrease in trade on this branch of late years. We were now in a hurry to get across country again; and having arranged with coolies, and our loads having been carefully weighed, under the superintendence of a *pu-ting* sent by the magistrate, at 12 o'clock we left the boat and passed along the streets, over the bridge, and then through the west gate. Articles of all descriptions were exposed for sale, especially on the bridge, which was covered in, and gave one the idea of walking through a Turkish bazaar. Having to wait for the coolies with the luggage, after leaving the city, we ascended a hill, and thus obtained a good view of the whole country.

The plain in which Ngan-ngan is situated is surrounded by high mountains, and from the position we had taken, the Canton trade road, winding through the hills towards Nan-tang, was plainly visible. The province of Kwangtung is here separated from Kiangsi by a distance of about 10 miles. Merchandise, however, has to be carried overland for about 36 miles, which is the only break in the inland navigation between Canton and Peking, a distance of over 2000 miles. The navigation of these rivers is at times very bad, owing to the shallowness of the water, and it requires the greatest labour to get boats of any size up-stream. The Chinese, however, take every advantage of their watercourses, and build boats which are well adapted to suit the very shallowest streams.

The Nan-ngan river passes through, but is not navigable above the city. At 1 o'clock the coolies came up, and we commenced our walk across country, taking the road which leads in a westerly direction through the hills. The day, however, was far advanced, and we did not expect to make a long march, but wished to arrive at some place where we could stop for the night. At 5 o'clock the coolies stopped at a broken-down looking establishment called Niu-tang, distant 14 miles from Nan-ngan. It was a coolie inn, whose landlord, to his business of inn-keeper, also added that of butcher—a fact which he advertised by exposing for sale large pieces of very uninviting buffalo-flesh. We were disappointed on being told that this seemingly inhospitable spot was the nearest resting-place for miles. A little way off, however, we saw a very respectable-looking dwelling, and sent our cards to the owner requesting a night's lodging. He turned out to be an elderly man called Hsia, who held some small military rank, and evidently owned most of the property in the valley. He kindly said he would put us up, and we spent under the hospitable old gentleman's roof one of the most comfortable nights we had had. His house was well built, and very clean. He was very pleased when we presented him with some cigars, note-paper, cigarettes, envelopes, and a package of tobacco, and sundry small articles of foreign manufacture which he had never seen before. Next morning we rose early and, having thanked our host for his kindness, continued our journey.

The scenery we passed through during the day was wild and magnificent. As far as the eye could reach nothing but mountains covered with a luxuriant growth of bamboos were visible. Our road, which was not much frequented, and consequently out of repair, lay in a north-westerly direction through the mountains, whose elevation varied from 4000 to 5000 feet. It was 5.30 when we arrived at Yeh-tu, a village situated in a

small plateau, at an elevation of about 2000 feet, and distant 20 miles from our quarters of the previous night. We got the Kung-kwan from the local official, which was a place like the filthiest of barns; but notwithstanding this, being very tired, we made the best of it, and after dinner retired to our couches.

We left next day at daylight, as we had a long walk before us to Jê-shui, or the hot-water springs, as the name implies. The coolies we had engaged were all opium-smokers, and always found an excuse to stop at the road-side inns, where couch, pipes, and all necessities for indulging in the drug are always in readiness. The difference between these emaciated-looking fellows and the strong men we had in Fukien showed a great contrast. Out of eleven coolies there was only one who did not smoke, and the effect of the drug was plainly visible in the yellow faces and weak frames of the others. Non-opium-smokers are rarely found in this part of the province, which is well supplied with that article from the Canton market.

The road from Yeh-tu is very steep and difficult, and we were obliged from time to time to hire new coolies, as the men we had broke down under their loads, although they were much lighter than had been previously carried in Fukien. At 9.30 we passed over a mountain called the Tso-ma-lin, elevation 3100 feet. From here we commenced to descend, the road winding very much until we arrived at the village of Wei-lin, situated on a small stream which runs to Kan-chow, but is not navigable. Here there are three roads; one going to Kan-chow, one into the Kwangtung province, and the other (the one we followed) going to Jê-shui. At 6.30 P.M. we arrived at Jê-shui (the last part of the road was performed with some difficulty, owing to the darkness which had overtaken us), the pedometer showing we had walked during the day, over a very mountainous country, a distance of 27 miles. Our accommodation here was, as usual, very bad, the direction we had chosen being out of the usual trade route which runs to Tsung-yi. We preferred this way, as the overland distance was shorter and it took us through fine mountain scenery. Next morning we rose early and had hot baths, which were to us a great luxury. The hot-water springs rise at 10 to 15 yards from and run into the stream, on the banks of which the villagers have built impromptu bath-tubs, constructed with round stones from the river. Through these the hot water is constantly flowing, and, mingling with the stream, makes a pleasant bath of tepid water. We found the temperature of the water as it bubbled up in one of the springs to be 160° Fahr. The villagers use the water for cooking and washing purposes, and seem to think it a most extraordinary coincidence that an egg cannot be boiled in it.

Our coolies here transferred their loads to others, as they found the road very difficult, and they were not equal to the whole journey. The new men who came were much better, and being mountaineers, trotted along with their loads quite pleasantly. At 12.30 our elevation was 2800 feet, after which the road descends to a well-cultivated plateau called Yi-cha, through which another small stream, a tributary of the Tsung-yi branch, flows towards Kan-chow. At 4 P.M. we came up with our coolies, who had started before us, and now wanted to stop for the night at an inn about 15 li from Kwei-yang. This we objected to, and were determined, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather, to press on to Kwei-yang. The road lay over a plateau, with mountains of about 5000 or 6000 feet to the south. The rain, which at first had been light, now fell in torrents, our bedding and luggage, notwithstanding oil-covers, getting thoroughly wet, and it was through this heavy rain, having left our luggage behind, that we pressed on to Kwei-yang. Owing to the late hour, we put up in a small inn outside the city, a place very dirty and full of smoke, in spite of which we were glad to get in out of the rain, which was still falling heavily. Our luggage and coolies dropped in one after another, every one having made the best of his way independently. We had walked 27 miles, the last part of which was through the rain. The Kwei-yang plateau was the prettiest place we saw during our journey. The large rocks and hills, with which the plateau is dotted, are converted into antique-looking fortifications, into which the peasantry took their property and defended themselves against the rebels, who occupied and passed through the city on two occasions, but failed in many cases to take the outlying fortifications; these, I can quite imagine, being capable of holding out against any artillery the rebels could bring against them. Two particularly attracted my attention; one was a rock about 200 feet high, which had been bored out and loop-holed, and was capable of protecting several hundred people; the other was differently constructed, in this case a hill of about the same height had been chosen with inaccessible sides, on the top of which a small walled village had been built. In times of peace the people live in the outlying villages, but in time of disorder they retire to their fortifications.

Kwei-yang-hsien itself is situated in the centre of the plateau and has a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. We were now getting tired of our overland work, and were anxious to get into boats again. The stream, however, is only navigable from Wan-tsao, and there even only by very small boats. At an early hour people began to hear of our arrival, and heads were

poked through every window, door, and keyhole; the former place being surrounded by a mob who were taking it in turn to stand on each other's shoulders to have a look at us. At 8 o'clock the magistrate's secretary arrived and wanted us to go overland to Sin-ning-hsien, which is 10 miles off the river. He pointed out the impossibility of going by the route we had chosen, the boats being constructed of a few planks only, and not capable of holding our luggage. He also said that he himself had once taken that route, and found it most uncomfortable, the rapids being so rough that he got quite sea-sick. To all our inquiries as to the practicability of going by this route, we had been told that it was the usual one, and that the secretary's statement was simply given so that we should go by way of Sin-ning, by which he would be relieved of us by handing us over with a despatch to the magistrate of that place. We had no idea, however, of going 30 miles out of our way, and after some discussion we agreed to stop in the river, and allow one of the soldiers we had with us to take a despatch to the magistrate at Sin-ning as soon as we arrived within his jurisdiction. I could not help admiring the man's calm deceit in telling us that the Wan-tsao route was impracticable, for this is the general route taken by merchants. It was only when he saw that we did not intend going by Sin-ning that he said, "Well, but how about the despatch?" We arranged to have coolies and chairs to Wan-tsao-ping, and at 9.30 started off.

After leaving Kwei-yang we ascended and passed over the Kao-lin, at an elevation of about 3000 feet, the scenery being very beautiful. Indian corn and the tea-oil tree are grown in the hills, whilst rice, wheat, and a variety of vegetables are under cultivation in the plain. It was just getting dark when we arrived at Wan-tsao-ping, which is 20 miles from Kwei-yang, and may be considered as the place where the navigation commences. It is a small village principally composed of dirty inns, for the accommodation of the coolies engaged in the carrying trade from Kwei-yang. Tobacco and oil are brought across the hills in considerable quantities, and are shipped here for places down-stream. We installed ourselves in a loft in one of the inns in the village, and a dirtier or more smoky establishment I have never seen. Notwithstanding our having opened every door and window, the smoke came up in such volumes that we were nearly suffocated. We entreated the landlord not to cook anything else, and told him that we would pay him for his loss on this account. All this, however, proved perfectly useless, and it was with great pleasure, and after a poor night's rest, that we moved out into the open air at daylight, not even waiting for our breakfast, which we afterwards

took in the boat, spinning down-stream through very fine scenery.

We had arranged the night before with two boats of 10 piculs to take us to Chiang-ko, distant 25 miles, where, owing to the rapidity of the current, we arrived at 2 P.M. Here the navigation is interrupted by several impassable rapids, and we had to hire coolies to carry our luggage overland to a place 15 li distant, called Shui-chia-tan. As merchandise coming from Kwei-yang takes this route, there is a fixed tariff per catty. The head-man, however, tried to "squeeze" our literatus, and it was not without a great deal of wrangling that we got the coolies on the march. It was dark when we arrived at Shui-chia-tan, where we found a very comfortable inn. The landlord was a respectable old fellow. He had been down-river to Hankow, and, for a Chinaman of his class, was a man of very general information. He seemed to be doing a good business in wood and iron, the latter being produced in small quantities in the vicinity. The inn was very picturesquely situated, overhanging the river, whose waters are at this spot again navigable. Crossing from Nan-ngan to Kwei-yang, we passed over the mountains which form the watershed of the two great streams which flow north into the Yang-tsze.

The next morning (24th February), we procured a small boat which took us down to Tung-chiang, a coal depot, where boats of about 100 piculs were to be had. Our literatus, whom we had sent to Sin-ning, met us, bringing with him a requisition for a boat to take us to Lai-yang. The boatmen at first did not appreciate being pressed into our service; but an advance, and a "kumshaw" to Chin-chin-joss, set his mind at ease, and our luggage having been all transhipped we continued down-stream. The boat was large and roomy, but only having a mat cover was not fitted for the bad weather which we afterwards encountered.

We were now getting into the coal country. All the villages along the river are more or less depots for this article, and boatloads of it were dropping down-stream. On the 25th, at 11 A.M., we arrived at Yung-hsing-hsien. We took two extra men on board at this place, and at 12.30 left for Lai-yang. At 3 o'clock we passed coal mines at Chu-chwang-lo, where these black diamonds are sold at the pit's mouth for 140 cash a picul. At 10 P.M. we passed a village called She-tsui. This seemed a very large place; about 200 boats were waiting for cargoes. The lights of the furnaces lit up the whole village, and the ring of the blacksmith's shops gave one the idea of passing a manufacturing town at home. Iron is manufactured at most places in the coal district. In China, as in

other countries, the people seem to see the great advantage in establishing their iron-works in or near to a coal district. At 11 P.M., after we had stopped for the night, we were awoke by a heavy thunderstorm, which, proving to be the beginning of bad weather, took all pleasure from the rest of our trip.

Although the upper part of the river is wide and runs at about 15 miles an hour, boats going up or down are debarred from using their sails on account of its constant winds. From Hêng-chow-fu, however, there is a straight run, and we were in hopes that we would get a strong south wind to carry us down. Lai-yang was the next place at which we stopped; it is a small city on the left bank of the river, and seemed to have very little trade. We sent our literatus with the despatch to the Yâmên, which he exchanged for one introducing us to the magistrate at Hêng-chow-fu. This method of passing us along from one magistrate to another was at times annoying, as we had to stop at places to deliver our despatch, which we otherwise would have passed. The magistrates invariably sent either a Chai-jên, or a couple of soldiers, by way of protection. These fellows were perfectly useless, for on the only occasion in which we had any difficulty they showed themselves perfectly incapable of influencing the people, and simply informed us that the people in such and such a place were very wild, or some statement equally vague. We took them with us, nevertheless, for the satisfaction of the officials.

After leaving Lai-yang we experienced a very heavy fall of hail. The hailstones were the largest I have ever seen, and pattered with great force on our mat-cover, through which the rain was also coming, and it was all we could do to keep our bedding dry.

At noon of the 27th we were obliged to get into a side creek, as we could no longer make any headway against the strong north wind which was blowing. This part of our journey, owing to contrary winds, was so slow and tedious that we determined on pushing on as fast as possible to Hankow as soon as the weather cleared, which it did a little in the afternoon, and we continued down-stream.

On the 28th, at 8 P.M., we joined the Hsing-chow branch; that city is situated on the left bank about 3 miles above the tributary we came down. We would not have gone to Hsing-chow-fu had it not been requisite to hand in our papers, but we went on again at once.

On the 1st of March, at 6 A.M. we passed Hung-shan-hsien. We were now in the basin of the Siang river, that immense unbroken plain which extends from the Mei-ling to the Yang-tsze-kiang, the feature of the country being the same throughout,

one unbroken succession of rice, cotton and sugar plantations. We made our minds up to keep our boat on as far as Chang-sha, where we hoped to get a pakang, or native travelling boat.

On the 3rd of March, having had a head wind, and having progressed very slowly, though coming down-stream, we came in sight of Siang-tan, made conspicuous in the distance by the immense forest of masts which line the river for 5 miles along the river bank. It is situated at the junction of the Hsiang-hsiang branch with the main river. Its principal importance is derived from its being a centre, where the up-country cargo is transhipped for the lake and for transit to the Yang-tsze. As a commercial city it is said to equal Chang-sha-fu, and this statement, judging from the immense boat traffic, I should feel inclined to endorse. The river is about three-quarters of a mile across and runs in a long reach, in a north and south direction past the city. At noon the following day we arrived at Chang-sha, and anchored at the island in the middle of the stream opposite that city. I was sorry that we had not time to get more than an external view of Chang-sha. The city is situated on a flat, its east gate being on a hill, which makes that part of the city wall visible from the river. Several large joss-houses rear their heads above the other buildings, and the variegated colours of the tiles used for roofing these buildings give the city a bright appearance. Several of the inhabitants assembled at the west gate expecting us to land; but as we had heard about the crowd that followed the last foreigner who visited the place some months previously, we did not satisfy their curiosity. Kwo-ta-jên, the late minister to England, is a native of Chang-sha, and I believe the people at first showed great disapproval of his taking up the appointment.

We transhipped into a pakang, a very comfortable boat with glass windows, and dropping down-stream, running at the rate of a mile an hour, soon left Chang-sha in the distance. At 8 A.M. on the 6th we passed Hsiang-ting-hsien, and at 2 in the afternoon arrived at Kung-chio-ta. This pagoda which is well built of granite, marks the entrance to the Chang-sha river from the lake. From its top I obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country. As far as the eye could reach nothing but a vast sandy plain was visible. This quite upset my opinion of the lake, which I had imagined to be a large expanse of deep water. This, however, is not always the case, and, at the time we passed through it, we were in a kind of canal, cut by the waters of the Chang-sha branch, which carried us the whole way to Yu-chow. The waters of this lake are very elastic, and, during the floods of the Yang-tsze spread over a vast tract of country, receding again as the river goes down.

On leaving Chang-sha the officer in command of the flotilla there sent one of his gunboats, vessels propelled by about twenty rowers, to escort us across the lake.

After leaving the pagoda we were soon in the Tung-ting; large flocks of geese were flying in all directions, and settling down for the night on the sandy flats. We had one or two ineffectual shots at them as they passed over our heads. At 9.30 we passed the islands of Pieh-shan and Tsin-shan. The night had been very threatening, so we were glad to get round the island and enter the Yu-chow bay. Our lao-pan (head boatman) burnt joss-sticks in the bows, and on bended knees, with his face turned towards the joss-house, and with a solemnity worthy of a better cause, made several salaams, and completed his thanksgiving for our good passage by dropping long strips of lighted paper in the water, as a sacrifice to the spirits of the deep.

Yu-chow is a large city built on the spit of land made by the Yang-tsze as it passes the lake. Its position makes it a place of great importance, owing to the trade from Chang-sha and Chung-tê. Much of the merchandise is here transhipped for Porto down the Yang-tsze. The inhabitants are said to be very averse to foreigners, but as it was dark when we arrived, and we only remained a few hours, we had no opportunity of testing the accuracy of this statement. We transacted our business through our literatus, and taking leave of the captain of the gunboat continued our voyage to Hankow, where, notwithstanding the head-wind, which we experienced nearly all the time, we arrived on the 8th of March, having taken three days and a half from Chang-sha and two months and a day from Amoy.

Our original intention was to visit the Miao-tsze, or aboriginal tribes of Western Hunan, a curious people with unshaven heads, and who differ in many respects from the Chinese, by whom they are allowed to retain many of their old customs. The bad weather, however, and the shortness of our leave, compelled us to give up the idea. I had also intended taking a series of observations, but I found the Jesuit maps of the country apparently so correct in every detail, that it would have been useless in a hurried trip like ours trying to correct any inaccuracies in positions which, if they exist, must be of a very trivial nature. I may, however, mention as an exception that the city of Kwei-yang as laid down in these maps seems to be about 20 miles due east of its true position.

In conclusion, it may be added that we were well received by the officials wherever we went, and that they gave us every possible assistance. A person, however, travelling in the interior of China should not lose sight of the fact that foreigners

are objects of great interest to the majority of the natives, who are very much puffed up with a sense of their own importance, and a thorough contempt for anything outside of the "Middle Kingdom." These are ideas which are dying away gradually; but they still exist to some extent in places not visited by Europeans. The people, therefore, on hearing of the arrival of foreigners amongst them, assemble in large numbers. As a rule they are swayed by curiosity, but an act of aggression on either side may call into action the riotous spirit which invariably lies dormant in a crowd, and for this reason such assemblies are if possible to be avoided.

The foreign traveller should above all things be prepared to control his temper, for when surrounded by an inquisitive and disorderly mob a few words may calm the most riotous, whilst a menace or a blow may cause a disturbance, in which life is in imminent danger, and which the officials themselves find great difficulty in suppressing. It is no doubt annoying to be more or less deprived of the pleasure of sauntering through a city without being followed by half its population; but on the other hand it is consoling to those who, on this account, have not ventured beyond treaty limits, to know that the generality of Chinese cities are very similar, and any one who has visited Soochow and Canton—as far as the south is concerned—has seen the finest of them.

A table of distances, as given locally, is appended; this, although not very accurate, is approximate, and gives an idea of the ground travelled over. The annexed chart, based on the Missionary (Jesuit) maps of the country shows the route taken.

DISTANCES AS GIVEN LOCALLY.

Amoy to	Chang-chow ..	Water.	Li. 160	
Chang-chow .. "	Yung-ting ..	Land.	240	
Yung-ting .. "	Hsien-chi ..	Water.	30	
Hsien-chi .. "	Fêng-shih ..	Land.	15	
Fêng-shih .. "	Ting-chow ..	Water.	560	
Ting-chow .. "	Jui-chin ..	Land.	80	
Jui-chin .. "	Nan-ngan ..	Water.	640	
Nan-ngan .. "	Kwei-yang ..	Land.	320	
Kwei-yang .. "	Wan-tsao-ping ..	Do.	60	
Wan-tsao-ping .. "	Chiang-ko ..	Water.	75	
Chiang-ko .. "	Shui-chio-tan ..	Land.	15	
Shui-chio-tan .. "	Tung-chiang ..	Water.	15	
Tung-chiang .. "	Yung-hsing ..	Do.	180	
Yung-hsing .. "	Chang-sha ..	Do.	1080	
Chang-sha .. "	Hankow ..	Do.	870	
			4340	= 1446 miles.

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